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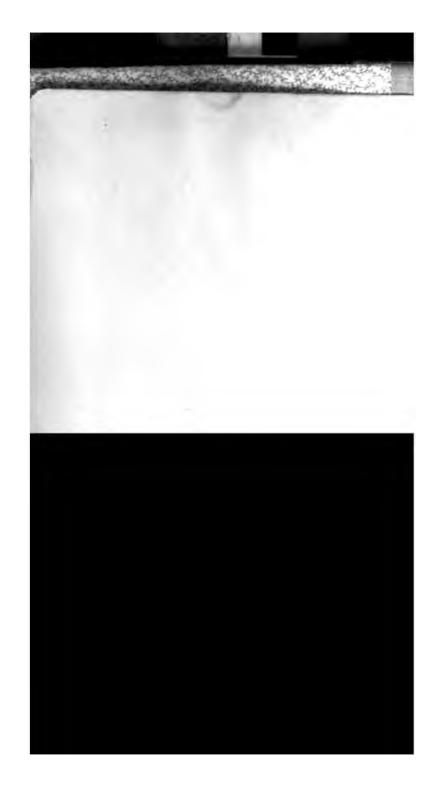
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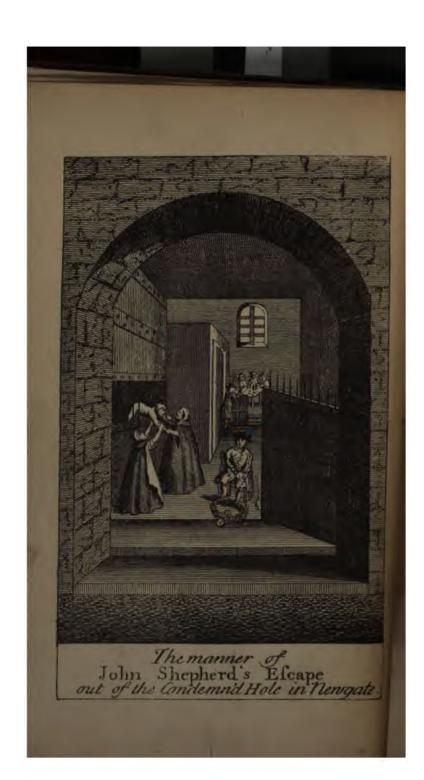
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### LIVES

OF THE

MOST REMARKABLE

### CRIMINALS

WHO HAVE BEEN

CONDEMNED AND EXECUTED

or Murder, Highway Robberies, Housebreaking, Street Robberies, Coining, or other Offences;

From the Year 1720 to the Year 1735.

COLLECTED FROM

Original Papers and Authentic Memoirs.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

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#### London:

REEVES AND TURNER,

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### PREFACE.

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ERHAPS there are few works which afford a larger fund of instruction and entertainment than those devoted to criminal annals; and the present reprint of an old

lection, embracing many extraordinary instances crime, some of the actors in which are not yet yotten—in support of which may be named the asinding career of Jonathan Wild, the thief-taker, and exploits of Jack Sheppard, of Newgate renown—
not fail to prove interesting alike to the general ider, to the legal student, and to the historian.

To the first, the numerous accounts of the ings of highwaymen, pirates, and other notorious minals, accompanied with thrilling incidents, and scribed with a quaintness of expression and nuteness of detail which attest their truth, will lid a plentiful supply of entertainment; nor will light which is incidentally thrown upon the social domestic habits, manners, and customs of the ople prove without interest. On their value to the all student, it is unnecessary to enlarge: it is suffint to point to the ample and reliable means afded for a comparison of the state of crime and the minal law at the period, and the modes and degrees

of punishment, with that of the present day. Many curious details are also given throughout the work, exhibiting the state of prison discipline, which will prove not altogether without value. To the historian, these lives are extremely valuable by the accumulation of facts they furnish, from which he may draw his materials with security, and thus be enabled to give a faithful picture of the state of society of the period.

The appearance of the book, too, at the present time, may not prove unacceptable as affording a useful and reliable source of illustration spread over a long period in regard to the question of the results produced by the infliction of the punishment of death. At the time these memoirs were compiled the death penalty seems to have been looked upon as the one efficacious means of punishment; indeed, the work



#### THE LIFE OF

## JANE GRIFFIN,

Who was Executed for the Murder of her Maid, January 29, 1719-20.

ASSION, when it once gains an Ascendant over our Minds, is often more fatal to us than the most deliberate course of Vice could be; on every little Start, it throws us

from the Paths of Reason, and hurries us in one Moment into Acts more Wicked, and more dangerous, than we could at any other time suffer to enter our Imaginations. As Anger is justly said to be a short Madness, so while the Frenzy is upon is, Blood is shed as easily as Water, and the Mind is so filled with Fury, that there is no room left for Compassion.

There cannot be a stronger Proof of what I have been observing, than in the unhappy End of the poor

Woman, who is the Subject of this Chapter.

JANE GRIFFIN, was the Daughter of bonest and substantial Parents, who educated her

with very great Tenderness and Care, partic with respect to Religion, in which she was we rationally Instructed. As she grew up, her I grew agreeable, and having a lively Wit, and a tolerable share of Understanding, she lived very good Reputation, and to a general Satisf in several Places, till she married Mr. Griffir kept the Three Pidgeons in Smithfield.

She behaved herself so well, and was so of in her House, that she drew to it a very Trade; in which she managed so as to leave one well satisfied; but yet allowing her Tem fly out into sudden gusts of Passion, that folly sullied her Character, to those who were Wit of it, and at last caused a shameful End, to an honest and industrious Life.

One *Elizabeth Osborn*, coming to live with a Servant, she proved of such a Disposition, as *Griffin* could by no means agree with They

their Debates, but of that I can affirm nothing; it way appeared however, as to the Accident, which amediately drew on her Death, and which happened ter this manner.

One Evening having cut some cold Fowl for the hildren's Supper, it happened the Key of the Cellar as missing on a sudden; they began to look for it, a Mrs. Griffin's first Speaking of it, but it not being und presently, Mrs. Griffin went into the Room here the Maid was, and using some harsh expresons, taxed her with having seen it, or laid it out of the Way. The Maid, instead of excusing herself todestly, flew out also into ill Language at her listress; and in the midst of the Fray, the Knife ith which she had been cutting, lying unluckily by er, she snatched it up, and struck it into the Maid's osom, when her stays happening to be open, attered so deep, as to give her a mortal Wound.

Mrs. Griffin, after she had struck her, went up tairs not imagining that she had killed her, but the larm soon was raised on her falling down; and rs. Griffin carried before a Magistrate, and comitted to Newgate. When she was first Confined, e seemed hopeful of getting off at her Trial, yet o' she did not make any Confession, she was very rrowful and concerned. As her Trial drew nearer, r apprehensions grew stronger; till notwithstanding she could urge in her Defence, the Jury found her uilty, and the Sentence was pronounced as the aw directs.

Hitherto she had hopes of Life, and tho' she did totally relinquish them even upon her Conviction, t she prepared with all due care for her departure. Le sent for the Minister of her own Parish, who attended her with great Charity, and she seemed ex ceedingly Penitent, and heartily sorry for her Crime

praying with great Fervour and Emotion.

And as the Struggling of an afflicted Heart seeks every means to vent its Sorrow, in order to gain Ease or at least an alleviation of Pain; so this unhappy Woman, to sooth the gloomy Sorrows that oppressed her, used to sit down on the dirty Floor, saying, it was fit she should Humble herself in Dust and Ashes; and professing if she had an hundred Hearts, she would freely yield them all to Bleed, so they might blot out the Stain of her Offence; and by many such expressions did she testify those inward Sufferings, which exceed far the punishment human Laws inflict, even on the greatest Crimes.

When the Death Warrant came down, and she utterly dispaired of Life, her sorrow and contrition became greater than before; and here the use and comfort of Religion manifestly appeared, for had not her Faith in Christ moderated her Afflictions, perhaps Grief might have prevented the Executioner; but she still comforted herself with thinking on a future State, and what in so short an interval, she

must do to deserve an happy Immortality.

The Time of her Death drawing very near street a last Interview with her Husband and Daughter, which was accompanied with so much Tenderness, that no Body could have beheld it with out the greatest Emotions. She exhorted her Hubband with great earnestness, to the practice of regular and Christian Life; begged him to take of care of his Temporal concerns, and not omit anythin necessary in the Education of the unhappy Child street behind her; and when he had promised a different concerns are considered as the content of the content of the unhappy Child street behind her; and when he had promised a different content of the content of the unhappy Child street behind her; and when he had promised a different content of the content of the unhappy Child street content of the unhappy

gard should be had to all her requests, she seemed ore composed, and better satisfied than she had een. Continuing then her Discourse, she reminded in of what occurred to her material as to his Affairs, Iding, it was the last Advice she should give, and gging therefore it might be remembered; she ished what she had to say with the most fervent avers and Wishes for his Prosperity.

Turning next to her Daughter, and pouring over ra flood of Tears; my dearest Child, said she, let afflictions of thy Mother be a Warning and an ample unto thee: and since I am denied Life to reate and bring thee up, let this dreadful Monunt of my Death, suffice to warn you against yieldin any degree to your Passion, or suffering a nemence of Temper to transport you so far even indecent Words, which bring on a Custom of ig out in a Rage on trivial occasions, till they ly in the end determine in such acts of Wrath Cruelty as that for which I die; let your Heart i be set to obey your Maker, and yield a Subion to all his Laws; learn that Charity, Love, Meekness, which our blessed Religion teaches; let your Mother's unhappy Death excite you to ber and godly Life, the hopes of which are all ve to comfort me in this miserable State, this deable Condition, to which my own Rash folly has ced me.

he Sorrow expressed, both by her Husband, by her Child, was very great and lively, and ce inferior to her own; but the Ministers who aded her, fearing their Lamentations might make strong impression on her Spirits; they took their farewell, leaving her to take Care of her more Some malicious People (as is too often the custom spread Stories of this unfortunate Woman, as if she had been privy to the Murder of one Mr. Hanson, who was killed in the Farthing-Pye-House Fields and this attended with so many odd Circumstances and Particulars, which as is usual, Tales of this kind acquire by often being repeated, that the then Ordinary of Newgate thought it became him to mention it to the prisoner. Mrs. Griffin appeared to be much affected at her Character being thus stained by the Fictions and idle Suspicions of silly mischievous Persons. She declared her Innocence in the most solemn Manner, averred she had never lived near the Place, nor had heard so much as the common Reports as to that Gentleman's Death.

Yet as if Folks were desirous to heap Sorrow of Sorrow, and to embitter even the heavy Sentence to this poor Woman, they now gave out a new Fable to calumniate her, in respect to her Chastity, avering on Report, of which the first Author is never to be found, that she had lived with Mr. Griffin in criminal Intimacy before their Marriage Ordinary also (tho' with great Reluctance) told this Story; the unhappy Woman answered, it this Story; the unhappy Woman answered, it this Story; adding she freely forgave the Forgers so base an insinuation.

When the fatal Day came on which she was Die, Mrs. *Griffin* endeavoured, as far as she was to compose herself, easily to submit to what was now to be avoided. She had all along manifest true sense of Religion, and that nothing could port her under the calamities she went through,

he hopes of earthly Sufferings atoning for her aults, and becoming thereby a means of eternal Salvation. Yet tho' these thoughts reconciled this gnominious Death to her Reason, her Apprehensions were, notwithstanding, strong and terrible when t came so near.

At the Place of Execution, she was in terrible Agonies, conjuring the Minister who attended her and the Ordinary of Newgate, to tell her whether there was any hopes of her Salvation, which she repeated with great earnestness, and seeming to part with them reluctantly; the Ordinary intreated her to submit theerfully to this, her last Stage of Sorrow, and in ortain Assurance of meeting again (if it so pleased God) in a better State.

The following Paper having been left in the Hands of a Friend, and being designed for the People, I thought proper to Publish it.

I Declare then, that with respect to the Deed for which I die, that I did it without any Malice or Anger sforethought, for the unlucky Instrument of my Pasion lying at Hand, when first Words arose on the but of the Key, I snatch'd it up suddenly, and executed that rash Act, which hath brought both Her and Me 10 Death, without thinking.

I trust however, that my most sincere and hearty Repentance of this Bloody Act of Cruelty; the Sufferwer which I have endured since, the ignominious Death I am now to Die; and above all the Merits of my Swow, who shed his blood for me on the Cross, will when for this my deep and heavy Offence, and procure for me Eternal rest.

But as I am sensible that there is no just hope of forgiveness from the Almighty, without a perfect forgiveness of those who have any way injured us; so I do freely and from the bottom of my Soul, forgive all who have ever done me any wrong, and particularly those, who since my sorrowful Imprisonment have cruelly aspersed me; earnestly entreating all, who in my Lifetime I may have offended, that they would also in Pity to my deplorable State, remit those Offences to me with a like Freedom.

And now as the Law hath adjudged, and I freely offer my Body to Suffer for what I have committed; I hope no Body will be so unjust, and so uncharitable to reflect on those I leave behind me on my Account; and for this I most humbly make my last Dying Request, as also that ye would pray for my departing Soul.

She died with all exterior Marks of true Penitence, about forty Years of Age, the 29th of Fanuary, 1710-20. ad robbed alone, and in Company for a considerable ipace, till his Character had grown so notorious, that ome short Time before his being taken up for his ast Offence, he had by dint of Money and Interest procured a Pardon. However venturing on this Fact rhich brought him to Death, the Person Injured soon eized him, and being inexorable in his Prosecution. Trippuck was Cast and received Sentence. However raving still some Money, he did not lose all hope of Reprieve, but kept up his Spirits, by flattering nimself with his Life being preserved, till within a very few Days of Execution. If the Ordinary spoke to him of the Affairs of his Soul Trippuck immedistely cut him short with, D' ye believe I can obtain a Parden: I don't know that indeed, says the Doctor. But you know one Counsellor such a one, says Tripbuck, prithee make use of your Interest with him, and se whether you can get him to serve me; I'll not be ungrateful, Doctor. The Ordinary was almost at his Wits End with this sort of cross Purposes: however, he went on to exhort him to think of the great Work he had to do, and entreated him to consider the Nature of that Repentance, which must atone for all is numerous Offences. Trippuck upon this opened is Breast, and shewing him a great Number of Scars, monest which were two very large ones, out of rhich he said two Musquet Bullets had been exracted; and will not these good Doctor (quoth he.) and the vast Pains I have endured in their Cure, in ome sort lessen the Heniousness of the Facts I may **rave committed?** No (said the Ordinary), what Evils wave fallen upon you in such expeditions, you have lrawn upon yourself, and are not to imagine that **hese will in any** Degree make amends for the Multitude of your Offences. You had much better clea your Conscience, by a full and ingenuous Confession of your Crimes, and prepare in earnest for anothe World, since I dare assure you, you need entertain no hopes of staying in this. Trippuck as soon as he found the Ordinary was in the right, and that al expectation of a Reprieve or Pardon were totally in vain, began as most of those sort of People do, to lose most of that stubbornness, they mistake for Courage. He now felt all the Terrors of an awakened Conscience, and therefore persisted no longer i Denying the Crime for which he died; tho' at first he declared it altogether a Falsehood, and Constable his Companion, had denied it even to Death. customary when Persons are under their Misfortune it had been reported, that this Trippuck was the Ma who kill'd Mr. Hall towards the end of the Summe before on Black-Heath; but when this Story reache the Golden Tinman's Ear, he declared it was an utte Falsity, repeating this Assertion to the Ordinary few Moments before his being turned off; pointing to the Rope about him, said, as you see this Instru ment of Death about me, what I say is the real Truth He died at last with all outward signs of Penitener

RICHARD CANE was a young Man, of about Twenty-two Years of Age at the time he suffered Having a tolerable Genius when a Youth, his Friend put him Apprentice twice, but to no Purpose, for having got rambling Notions in his Head, he would needs go to Sea; there too but for his own unhappy Temper he might have done well, for the Ship is which he Sailed, was so fortunate as to take after eight Hours' sharp Engagement, a Spanish Vessel

an immense Value, but the Share he got here did im little Service: Richard as soon as he came home nade a quick Hand of it, and when the usual Train f sensual Delights, which pass for Pleasures in low ife, had exhausted him to the last Farthing, Necesity, and the desire of still indulging his Vices, made im fall into the worst and most unlawful Methods o obtain the Means which might procure them.

Sometime after this, the unhappy Man of whom we are speaking, fell in Love (as the Vulgar call it) with a honest virtuous young Woman, who lived with ner Mother, a poor well-meaning Creature, utterly ignorant of Cane's Behaviour, or that he had ever committed any Crimes punishable by Law. Girl, as such silly people are wont, yielded quickly to a Marriage, which was to be consummated privately, because Cane's Relations were not to be disobliged, who it seems did not think him totally ruined while he escaped Matrimony. But the unhappy Youth not having Money enough to procure a License, and being ashamed to put the Expense on the Woman and her Mother; in a Fit of amorous Distraction, went out from them one Evening, and meeting a Man somewhat fuddled in the Street, he threw him down, and took away his Hat and Coat. The Fellow was not so Drunk, but that he cried out: the People coming to his Assistance, Canc was immediately apprehended; and so this Fact, instead of raising him Money enough to be Married, brought him to Death in this ignominious Way. While he lay in Newgate, the miserable young Creature who was to have been his Wife, came constantly after him to cry with him, and deplore their mutual Misfortunes, which were increased by the Girl's Mother falling Sick, and being confined to her Bed through Grief for her designed Son-in-law's sad Fate. When the Day of his suffering drew on, this unhappy Man composed himself to submit to it with great Serenity. He professed abundance of Contrition for the Wickedness of his former Life, and lamented with much Tenderness those Evils he had brought upon the Girl and her Mother; the Softness of his Temper, and the steady Affection he had for the Maid, contributed to make his Exit much pitied; which happened at Tyburn in the Twenty Second Year of his Age. He left this Paper behind him, which he spoke at the Tree.

#### Good People,

The Law having justly condemned me for my Offence to suffer in this shameful Manner; I thought it might be expected that I should say something here of the Crime for which I die, the Commission of which I do readily acknowledge, though it was attended with that Circumstance of knocking down, which was sworn, against me; I own I have been guilty of much wickedness, and am exceedingly troubled at the Reflection it may bring upon my Relations, who are all honest and reputable People. As I die for the Offences I have done, and die in Charity forgiving all the World, so hope none will be so cruel as to pursue my Memor with Disgrace, or insult an unhappy young Womas on my Account, whose Character I must vindical with my last Breath, as all the Justice I am able to her. I die in Communion of the Church of Englaand humbly Request your Prayers for my depart. Soul.

RICHARD SHEPHERD was Born of very nest and reputable Parents in the City of Oxford, ho were careful in giving him a suitable Education, hich he through the Wickedness of his future Life terly forgot, insomuch, that he knew scarce the reed and Lord's Prayer, at the time he had most eed of them. When he grew a tolerable big Lad, is Friends put him out Apprentice to a Butcher, here having served a great Part of his Time, he ell in Love (as they call it) with a young Country ass hard by, and Dick's Passion growing outrageous, e attacked the Poor Maid with all the amorous Strains of Gallantry he was able; the Hearts of young uneducated Wenches, like unfortified Towns. make little Resistance when once besieged, and therefore Shepherd had no great difficulty in making a Conquest. However the Girl insisted on honourable Terms, and unfortunately for the poor Fellow they were Married before his Time was out; an error in Conduct, which in low Life is seldom retrieved.

It happened so here. Shepherd's Master was not long before he discovered this Wedding; he thereupon gave the poor Fellow so much trouble, that he was at last forced to give him forty shillings down, and a Bond of twenty-eight Pounds more, which having totally Ruined him, Dick fell unhappily into the way of dishonest Company, who soon drew him into their Ways of gaining Money, and supplying his Necessities at the hazard both of his Conscience, and his Neck; in which though he became an expert Proficient, yet could he never acquire any thing considerable thereby, but was continually embroiled and in Debt; his Wife bringing every Year a Child, contributing not a little thereto. However, Dick

rubbed on mostly by Thieving, and as little by

Working as it was possible to avoid.

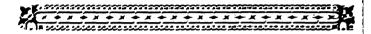
When he first began his Robberies, he went on House-breaking, and actually committed several Facts in the City of Oxford itself; but those things not being so easily to be concealed there as in London, report quickly began to grow very loud about him, and Dick was forced to make shift with Pilfering in other Places, in which he was (to use the manner of speaking of those People) so unlucky, that the second or third Fact he Committed in Hertfordshire, he was detected, seized, and at the next Assizes Capitally convicted; yet his Friends out of Compassion to his Youth, and in hopes he might be sufficiently checked by so narrow an Escape from the Gallows, procured him first a Reprieve, and then a Pardon.

But this proximity to Death made little impression on his Heart, which is too often the fault in Persons, who like him receive Mercy, and have notwithstandhe would have suffered any thing to have deterred him; but alas! what are Advices, what Terrors, what even the Sigh of Death itself, to Souls hardened in Sin and Consciences so seared as his. He had when taken up, and carried before Col. Ellis, been committed to Newprison for a capital Offence; he had not remained there long, before he wrote the Col. a Letter, in which (provided he were admitted an Evidence) he offered to make large Discoveries; his offers were accepted, and several convicted Capitally at the Old-Baily by him, were Executed at Tyburn; whither for his Trade of House-breaking, Shepherd quickly followed them.

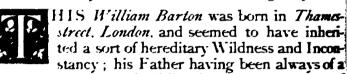
thoughtless Resolution as to Dying, not uncommon to those *Mulefactors*, who having been often Condemned, grow at last hardened to the Gallows. When he was exhorted to think seriously of making his Peace with God; he replied twas done, and he

was sure of going to Heaven.

With these were Executed Thomas Charnock, a young Man well and Religiously Educated. He had by his Friends been placed in the House of a very eminent Trader, and being seduced by ill Company, yielded to the Desire of making a Show in the World; and in order to it, Robbed his Master's Counting-House, which Fact made him indeed Conspicuous, but in a very different manner from what he had flattered himself with. They died tolerably Submissive and Penitent; this last Malefactor especially, having rational Ideas of Religion.



The LIFE of WILLIAM BARTON, a Highwayman.



restless Temper, and addicted to every species of Wickedness, except such as are punished by temporal Laws. While this his Son William was a Child, he left him without any Provision, to the care of his Mother; and accompanied by a Concubine, whom he had long conversed with, Shipped himself for the Island of Jamaica, carrying with him a good quantity of Goods proper for that Climate; intending to live the species of the place would give him leave his lead being well turned both for Trading and

atisfied with that easy Condition into which Fortune and thrown him, begun to dream of nothing but Fravels and Adventures; in short, in spite of all the poor old Man his Grand-Father could say to prevent it, to Sea he went, and to Jamaica, in quest of his Father, who he fancied must have grown extravagantly Rich by this Time, the common sentiments of Fools, who think none Poor who have the good luck to dwell in the *West-Indies*.

On Barton's arrival at Jamaica, he found all things in a very different condition from what he had flattered himself with. His Father was Dead; the Woman who went over with him settled in a good Plantation, 'tis true; but so settled that Will was unable to remove her, so he then betook himself to Sea again, and rubbed on the best way he was able. But as if the vengeance of Heaven had pursued him, or rather as if Providence by Punishments designed to make him lay aside his Vices, Barton had no sooner scraped a little money together, but the Vessel in which he sailed was, under the usual pretence of contraband Goods, Seized by the Spaniards, who not long after they were taken, sent the Men they made Prisoners into old *Spain*. The natural moroseness of those People's Temper makes them harsh Masters; poor Barton found it so, and with the rest of his unfortunate Companions, suffered all the inconveniences of hard Usage, and low Diet, though as they drew nearer the Coast of Spain, that severity was a little softened.

When they were safely Landed, they were hurried to a Prison, where it was difficult to determine which was the worst—their Treatment or their Food. Barton was above all the rest uneasy, and his Head

ever turned towards contriving an Escape, which, when he and some other intriguing Heads had meditated long in Vain, an accident put it in their Power to do that with ease, which all their prudence could not render probable in the Attempt; a thing common with Men under Misfortune, who have reason there-

fore never to part with Hope.

The Keeper finding the old Wall in the outer Court of the Prison weak, and ready to fall down, caused the English Prisoners, amongst others, to be sent to repair it. The work was exceedingly laborious, but Barton and one of his Companions soon thought of a way to ease it; they had no sooner broke up a small part of the Foundation, which was to be new laid, but stealing the Spanish Soldiers' Pouches, they crowded the Powder into a small Bag, placing it underneath as far as they could reach; to which giving fire, it threw up two Yards of the Wall; and while the Spaniards stood amazed at the Report

thing so grating to these restless People, who longed for nothing but Debauchery, and struggled for Liberty only, as a preparative to the indulging of their Vices, that they began to contrive how they should free themselves from hence. Barton and his fellow Engineer, were not long before they fell on a Method to effect it, by wrenching open the outer Doors in the Night, and getting to an English Vessel that lay there ready to sail in the Harbour.

They had not been abroad long, e'er they found that the charitable Fryers had agreed with the Captain for their Passage, and so all they gained by breaking out, was the danger of being reclaimed, or at least going Naked, and without any Assistance, which to be sure they would have met with from their Masters, if they could but have had a little Patience, But the Passion of returning Home, or rather a vehement Lust after the basest Pleasures, hurried them to whatever appeared conducive to that End, however

fatal in its Consequence it might be.

When they were got safe into their native Country gain, each took such a course for a Livelihood as he liked best. Whether Barton then fell into Thievery, or whether he learnt not that Mystery before he had erved an Apprenticeship thereto in the Army, I cannot say; but in some short space after his being at home, tis certain that he listed himself a Soldier, and erved several Campaigns in Flanders, during the last War. Barton being a very gallant fellow, gained the Love of his Officers, and there was great probability his doing well there, having gained at least some minciple of Honour in the Service; which would have revented his doing such base things as those for hich he afterwards died; but unhappily for him, the

War ended just as he was on the point of bec Paymaster Serjeant, and his Regiment bein banded, poor Will became Broke in every accep of the Word. He retained always a strong to of his military Education, and was peculiarly f telling such Adventures as he gained the know of while in the Army.

Amongst other Stories that he told, there we or two which may appear perhaps not unenter to my Readers. When Brussels came, toward latter end of the War, to be pretty well settled the Imperialists, abundance of Persons of Disticance to reside there, and in its Neighbourhood the advantage natural to so fine a Situation; and these, was the Baron De Casteja, a Noblema Spanish Family, who except his being addict cessively to Gaming, was every way a fine Gentle He had Married a Lady of one of the best Family.

Flanders by whom he had a Son of the greatest

hundred thousand Crowns, which on his Death he bequeathed him. Upon this accession of Fortune, the Baron Casteja, as is but too frequent, fell to his old habit, and became as fond of Gaming as ever; the poor Lady saw this with the utmost concern, and dreaded the confounding this Legacy, as all the Baron's former Fortune had been consumed by his being the Dupe of Gamesters. She therefore, in deep affliction at the consideration of what might in future times become the Chevalier's Fortune, entreated the Baron to lay out part of the Sum in somewhat which might be a provision for his Son. The Baron promised both readily and faithfully, that he would out of the first Remittance. A few Weeks after he received forty thousand Crowns, and the Baroness and he set out for Brussels, under pretence of enquiring for something proper for his purpose, carrying with him twenty thousand Crowns for the Purchase; but he forgot the Errand upon the Road, and no sooner arrived at Brussels, but going to a famous Marquis's Entertainment, lost in a very few Hours the last Penny of his Returning home after this Misfortune, he was a little out of Humour for a Week; but at the end of that space, making up the other twenty thousand, he intended privately to set out next Day.

The poor Lady at her Wits end, for fear this large sum should go the same way as the other, bethought berself at last of a Method of securing both the Cash and her Son's Place. She communicated her design to her Major Domo, who readily came into it, and aving taken three of the Servants and the Baroness's Page into the Secret, he sent for Barton and another Englishman quartered near them, and easily prevailed them for a very small Sum, to become accomplices

in the undertaking. In a Word, the Lady having provided disguises for them, and a Man's Suit for herself, caused the Touchholes of the Arms (which the Baron and two Servants carried with him) to be nailed up, and then towards Evening sallying at the Head of her little Troop from a Wood, as he passed on the Road, and the Baron being rendered incapable of Resistance, was Robbed of the whole twenty With this she settled her Son, thousand Crowns. and the Baron was so far touched at the loss of such a Provision for his Family, that he made a real and thorough Reformation, quitted all his Haunts, which on his Brother's decease he had re-assumed, and Barton from this exploit fell in love with robbing ever after.

Another Adventure he related was this, being taken Prisoner by the *French*, and carried to one of their frontier Garrisons, a Chartel shortly being expected to be settled, *Barton*, to relieve the miseries he enmet from his Friend, he putting himself, *Barton*, and another Person into proper Habits, attacked suddenly almost every Night with a Crowd of the Populace at his Heels, these Houses, and raised swinging Contributions on those who being less wicked than himself, never had any suspicion of his Actions, but took him and his Comrades for the proper Officer and his Attendants.

Barton's greatest unhappiness was his Marriage. He was too uxorious, and too solicitous, for what concerned his Wife, how well soever she deserved of him: for he not enduring to see her work honestly for her Bread, would needs support her in an easy state of Life, tho' at the hazard of the Gallows. There is, however, a little question to be made, but that he had learned much in his Travels to enable him to carry on his wicked Designs with more ease and dexterity; for no Thief, perhaps, in any Age, managed his undertakings with greater Prudence and Economy; and having somewhere picked up the Story of the Pirate and Alexander the Great, it became one of Will's standing Maxims, that the only difference between a Robber and a Conqueror, was the value of the Prize.

Barton being one Day on the Road with a Comrade of his, who had served also with him abroad in the Army, and observing a Stage Coach at a Distance, in right of the Seniority of his Commission, as a Knight of the Pad, commanded the other to ride forward, in order to reconnoitre it: the young Fellow obeyed him as submissively as if he had been an Aid de Camp: and returning, brought him word that the force of the Enemy consisted of four Beaus laden with Blunderbusses, two Ladies, and a Footman. Then, says Will, we may e'en venture to attack them: in

Order to which let us make our necessary Disposition. I will ride slowly up to them, while you gallop round that Hill, and as soon as you can come behind the Coach, be sure fire a Pistol over it, and leave the rest to me. Things thus adjusted, each advanced on his Attack. Barton no sooner stopped the Coach and presented his Pistol at one Window, but his Companion after firing a brace of Balls over the Coachman's Head, did the like at the other, which so much surprized the fine Gentlemen within, that they surrendered without the least resistance, all they had about them, amounting to about One Hundred Pounds, which Barton having put up; Come, Gentlemen, says he, let us make bold with your Fire Arms too, for you see we make more use of them than you. So seizing a brace of Pistols inlaid with Silver, and two fine brass Blunderbusses, Will, and his Subaltern rode off.

But alas, Will's luck would not last (as his Rogueship used to express it): for attempting a Robbery in im of whom we are speaking must have run through, rould have been pleasing to him, and that it might ave become a means of reclaiming him from those lices so heinous in the Sight of God, and for which he had hardly escaped the greatest punishment that an be inflicted by Man. At first, indeed, it made ome Impressions not very different from these, Barton owning himself, that his Master's treatment was such, that if a Man had not absolutely bent his blind on such Courses as necessarily must make him mhappy, he might have enjoyed all he could have oped for there. Of which he became so sensible, nat for some time he remained fully satisfied with his ondition.

But alas! Content, when its Basis rests not upon irtue, like a House founded on a Sandy soil, is inpable of continuing long. No sooner had Barton isure and opportunity to recollect Home, his Friends, id above all his Wife, but it soon shocked his epose; and having a while disturbed and troubled m, it pushed him at last on the unhappy Resolution returning to England before the expiration of his ime for which he was banished. This project rolled r a very considerable space in the fellow's Head; metimes the desire of seeing his Companions, nd above all things his Wife, made him eager to idertake it; at others, the fear of running upon inritable Death in case of a Discovery, and the conderation of the Felicity he now had in his Power, ade him timerous, at least, if not unwilling to

At last, as is ordinary amongst these unhappy cople, the worst opinion prevailed, and finding a lethod to free himself from his Master, and to get

aboard a Ship, he came back to his dearly belo London, and to those Measures which had alre occasioned so great a Misfortune, and at last brou him to an ignominious Death. On his Return, first care was to seek out his Wife, for whom he a warm and never ceasing Affection; and have found her, went to live with her, taking his old thods of supporting them, though he constantly de that she was either a partner in the Commission even so much as in the knowledge of his Guilt. this quickly brought him to Newgate again, an that fatal End, to which he like some other flagit Creatures of this Stamp seem impatient to arrive since no Warning, no Admonition, no Escap sufficient to deter them from those Crimes w they are sensible the Laws of the Country with ju have rendered Capital.

Barton's Return from Transportation was : cient to have brought him to Death had he th the utmost Patience to the Miseries of his sad multion; and finding his Relations would take of his Daughter, and that his Wife, for whom never lost the most tender Concern, would be in danger of wanting, he laid aside the Thoughts of imporal Matters altogether, expressed a readiness die, and never discovering any Weakness or imtience of the nearest approach of Death.

Much of that firmness with which he behaved in see last Moments of his Life, might probably be ing to natural Courage, of which certainly Barton d a very large share; but the remains of Virtue d Religion, to which the Man had always a Pronsity, notwithstanding that he gave way to his ssions, which brought him to all the Sorrows he ew, yet the Returns he made when in the shadow Death, to Piety and Devotion, enabled him to fer with great calmness, on Friday the 12th of May, 21. Aged about Thirty One Years.



The Life of Robert Perkins, a Thief.

SHOULD not have undertaken this Work without believing it might in some Degree be advantageous to the Public. Young Persons, and especially those in a meaner ate, are I presume those who will make up the alk of my Readers, and these too are they who are ore commonly seduced into practices of this ignomious Nature. I should therefore think myself unurdonable, if I did not take Care to furnish them

with such cautions as the Examples I am givin the fatal Consequence of Vice will allow; at the s Time that I exhibit those Adventures and er taining Scenes, which disguise the Dismal Path, make the Road to Ruin Pleasing. They meet l with a true Prospect of Things, the tinsel Splene of sensual Pleasure, and that dreadful Price Men for it, shameful Death. I hope it may be of Us correcting the Errors of juvenile Tempers dev to their Passions, with whom sometimes Da passes for a certain Road to Honour, and the H way seems as tempting to them, as Chivalry to Quixote. Such, and some other such like, are unlucky Notions in young Heads, and too ofte spire them with Courage enough to dare the Gall which seldom fails meeting with them in the Enc

As to the Particulars of this Person's Life we now speaking of, they will be sufficient to warn t

who are so unhappy as to suffer from the ill-usage

o during the Life-time of his Wife and Robin's ther, treated him with great Tenderness and ming Affection, sending him to School to a Person a neighbouring Village, who was very considere for his Art of Teaching, and professing his tled Resolution to give his Son Bob a very good ucation.

But no sooner had Death snatched away the poor oman, by whom Mr. Perkins had our unhappy bin, than his Father began to change his The unfortunate Lad experienced first asures. the Miseries that flow from the careless managent of a Widower, who forgetting all obligations to deceased Wife, thought of nothing but diverting iself, and getting a new Help-mate. But Robin tinued not long in this State, his hardships were ckly increased by the second marriage of his ther, upon which he was sent for home, treated h some kindness at first, but he in a little time ceiving how things were going, and perhaps exssing his suspicions too freely, his Mother-in-Law **n** prevailed to have him turned out, and absolutely bidden his Father's House, the ready way to force naked uninstructed Youth on the most sinful urses. Whither Robin at that time did any thing honest is not certain; but being grievously pinched e Night with the Cold, and troubled also with dis-Apprehensions of what might come to his Sister, got a Ladder, and by the help of it, got in at his other's Window; this was immediately improved n a design of cutting her Throat, and poor Bob treupon was utterly discarded.

A short time after this, old Mr. Perkins died, and ta Fortune of several Thousand Pounds behind

him, for which the poor young Man was new Groat the better; being bound out Prentice Raker, and left as to every thing else to the World. His Inclination, joined to the rambling which he had hitherto led, induced him to mind vulgar pleasures of Drinking, Gambling, and k about much more than his Business, which to There are Compar appeared very laborious. enough every where to be met with who are read teach ignorant Youths the Practice of all sor Debauchery. Perkins fell quickly amongst such: and often rambled abroad with them on the Errands of Whoring, Shuffle-board, or Skittle-pla The thoughts of that Estate which in justing ought to have possessed, did not a little contribu make him thus heedless of his Business, for usual for weak Minds, he Affected living at the his Father's Fortune would have afforded, r. than the frugal manner which his narrow Cir

the young Fellows instantly to be separated, and trehed them one by one, on which the marked own was found in Robert Perkins's Pocket, and he reupon was immediately carried before a Justice, to committed him to Newgate. The Sessions ming on soon after, and the Case being plain, he is cast and ordered for Transportation, having time ough however before he was shipped to consider melancholy Circumstances into which his ill Concet had reduced him, and to think of what was ting for him to do in the present sad state he was

At first nothing run in his Head but the Cruels which he had met with from his Family; but as time drew nearer of his Departure he meditated to gain the Captain's Favour, and to escape

me hardships in the Voyage.

Robin had the good luck to make himself tolebly easy in the Ship; his natural good Nature, id obliging Temper prevailing so far on the Captain the Vessel, that he gave him all the Liberty, and forded him whatever indulgence it was in his ower to permit with safety. But our young Traeller, had much worse luck when he came on shore: Jamaica, where he was immediately Sold to a lanter, for Ten Pounds; and his Trade of a Baker eing of little use here, his Master put him upon nuch the same Labour as he did his Negroes.

Robin's Constitution was really incapable of great 'atigue; his Master therefore finding in the end that othing would make him Work, sold him to another, tho put him upon his own employment of Baking, building an Oven on purpose; but whether this Master also really used him cruelly, or whether his die Inclinations did not make him think all Labour

cruel Usage, is hard to say; but however it was, Baran away from his Master, and got on board a Shir which carried him to Carolina, from whence he sain he travelled to Mary-Land, and Shipping himsel there, in a Vessel for England, after being taken by the Spaniards, and enduring many other great hard ships, he at last with much difficulty got Home; a is too frequently the Practice of these unhapped Wretches, who are ready to return from tolerable Plenty to the Gallows.

After his arrival in England, he wrought for neatwo Years together at his Business, and had a settled intention to live Honestly, and forsake that disorderly state of Life, which had involved him in such Calamities, but the fear he was continually in, of being discovered, rendered him so uneasy and so unable to do any thing, that at last he resolved to go over into the East-Indies; for which purpose he was come down to Gravesend, in order to Embark, when he

ecause his ruin involved nobody but himself, he taving no Children behind him, and his Wife being foung enough to get her living Honestly.

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The Life of Barbara Spencer, a Coiner, &c.

EFORE we proceed to mention the Particulars that have come to our Hands of this unhappy Criminal, it may not be amiss to take notice of the rigour with which all

ivilized Nations have treated Offenders in this kind, y considering the crime itself as Species of Treason. The reason of which arises thus: as Money is the niversal Standard or Measure of the Value of any ommodity, so the Value of Money is always regulated respect of its weight, fineness, &c., by the public Inthority of the State. To Counterfeit, therefore, is I some degree to assume the Supreme Authority, asmuch as it is giving a Currency to another less aluable Piece of Metal, than that made Current by ne State. The old Laws of England were very were on this Head, and carried their care of preenting it so far as to damage the Public in other spects, as by forbidding the Importation of Bullion, punishing the attempts made to discover the \*kilosopher's Stone with Death; which forced whimical Persons who were enamoured of that Experiment go abroad and spend their money in pursuit of hat Project there. These Clauses therefore upon a eview of the Laws on this Head, were abrogated, at the edge in other respects was rather sharpened han abated; for as the Trade of the Nation increased, frauds in the Coin became of worse consequence

not only so, but were more practised.

In the Reign of King William and Queen A Clipping and Coining grew so Notorious, and ha great and fatal Influences on public Trade of Nation, that the Parliament found it necessar enter upon that great Work of a Recoinage, as order to prevent all future inconveniences of a Nature, they at the same time enacted, that not Counter feiting, Clipping, Scaling, Lightening, otherwise Debasing the Current Species of this Re should be deemed and Punished as High-Trea but they included also under the same Charge Punishment, those having any Press, Engine, Too Implement proper for Coining, the Mending, Buj Selling, &c., of them; and upon this Act, which rendered perpetual, by another made in the Sevi Year of Queen Anne, all our Proceedings on Head are at this Day grounded. Many Executi

ommon enough with ordinary People, indulged her Daughter so much in all her Humours, and suffered er to take so uncontrolled a Liberty, that she all er Lifetime after was incapable of bearing restraint, but on every slight contradiction flew out into the wildest excesses of Passion and Fury. When but a Child on a very slight difference at home, she would needs go out Prentice, and was accordingly put to a Mantua Maker, who having known her throughout her Infancy, fatally treated her with the same Indulgence and Tenderness. She continued with her about two Years, and then on a few warm Words happening, went away from so good a Mistress, and came home again to her Mother, who in that space of Time had set up a Brandy-Shop. Barbara's return, a Maid was to be taken, for she was much too good to do the Work of the House. The Servant had not been there long before they quarrelled. The Mother taking the Wench's part, away went the young Woman; but matters being made up, and the old Mother keeping an Ale-house in Cripplegate Parish, she once more went to live with her. This reconcilement lasted longer, but was more fatal to Barbara than her late falling out.

One Day it seems she took it into her Head to go and see the Prisoners die at Tyburn, and having for that purpose took an Opportunity, her Mother meeting her at the Door, told her that there was too much Business for her to do at Home, and that she should not go, on which harsh Words ensuing, her Mother at last struck her, and said she should be her Douth. However Barbara went; and the Man who attended her to Tyburn brought her afterwards to a House by St. Giles's Pound, where she, after relating

the difference between herself and her Mother, vowed she would never return any more Home, in which Resolution she was encouraged, and soon after acquainted with the Secrets of the House, and appointed to go out with their false Money, in order to vend or utter it; which Trade, as it freed her from all restraint, she was at first mightily pleased with; but being soon discovered, she was committed to Newgate, Convicted and Fined; about which time she became acquainted with Mrs. Miles, who afterwards betrayed her; and upon this occasion was, it seems, so kind as to advance some Money for her. On this last affair, for which she died, the Evidence would have hardly done without Miles's assistance, which so enraged poor Barbara, that even to the Instant of Death, she could hardly prevail with herself to forgive her, and never spoke of her without a kind of heat very improper and unbecoming a Person in her distressed

so at her Death too it occasioned her to be impatient, and to behave inconsistently, for which sometimes she would Apologize, by saying that though it was not in her Power to put on grave Looks, yet her Heart was as truly affected as theirs who gave greater outward signs of Contrition; a manner of Speaking usually taken up by those who would be thought to think seriously, in the midst of outward Gaiety, and of whose sincerity in cases like these he only can judge who is acquainted with the Secrets of all Hearts, and who as he is not to be deceived, so his Penetration is utterly unknown to us, who are confined to appearances, and the exterior marks of Things.

She lost all her *Boldness* at the near approach of Death, seemed excessively surprised, and concerned at the apprehension of the Flames. When she went out to die, she owned her Crime more fully than she had ever done. She said she had learned to Coin of a Man and Woman, who had now left off and lived very Honestly, wherefore she said she would not dis-She complained at the very Stake, how cover them. hard she found it to forgive Miles, who had been her Accomplice, and then betrayed her, adding, that though she saw Faggots ready to be lighted, and to consume her, yet would she not receive Life at the expence of another's Blood. She averred there were great Numbers in London, who followed the same trade of *Coining*, and earnestly wished they might take warning by her Death. At the Instant of Suffering, she appeared to have re-assumed all her Resolution, of which she had indeed sufficient occasion, when to the lamentable Death of Burning, was added the usual noise and clamour of the Mob. who

also threw Stones and Dirt, which beat her down and wounded her. However she forgave them cheerfully, Prayed with much earnestness, and ended her Life the same Day, with the last mentioned Malefactor *Perkins*, Aged about Twenty-four Years.



The Life of WALTER KENNEDY, a Pirate.



IRACY was anciently in this Kingdom considered as a Petty Treason at common Law, but the multitude of Treasons, or to speak more properly of Offences construed

into Treason, becoming a very great Grievance to the Subject, this with many others was left out in the famous Statute of the 25th of *Edward* the Third, for limiting what thenceforth should be deemed Treason of Admiralty, assisted by certain other Judges common Law, by Virtue of such a Comna is before mentioned; the Silver Oar, thiar Ensign of Authority, belonging to the of Admiralty, lying on the Table. As Pirates very often apprehended in Britain, so par-Notice is always given when a Court like alled an Admiralty Sessions, is to be held; the ers until that time remaining in the Marshalsea,

oper Prison of this Court. the 26th of July, 1721, at such a Sessions · Kennedy and John Bradshaw were tried for s committed on the High-Seas, and both of lonvicted. This Walter Kennedy was born at e called Pclican-Stairs, in Wapping. was an Anchor-Smith, a Man of good Repuwho gave his Son Walter the best Education able; and who while a Lad was very tractable. d no other apparent ill Quality than that of a iring Temper. When he was grown up big to have gone out to a Trade, his Father him Apprentice to himself; but dving before out of his Time, Walter leaving his Father's in the Possession of his Mother and Brothers, ollowed his own roving Inclinations and went He served a considerable time on board a

War, in the Reign of her late Majesty Queen in the War then carried on against France; which Time, he often had occasion to hear exploits of the Pirates, both in the East and ndies, and of their having got several Islands eir Possession, wherein they were settled, and h they exercised a Sovereign Power. See Tales had a wonderful effect on Walter's

se raies had a wonderful effect on 11 maer.

disposition, and created in him a secret Ambition of making a figure in the same Way. He became more than ordinarily attentive whenever Stories of that Sort were told, and sought every opportunity of putting his fellow Sailors upon such Relations. of that profession have usually good Memories with respect (at least) to such matters; and Kennedy. therefore, without much difficulty, became acquainted with the principal Expeditions of these Maritime Desperados, from the Time of Sir Henry Morgan's commanding the Buccaneers in America, to Capt. Avery's more modern Exploits at Madagascar; his fancy insinuating to him continually that he might be able to make as great a Figure as any of these thievish Heroes, whenever a proper Opportunity offered. It happened that he was sent with Capt. Wood Rogers, now Governor of Providence, when that Gentleman was first sent to recover that Island by reducing the Pirates, who then had it in their Possesthem the offers he had to make of Free Grace and Pardon, the greater Number of them came in and submitted very readily, those who were determined o continue the same dissolute kind of Life providing vith all the Secrecy imaginable for their Safety, and rhen Practicable, their flight out of the Island. Captain being made Governor, fitted out two Sloops or Trade, and having given proper Directions to heir Commanders, Manned them out of his own iailors, with some of these reformed Pirates internixed. Kennedy went out in one of these Vessels, n which he had not been long at Sea, before he pined in a Conspiracy some of the rest had formed f seizing the Vessel, putting those to Death who efused to come into their Measures, and then to go, s the Sailors phrase it, upon the Account, that is in lain English, commence Pirates.

This Villanous Design succeeding according to heir Wish, they emptied the other Vessel of whatever hey thought might be of Use, and then turned her drift, as being a heavy Sailor, and consequently unit for their purpose. A few Days after their entering on this new Course of Life, they made themselves Masters of two pretty large Ships; which being itted for their purpose, they grew now strong enough to execute any Project that in their present Circumstances they were capable of forming; and thus Kennedy was now got into that unhappy state of Living, which from a false notion of Things he had framed so fair an Idea of, and was so desirous to Engage in.

**Kennedy** took a particular Delight in relating what happened to him in these Expeditions, even after they had brought him to Misery and Confinement.

it was become exceeding dangerous to land, r at Jamaica, Barbadoes, or on the Islands of Berss, and in this Condition they were when they to a Resolution of choosing one Davis Captain, going under his Command to the Coast of zil.

his Design they put in Execution, being chiefly sted with the hopes of surprising some Vessel of Iomeward bound Portuguese Fleet, by which they d to be made at once, and no longer be obliged ad a Life so full of Danger. Accordingly they n with Twenty Sail of those Ships, and were in atmost Danger of being taken, and treated as they rved. However their Captain on this Occasion eved very prudently; and taking the advantage ne of those Vessels being separated from the rest boarded her in the Night without firing a Gun. y forced the Captain when they had him in one teir own Ships to discover which of the Fleet was most richly laden, which he having through fear they impudently attacked her, and were very becoming Masters of her, though they were surded by the *Portuguese* Ships, from whence they st escaped, not so much by the swiftness of their sailing, as by the Cowardice of the Enemy; in h Attempt though they miscarried as to the they had proposed, yet they accounted thems very fortunate in having thus escaped from so erous an Adventure.

ing some time after this in great want of Water, at the head of about Fifty of his Men, very med, made a descent in order to fill their Casks, the *Portuguese* Governor of the Port near they landed easily discovered them to be

Pirates, but not thinking himself in a Condition st enough to attack them, thought fit to dissemble Knowledge.

Davis and his Men were no sooner returne board, then they received a Message by a Boat shore, that the Governor would think himself h honoured, if the Captain and as many as he ple of his Ship's Company would accept of an Enter ment the next Day, at the Castle where he res Their Commander, who had hitherto behaved his like a Man of Conduct, suffered his Vanity to come him so far as to accept of the Proposal; an next Morning with Ten of his Sailors, all dresse their best Clothes, went on Shore to this Colla but before they had reached half way, they wer upon by a Party of Indians who lay in Ambus and with one flight of their poisoned Arrows them all upon the Ground, except Kennedy and other, who escaped to the top of a Mountain,

Freland, where being in a low and poor Condition he shipped himself at length for England, and came up to London. He had not been long in Town before was observed by some whose Vessels had been aken by the Crew with whom he sailed. They caused him to be Apprehended, and after lying a considerable time in Prison, he was, as I have said before, wried and convicted.

After Sentence, he shewed much less concern for Life, than is usual for Persons in that Condition. He was so much tired with the Miseries and Misfortune which for some Years before he had endured, that Death appeared to him a Thing rather desirable than frightful. When the Reprieve came for Bradshaw. who was condemned with him he expressed great Satisfaction, saying at the same time that he was better pleased than if he himself had received Mercy. for (continued he) should I be banished into America, as he is, 'tis highly probable I might be tempted to my old way of Life, and so instead of reforming, add to the number of my Sins. He continued in these Sentiments till the time of his Death, when as he went through Cheapside to his Execution, the Silver Oar being carried before him as is usual, he turned about to a Person who sat by him in the Cart, and said, though it is a common thing for us when at Sea to acquire rast quantities, both of that Metal which goes before me, and of Gold, yet such is the justice of Providence, that few or none of us preserve enough to maintain us, but as you see in me when we go to Death. have not wherewith to purchase a coffin to bury us. He died at Execution Dock, the 21st of July, 1721. being then about 26 years of Age.



The Life of Matthew Clark, a Foct-Pa



HERE is nothing perhaps to which may more justly attribute those nume Executions which so disgrace our Cour than the false notions which the me

sort especially imbibe in their Youth, as to and Homen. This unhappy Person, Matthew C. of whom we are now to Speak, was a most remable Instance of the Truth of this Observation, was born at St. Albans, of Parents but in mean cumstances, and who thought they had provided well for their Son when they had procured Admission into the Family of a Neighbouring (

At last the Matrimonial maggot bit his Brain, and ifter a short Courtship, he prevailed on a young Girl n the Neighbourhood to go up with him to London, n order to their Marriage; when they were there, inding his Stock reduced so low, that he had not even Money enough to purchase the Wedding-Ring, re pretended that a Legacy of Fifteen Pounds was ust left him in the Country, and with a thousand Promises of a quick return, set out from London to etch it. He left the Town full of uneasy Thoughts, and Travelled towards Necsden and Willsden-Green, where formerly he had lived, intending to have lurked there till he had an opportunity of Robbing as many Persons as to make up Fifteen Pounds from their Effects. In pursuance of this Resolution, he designed in himself to attack every Passenger he saw; but whenever it came to the push, the natural Cowardice of his Temper prevailed, and his Heart failed him

While he loitered about there, the Master of the Alehouse hard by took notice of him, and asked him, How he came to idle about in Hay-time, when there

nor to much Work to Fering at the same Time to him hom for a Seriant. Clark upon this Discourse immediately recollected that all the Persons belonging to this Man's House must be out a Hay-making. except the Maid, who served his Liquors and waited upon Guests: as soon therefore as he had parted from the Master, and saw he was gone into the Fields he tirried back and went into his House, where renewing his former acquaintance with the Maid who as he had guessed, was there alone, and to whom, he formerly had been a Sweetheart, he sat near an hour Drinking and Talking in that jocose Manner which is usual between People of their Condition in the Country; but in the midst of all his Expressions of Affection, meditated how to Rob the House, and his timorous disposition, supposing a thousand Dangers from the Knowledge the Maid had of him, he resolved in order absolutely to secure himself to

Murder her out of the way; upon which, having

### MATTHEW CLARK, a Foot-Pad & Murderer. 49

it; returning back into the Road again, he met a Waggon, which in hopes of preventing all Suspicion, he undertook to drive up to Town, the Man who drove it having hurt his Leg, but he had not gone far, before the Persons who were in pursuit of the Murderer of Sarah Goldington (the Maid before mentioned) came up with him, and enquired whether he had seen any Body pass by his Waggon who looked suspiciously, or was likely to have committed This inquiry put him in so much Conthat Fact. fusion, that he was scarce able to make them an Answer, which occasioned their looking at him more narrowly, and thereby discovering the Sleeve of his Shirt to be all bloody. At first he affirmed with great Confidence, that a Soldier meeting him upon the Road had insulted him, and that in Fighting with him, he had made the Soldier's Mouth bleed, which had so stained his Shirt, but in a little time perceiving this Excuse would not prevail, but that they were resolved to carry him back, he fell into a violent Agony, and confessed the Fact.

At the next Sessions at the Old Bailey, he was convicted, and after receiving Sentence of Death, endeavoured all he could to comfort and compose himself during the Time he lay under Condemnation. His Father who was a very honest industrious Man, came to see him; and Matthew after he was gone spoke with great concern of an Expression which his Father had made use of, viz., That if he had to die for any other Offence, he would have made all the interest and Friends he could to have saved his Life, but that the Murder he had committed was so cruel, that he thought that nothing could atone for it but his Blood. The inhumanity and cruel Circumstances of it did

indeed in some Degree affect this Malefactor himself: but he seemed much more disturbed with the Apprehension of being hanged in Chains, a Thing which from the weakness of vulgar Minds terrifies more than death itself; and of which I confess I do not see the use, since it serves only to render the poor wretches uneasy in their last Moments, and instead of making suitable impressions on the Minds of the Spectators, affords a pretence for Servants, and other young Persons, to idle away their Time, in going to see the Body so exposed on a Gibbet.

At the place of Execution, Clark was extremely careful to inform the People, that he was so far from having any Malice against the Woman whom he Murdered, that he really had a Love for her. A Report too of his having designed to sell the young Girl he had brought out of the Country into Virginia, had weight enough with him to occasion his solemn denying of it at the Tree; though he acknowledged



# The Life of John Winship, Highway-Man and Foot-pad.

HE Idleness in which Youths are suffered to Live in this Kingdom till they are grown to that size at which they are usually put Apprentice. (a space of Time in which they

are much better employed in many other Countries of Europe) too often creates an inaptitude to Work, and allows them Opportunity of entering into paths which have a fatal Termination. Fohn Winship, of whom we are now to treat, was born of Parents in tolerable Circumstances in the Parish of St. Paul's. Covent-Garden. They gave him an Education rather superior to his Condition, and treated him with an Indulgence by which his future Life became unhappy; At about Fourteen, they placed him as an Apprentice with a Carpenter, to which Trade he himself had a His Master used him as well as he could have expected or wished, yet that Inclination which he had contracted while a Boy to Idleness and loitering, made him incapable of pursuing his Business with tolerable application, but the Particular accident by which he was determined to leave it, shall be the next point in our Relation.

It happened, that returning one Day from Work, he took notice of a young Woman standing at a Door in a Street, not far distant from that in which his Master lived. He was then about Seventeen, and imagining Love to be a very fine thing, thought fit

without farther enquiry to make this young Woman the object of his Affection. The next Evening he took occasion to speak to her, and this Acquaintance soon improving into frequent Appointments, naturally led Winship into much greater Expences than he was able to support. This had two Consequences equally fatal to this unhappy young Man, for in the first place he left his Master and his Trade, and took to driving of Coaches, and such like Methods, to get his Bread: but all the ways he could think of proving unable to supply his Expences, he went next upon the Road and raised daily Contributions in as illegal a manner, as they were spent at Night in all the Excesses of Vice.

It is impossible to give either a particular or exact Account of the Robberies he committed, because he was always very reserved, even after Conviction, in speaking as to these Points. However he is said to have been concerned in robbing a French Man of

om the Coachman all the Money he had about him. inship had been concerned in divers Gangs, and ing a Fellow of uncommon Agility of Body, was ighty well received, and much caressed by them, was also another Companion of his, whom they lled Tom, but whose true Name was never known. ing killed in a Duel at Kilkenny in Ireland. st mentioned Person had been bred with an Apoaarv, and sometimes travelled the Country in the gh Capacity of a Quack-Doctor; at others, in the ore humble Station of a Merry Andrew. g once down into the West, with a little Chest of edicines, which he intended to dispose of in this anner at Westchester, he overtook at an Inn about enty Miles short of that City, a London Wholesale ealer, who had been that way collecting Debts in. m made a shift to get into his Company over Night, d diverted him so much with his facetious Conrsation, that he invited him to Breakfast with him e next Morning. Tom took occasion to put a strong irge into the Ale and Toast which the Londoner is Drinking, he himself pretending never to take y Thing in the Morning but a Glass of Wine and tters. When the Stranger got on Horseback, Tom ered to accompany him, for (says he) I can easily ılk as fast as your Horse will Trot. They had not t above two Miles, before at the Entrance of a mmon, the Physic began to work. The Tradesan alighting to untruss a Point, Tom leaped at once to his Saddle, and gallopped off both with his Horse He baited an Hour at a small d Portmanteau. **lage three** Miles beyond *Chester*, having avoided ssing through that City, then continued his Journey Port-Patrick, from whence he crossed to Dublin,

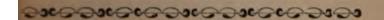
with about Fourscore Pounds in ready Money, a Gold Watch, which was put up in a Corner of a Cloak-bag. Linen, and other Things to a considerable Value be-

sides. But to return to Winship.

His Robberies were so numerous, that he began to be very well-known, and much sought after by those who make it their Business for Reward to bring Men to Justice. There is some Reasons to believe that he had been once Condemned and received Mercy; however on the 25th of May, 1721, he stopped one Mr. Lowther in his Chariot, between Pancras-Church and the half-way-House, and Robbed him of his silver Watch and a Purse of ten Guineas; for which Robbery being quickly after Apprehended, he was at the Old-Bailey convicted, on the Evidence of the Prosecutor, and the voluntary Information of one of his Companions.

While he lay under Sentence, he could not help

Discoveries, which might affect the Lives of others; shewing also an extraordinary uneasiness whenever such questions were put to him, particularly when he was asked by the direction of a Person of some Rank, whether he did not rob a Person, dressed in such a manner, in a Chaise as he was Watering his Horse before the Church Door, during the time of Divine Service. Winship replied, he supposed the Crime did not consist in the Time or Place; and as to whether he was guilty of it or no, he would tell nothing. In other respects, he appeared Penitent and Devout, suffering at the same Time, with the beforementioned Matthew Clark, in the 22nd year of his Age at Tyburn, leaving behind him a Wife, who died afterwards with Grief for his Execution.



The Life of JOHN MEFF, alias MERTH, a Housebreaker, and Highway-Man, &c.

HE rigid Execution of Felons, who return from Transportation, has been found so necessary that few or none have escaped who have been tried for such an illegal Return-

ing, though it is very hard to convince those who suffer for that Offence that there is any real crime in their evading their Sentence. It was this which brought John Meff, alias Merth, of whom we are now to Speak, to an ignominious Death, after he had once before escaped it in a very extraordinary manner, as in the Process of his Story shall be related.

This unhappy Man was born in London, of French

Parents, who retired into England for the sake of their Religion, when Lewis the XIV. began his furious Persecution against the Protestants in his Dominions. This John Meff was educated with great care, especially as to the principles of Religion, by a Father who had very just notions of that Faith, for which in Banishment he Suffered. When his Son John grew up, he put him out Apprentice to a Weaver, whom he served with great Fidelity, and after he came out of his Time, Married; but finding himself incapable by his Labour to maintain his Family, he unfortunately addicted himself to ill courses, in which he was yet more unlucky; for having almost at his first setting out, broke open a House, he was discovered, apprehended, tried, convicted, and in the Cart, in order to go to Execution within the Fortnight; but the Hangman being Arrested as he was going to Tyburn, he and the rest who were to have Suffered with him

enquiring of the Seamen how Persons in their unhappy Condition were treated by their Masters, and whether all the terrible Relations they had had in England were really Facts, or invented only to terrify those who were to undergo that Punishment.

But while these unhappy Persons were thus amusing themselves, a new and unlooked for Misfortune fell upon them, for in the neighbourhood of the Bermudas they were surprised by two Pirate Sloops, who though they found no considerable Booty on poard, were very well satisfied by the great Addition hey made to their Force, from most of those Felons oining with them in their Piratical undertakings. Weff, however, and eight others, absolutely refusing o sign the Paper, which contained the Pirates' enagement, and Articles for better pursuing their Designs, these Nine were, according to the barbarous practice of those kind of People, Marooned, that is, et on Shore on an uninhabited Island. They, ecording to the custom of People in such distress, were obliged to rub two dry Sticks together till bey took Fire, and with great difficulty, gathered many other Sticks as made a Fire large enough wield them some Relief from the inclemency of Weather. They caught with Springs made of In Horse-hair Wig some Fowls, which were very ough and of a fishy taste, but after three or four Days, they became acquainted with the Springs, of were never afterwards to be taken by that Their next Resource for Food was an inimal which burrowed in the Ground like our labbits but the Flesh of these proving unwholeme threw them in such dangerous Fluxes, that we out of the Nine were scarce able to go; they

## The Life of

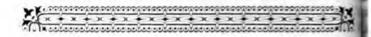
were forced to take up with such Fish as they able to catch, and even these were not only very and unpleasant, but very small also, and no great ty of them neither. At last, when they almost baired of ever getting off that inhospitable Island, y espied early one Morning an Indian Canon on Shore with seven Persons. They hid them ves behind the Rocks as carefully as they could d the Indians being gone up into the heart of the land, they went down, and finding much salt Proisions in the Boat, trusted themselves to the mercy

By the providence of God, they were driven in two

Days into an English Settlement, where Meff instead of betaking himself to any settled Course, resolved to turn Sailor, and in that Capacity, made several Voy ages, not only to Barbadoes, Jamaica, and the rest of the British Islands, but also to New England. Virginia, South Carolina, and other Plantations. the main, there is no doubt but he led a Life of m great satisfaction in this Occupation, which probably was the Reason he resolved to return home to England at all hazards. He did so, and had hardly been a Month in this Kingdom before he fell to he old Practices, in which he was attended with the same ill Fortune as formerly; that is to say, wa apprehended for one of his first Facts and committee to Newgate, out of which Prison he escaped by the Assistance of a certain Bricklayer, and went down! Hatfield in Hertfordshire, to remain private: b as he affirmed and was generally believed, being betrayed by the same Bricklayer, he was retaken conveyed again to Newgate, and confined with utmost Severity.

At his Trial there arose a doubt whether the Fact had committed was not pardoned by the Act of emnity then lately granted. However, the re-1 of his former Conviction being produced, the irt ordered he should be indicted for returning nout lawful Cause; on which Indictment he was victed upon full proof, condemned, and shortly r ordered for Execution. During the space he lay ler Sentence, he expressed much penitence for his ner ill-spent Life; and together with James ding, who was in the same unhappy State with self, read and prayed with the rest of the Prison-This Reading had been concerned in abundance Robberies, and as he owned in some which were ended with Murder. He acknowledged he knew the killing Mr. Philpot, the Surveyor of the ndow-lights, at the perpetration of which Fact, uling said there were three Persons present, two whom he knew, but as to the third could say This Malefactor, though but 35 years of e, was a very old Offender, and had in his Lifee been concerned with most of the notorious ngs that at that Time were in England, some of om he had impeached and hanged for his own servation: but was at last convicted for robbing in mpany with two others, George Brownsworth of a atch and other things of considerable Value, ween Islington and the Turnpike, and for it was xuted at Tyburn, the 11th of September, 1721, toher with John Meff aforesaid, then in the 40th ar of his Age.





### The Life of JOHN WIGLEY, a Highwayman.



T is an observation which must be obvious to all my Readers, that few who addit themselves to robbing and stealing, ever continue long in the Practice of these

Crimes, but they are overtaken by Justice, not seldom as soon as they set out. He had been bred a Plasterer, but seems to have fallen very early into ill Courses and felonious Methods of getting Money, in which horrid Practice he spent his Years; till taking up with an old Woman, who sold Brandy upon Finchley-Common, she sometimes persuaded him of late Years to work at his Trade.

There has been great Suspicions that he murdered

editions alone, having always great Aversion for : Confederacies in Villainy, which we call rs; in which he always affirmed there was little y, notwithstanding any Oath by which they it bind themselves to Secrecy; for notwithling some Instances of their neglecting Rewards, 1 they were to be obtained by betraying their panions, yet when Life came to be touched they ly ever failed of betraying all they knew. ace receded from the Resolution he had made of r robbing anybody in Company; and went out Night with two others of the same Occupation rds Islington. There they met with one Symbol ers, whom they robbed of a Watch, a pair of r Spurs, and four shillings in Money; at the time treating him very ill, and terrifying him their Pistols.

or this Fact, soon after it was done, Wigley was ehended, and at the ensuing Sessions Convicted. n all hopes of Life were lost, he seemed disposed affer that Death, to which the Law had doomed with cheerfulness and resignation. He said in midst of his Afflictions, it was some comfort to that he had no Children who might be exposed by Death to the wide World; not only in a helpless desolate Condition, but also liable to the Reflections lent from his Crimes. He also observed that immediate Hand of Providence, seemed to dise whatever wicked Persons got by Rapine and der so as not only to prevent their acquiring a astance, which might set them above the necesof continuing in such Courses, but that they wanted Bread to support them, when overtaken ustice. He was near Forty Years of Age at the time of his Death, which happened on the same I with the Malefactors last mentioned.

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The Life of WILLIAM CASEY, a Robber.

ILLIAM CASEY, whose Life is Subject of our present Discourse, was a soldier, we of one of the same Name, a Soldier, we had served his Majesty long, and with go

Reputation. As is usual amongst that sort of Peop the Education he gave his Son was such as might him for the same course of Life, though he at a same time took care to provide him with a toleral competency of Learning, that is, as to Writing, a reading English. When he was about sixteen ye of Age, his Father caused him to be enlisted in a same Company in which he served for some smarring, before my Lord Cobham's Expedition in Spain, in which he accompanied him. That Expetion being over, Casey returned into England, a did Duty as usual in the Guards.

One Night he with some others crossing the Para Fray happened between them and one Fohn Stowhich as Casey affirmed at his Death was occasion by the Prosecutor Stone's offering very great Incencies to him; upon which, they in a Fury beat a abused him, from the abhorrence they pretended have for that Beastly and unnatural Sin of Sodow Whether this was really the Case or no, is hard determine, all who were concerned in it with Cabeing Indicted (though not apprehended). Howe

hat matter was, Stone the Prosecutor told a dreadful itory on Casey's Trial: he said the four Men attacked im crossing the Park, who Beat, and cruelly trod pon, and wounded him; taking from him at the ame time his Hat, Wig, Neckcloth, and five shillings a Money; and that upon his rising, and endeavouring to tollow them, they turned back, stamped upon im, broke one of his Ribs, and told him, that if he tempted to stir, they would seize him and Swear indomy upon him. On this Indictment Casey was convicted, and ordered for Execution, notwithstanding all the Intercession his Friends could make.

He complained heavily while under Sentence of he pains a certain Corporal had taken in preparing and pressing the Evidence against him. He said, his Viligence proceeded not from any desire of doing Jusin, or his being any way convinced of his (Casey's) fuilt, but from an old grudge he owed their Family, rom Casey's Father threatening to Prosecute him for Rape committed on his Daughter, then very Young, ad attended with very cruel Circumstances; and which ven the Corporal himself had in part owned in a Letter r had wrote to the said Casey's Father. However, rhile he lay in Newgate, he seemed heartily affected nth Sorrow for his mispent Life, which he said, was msumed, as is too frequent among Soldiers, either in deness or Vice. He added, that in Spain he had made serious Resolutions with himself of Amendment, **to was hindered from performing them by his Com**mions, who were continually seducing him into his d Courses. When he found that all hopes of Life ere lost, he disposed himself to submit with Decency his Fate, which Disposition he preserved to the 杜

At the Place of Execution he behaved with gre Composure, and said, That as he had heard he waccused in the World of having robbed and murder a Woman in Hyde-Park, he judged it proper to decharge his Conscience, by declaring that he knew nothin of the Murder, but said nothing as to the Robbed He was at the time of his Death, which was on the 11th of September, 1721, about twenty Years of Agand according to the Character his Officers gave his a very quiet and orderly young Man. He left behin him a Paper to be Published to the World, which, he was a dying Man he averred to be Truth.

A Copy of a Paper left by William Casey.

GOOD PEOPLE,

I am now brought to this Place, to Suffer a shan ful and ignominious Death; and of all such unhap Persons, it is expected by the World they should eith

I take this Opportunity, with almost my last Breath, give my hearly thanks to the honourable Col. Pitts, ad Col. Pagitt, for their Endeavours to save my Life; nd indeed I had some small hopes that his Majesty in msideration of the Services of my whole Family havve all been faithful Soldiers and Servants to the Crown f England, avoild have extended one Branch of his lercy to me, and have sent me to have served him in nother Country; but welcome be the Grace of God, I m resigned to his Will, and die in Charity with all Ven, forgiving, hoping to be forgiven myself, through he Merits of my blessed Saviour Jesus Christ. I hope, nd make it my carnest Request, that no Body will be v little Christian as to reflect on my aged Parents, Vife, Brother, or Sisters, for my untimely end. And pray God, into whose Hands I commend my Spirit, hat the great Number of Sodomites in and about this lity and Suburbs, may not bring down the same Judgwent from Heaven, as fell on Sodom and Gomorrah.

WILLIAM CASEV.

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The Life of JOHN DYKES, a private Thief and Highwayman.

T is a Reflection almost too common to be repeated, that of all the Vices to which young People are addicted, nothing is so dangerous as a habit and inclination to

foliume: instances which are so numerous, do it much better than perhaps this unhappy Person, John Dykes, whose case is as strong a one as is any where to be

His Parents were Persons in mide met with. Circumstances: but he being their Eldest Child, treated him with great Indulgence, and to the I ment of their own Fortune, afforded him a neces Education. When he grew up, and his Fri thought of placing him out Apprentice, he al found some excuse or other to avoid it, which a only from his great Indolence of Temper, and his tinual Itching after Gaming. When he had Mo he went to the Gaming Tables about Town; when reduced by Losses sustained there, would on an old ragged Coat and get out to play at Cl and Span-Farthing, amongst the Boys in the Si by which sometimes he got Money enough to his old Companions again; but this being a ver certain resource, he made use more frequently of ing of Pockets, for which being several times a hended, and committed to Bridewell, his Fri especially his poor Father, would often demons

Practices, and for them shared the same Punishment with himself. They were pretty much of a Temper, but Feddediah was the Elder, and much the more subtle of the two, and in this unhappy Place they contracted a strict and intimate Friendship. Feddediah, out of Shame, forbore for two or three Days to acquaint his Relations, and during that Time for the most part subsisted out of what Dikes got from home: but at last, West picked up courage enough to send to his Brother, a very eminent Man in Business, and by telling a plausible Story, procured not only Pity and Relief, but even prevailed on him to believe that he was innocent of the Fact for which he was committed, and so well tutored his Friend Dykes that though he could not persuade his Parents into the same Degree of Credulity, yet his outward appearance of Penitence induced them not only to Pardon him, but to take him home, give him a new suit of Clothes, and promise him, if he continued to do well, whatever was in their Power to do for him.

Dykes and his Companion being in favour with their Friends, and having Money in their Pockets, continued their Correspondence and went often to the gaming Tables together. At first they had a considerable run of Luck, for about three Weeks, but Fortune then forsaking them, they were reduced to be down-right Penniless, without any hopes of Relief or Assistance from their Friends sufficient to carry on their Expences. West at last proposed an Expedient for raising Money, which lay altogether upon timself, and which he the next Day executed in the following Manner.

About the Time that he knew his Brother was to come home from the Exchange to Dinner, he went

to his House equipped in a Sailor's Pea-Jacket, h Hair cropped short to his Ears, his Eve-brown coloured black, and a Handkerchief about his Nec His Brother as soon as he saw him in the Countin house, started back, and cried, bless me! Feddedia how came you in this pickle? He, with all the Sig of Grief and Confusion, threw himself at his Brother Feet, and told him with a Flood of Tears, that tr Coiners who had accidently seen him in Bridewe had Sworn (on their Apprehension) against him as three others in order on the merit thereof to be admitt Evidences to get off themselves; so that, Dear Broth (continued be) I have been obliged to take a Passage a Vessel that goes down next Tide to Gravesend, for have ran the hazard of my Life, to come and beg you Charitable Assistance. The poor honest Man was much amazed and concerned at this melancho Tale, that bursting out into Tears, and hanging abo his Brother's Neck, he begged him to take Coac

ince from his Brother, until after his Friend Dykes as Hanged.

This last mentioned Malefactor, unmoved with all ne tender Entreaties of his Friends, and the glaring rospect before him of his own Ruin, went still on at ne old Rate; and whenever Gaming had brought im low in Cash, took up with the Road, or some uch like honest method to Recruit it. At last he ad the ill-luck to commit a Robbery in Stepney arish, in the Road between Mile-end and Bow, pon one Charles Wright, to whose Bosom clapping

Pistol, he commanded him to deliver peaceably, r he would shoot him through the Body. The looty he took was very inconsiderable, being only Pen-knife, an ordinary Seal, and five shillings and ight-pence in Money, a poor Price for Life, since ithin two Days after he was Apprehended for this lobbery, committed to Newgate, and condemned the next Sessions.

His Behaviour under these unhappy Circumstances as very mean, and such as fully shewed what ifference there is between the Courage and that esolution which is necessary to support the Spirits. nd calm our Apprehensions at the certain approach, specially of a violent Death. I forbear attempting ny description of those unutterable Torments which ne exterior Marks of a distracted Behaviour fully hewed that this poor wretch endured. And as I ave nothing more to add of him, but that he confessed his having been guilty of a multitude of Acts; he submitted at last with greater cheerfuless than he had ever shewn during his Confinement, that shameful Death which the Law had ordained or his Crimes, on the 23rd of October, 1721, when e was about the 23rd year of his Age.



## The Life of RICHARD JAMES, a Highwayman

HE Misfortune of not having early virtuous Education, is very often so gre a One, as never to be retrieved; and happens frequently (as far as human Cal

city will give us leave to Judge) that those pro remarkably wicked and profligate for want of it, w if they had been so happy as to have received would probably have led an honest and industric Life. I am led to this observation at present, the Materials which lay before me, for the compo tion of this Life. Richard James was the Son of Nobleman's Cook, but he knew little more of Father, than that he left him while very Young

Idventures. The Woman's Friends were as much isobliged as his; and so not knowing how to subsist ngether, Richard was obliged to betake him to his lid Profession of the Sea. The first Voyage he nade was to the West Indies, where he had the disfortune to be taken by the Pirates, and by them eing set on Shore, was reduced almost to downright narving; however, begging his way to Boston in New England, he from thence found a Method of

sturning Home once again.

The first thing he did was to enquire for his Wife; at she, under the Pretence of having received Advices of his Death from America, had gotten nother Husband; and though poor James was ralling to pass by that, yet the Woman it seems new better when she was well off; and under retence of Affection for two Children which she ad by this last Husband, absolutely refused to leave im and return back to Dick, her first Spouse. lowever he did not seem to have taken this much • Heart, for in a short time he followed her Example nd married another Wife; but however, finding no **lethod** of procuring an honest Livelihood, he took a short Method of living, viz., to Thieving, after very Manner that came in his Way. He committed vast Number of Robberies in a very short Space, hiefly upon Waggoners in the Oxford Road, and ametimes as if there were not Crime enough in bare lobbing them, he added to it by the cruel Manner which he treated them. At this Rate he went on ir a considerable Space, till being apprehended for Robbery of a Man on Hanwell Green, from whom **took but ten** Shillings, he was shortly after con**ficted, and having no Friends**, from that time laid side all hopes of Life.

Court of the state of half to prepare himself Court of the carries of far from being either terri

And the state of the that he looked upon it was a very troublesome and a very a very a very a very deal that D was a very and a very a

and limited to with which he had sometimes tre

Hell under of dying so ignominious a Death, he no Hess pitied them in the Dangers and Misfortunes they were sure to run through in this miserable World. He was at the Time of his Death, about 30 years of Age, and Suffered on the same Day with the Criminal last mentioned.



The Life of James Wright, a Highwayman.

AMES IVRIGHT, the Malefactor whose Life we are going to relate at present, was born at *Enfield*, of very honest Parents, who that he might get his Living honestly

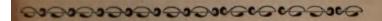
Trade, after having served his Time, he set up in the Old-Bailey, and lived there for some Time in good Credit; but being much given up to Women, and an idle habit of Life, his Expences quickly out went his Profits; and this in the Space of some Months reduced him to down-right want, which put him upon the illegal Ways he afterwards took to support himself in the enjoyment of those Pleasures, which even the Evils he had already felt could not make him Wise enough to Shun.

He was very far from being a hardened Criminal, hardly ever robbing a Passenger without Tears in his Eyes, and always framing Resolutions to himself of quitting that infamous manner of Life, as soon as lever it should be in his Power. He fancied that as he Rich could better spare it than the Poor, there has less Crime in taking it from them; and thereupon alued himself not a little that he had never injured

any poor Man, but always singled out those who from their Equipage were likeliest to yield him a good Booty, and at the same time not be much the worse for it themselves. He had gone on for a considerable space in the Commission of Villanies with impunity; but at last being apprehended for a Robbery by him committed in the County of Surrey, he was indicted and tried at the ensuing Assizes at Kingston, and by some means or other, was so lucky as to be acquitted, no doubt to his very great joy; and on this Deliverance he again renewed his Vows of Amendment.

A Friend of his, after this acquittal, was so kind as to take him down to his House in the Country, in hopes of keeping out of harm's way; and indeed 'tis highly probable that he had totally given over all evil intentions of that Sort, when he was unfortunately impeached by Hawkins, one of his old Companions, and on his, and the Evidence of the Prosecutor whom

the Robbing Mr. Towers, with some Ladies in a Coach in Marlborough-street. He confessed also, that his Companion called out to him, What! do they resist? Shoot 'em. He Suffered with all the outward Signs of Penitence, on the 22nd of December, 1721, about 34 years of Age.



The Life of NATHANIEL HAWES, a Thuf and Robber.

MONGST many odd notions which are

picked up by the common People, there is none more dangerous, both to themselves and to others, than the Idea they get of Courage, which with them consists either in a furious Madness, or an obstinate Perseverance, even in the worst Cause. Nathaniel Hawes was a very extraordinary Instance of this, as the following part of his Life will shew. He was, as he said himself, the Son of a very rich Grazier in Norfolk, who dying when he was but a year Old, he pretended that he was defrauded of a great part of his Father's Effects, which should have belonged to him; however, those who took care of his Education put him out Apprentice to an Upholsterer, with whom he served about four Years. He then fell into very expensive Company, which reduced him to such straits as sobliged him to make bold with his Master's Cash, by which he injured him for some time with Impunity, out proceeding at last to the Commission of a downmght Robbery, he was therein Detected, Tried and Convicted; but being then very young the Cour Pity on him, and he had the good luck to pro-Pardon.

Natt made the old use of Mercy, when extend such sort of People, that is, when he return Liberty he returned to his old Practices. His panions were several young Men of the same S with himself, who placed all their delight in the sual and brutal Pleasures of Drinking, Ga Whoring, and Idling about, without betaking selves to any Business. Natt, who was a young F naturally sprightly and of good Parts, from t bccame very acceptable to these sort of People committed abundance of Robberies in a very space of Time. The natural Fire of his Te made him behave with great boldness on such sions, and gave him no small Reputation among Gang. Hawes seeing himself extravagantly mended on such occasions, began to form to h

fiven him success, that there is no wonder a Fellow his small Parts and Education should conceive so eighly of himself. It was nothing for Hawes singly to be a Coach full of Gentlemen, to stop two or three Persons on the Highway at a Time, or to rob the Waggons in a line as they came on the Oxford Road December 100 Jondon, nor was there any of the little Prisons or Bridewells that could hold him.

There was however an Adventure of Natt's of this find that deserves a particular Relation. He had, it reems, been so unlucky as to be taken, and committed New-prison, on suspicion of robbing two Gentlemen in a Chaise coming from Hampstead. liewed well the Place of his Confinement, but found t much too strong for any Attempts like those he was wont to make. In the same place with himself and mother Man, there was a Woman very genteely dressed who had been committed for Shop-lifting. This Woman seemed even more ready to attempt nomething which might get her out of that Confinement than either Hawes or her other Companion; the **latter** said it was impracticable, and *Natt*, that though he had broke open many a Prison, yet he saw no probability of putting this in the Number. Well (said the Woman), have you courage enough to try, if I put you in the way? Yes (quoth Hawes), there's nothing won't undertake for Liberty; and, said the other Fellow, if I once saw a likelihood of performing it, there's nobody has better Hands at such work than myself. In the first place, said this Politician in Petticats, we must raise as much Money amongst us as

l keep a very good Fire. Why truly (replied wes) a Fire would be convenient this cold Weather, t I can't for my Heart see how we should be nearer

our Liberty for it, unless you intend to set the in Flames. Push! push! answered the We follow but my Directions, and let's have some Fa and Coals, and I warrant you by to Morrow Mc we shall be safe out of these Regions. spoke this with so much Assurance, that Haw the other Man complied, and reserving bu Shilling, laid out all their Money in Combustible Liquor. While the runners of the Prison were to and fro upon this Occasion, the Woman seen dejected that she could scarce speak, and the Men by her Directions sat with the same Air a Rope already had been about them at Tyburn. last, as they were going to be locked up, pray the Woman), with a faint Voice, can't you give something like a Poker? Why yes, says one Fellows belonging to the Goal, if you'll give me pence, I'll bring you one of the old Bars th taken out of the Window, when these new one Two o'Clock in the Morning, they had got them three out, and opened a fair Passage into the treets, only that it was a little too high. The Woman pon this made them fasten the Iron Bar strongly at Angle where three Stones met, and then pulling ther Stays, she unrolled from the top of her Pettitats four yards of strong Cord, the noose of which ting fastened on the Iron, the other end was to be known over the Wall, and so the Descent was undered easy. The Men were equally pleased and arprized at their good Fortune, and in Gratitude to be Female Author of it, helped her to the top of the Wall, and let her get safe over, before they attempted to go out themselves.

It was not long after this, that Hawes committed Robbery on Finchley Common, upon one Richard Hall, from whom he took about four Shillings in Money, and to make up the badness of the Booty, he took from him his Horse, in order to be the better squipped, to go in quest of another, which might make up the deficiency. For this Robbery, he being thortly after detected and apprehended, he was Convicted and received Sentence of Death. When first confined, he behaved himself with very great Levity, and declared, he would Merit a greater Reputation by the boldness of his Behaviour, than any Highwayman that had died these seven Years. **Indeed** this was the Style he always made use of, and the great Affectation of Intrepidity and Resolution, which he always put on, would have moved my Body, had it not been for his melancholy Condition, to have smiled at the Vanity of the Man. I At the Time he was taken up, he had it seems a **good Suit of Clothes taken from him, which put him**  so much out of humour, because he could not appe (as he said) like a Gentleman at the Sessions How that when he was Arraigned, and should have p himself upon his Trial, he refused to Plead, unle they were re-delivered to him again; but to this they were re-delivered to him again; but to this they court answered, that it was not in their Power; and on his persisting to remain Mute, after all the Exhortations which were made to him, the Court last ordered that the Sentence of the Press should be read to him, as is customary on such Occasions after which, the Judge from the Bench spoke to his to this Effect:

### NATHANIEL HAWES,

The Equity of the Law of England, more tends of the Lives of its Subjects than any other in the World, allows no Person to be put to Death, eith unheard or without positive Proof against him the Fact whereon he stands charged, and that Pro w has appointed for those who seem to have lost tional Faculties of Men.

this Hawes impudently made answer: That urt was formerly a place of Justice, but now it come a place of Injustice; that he doubted not it they would receive a severer Sentence than hich they had pronounced upon him, and that part, he made no question of dying with the esclution with which he had often beheld Death, were the World with the same Courage with he had lived in it.

t. thought this a most glorious Instance of his re, and when some of his Companions said, ly, that he chose pressing because the Court not let him have a good suit of Clothes to be I in; he replied with a great deal of warmth, was no such thing, but that as he had lived he Character of the boldest Fellow of his sion he was resolved to die with it, and leave mory to be admired by all the Gentlemen of oad in succeeding Ages. This was a Rant took up the poor Fellow's head, and induced bear 250 Pound Weight upon his Breast, for is of seven Minutes, and was much the same f Bravery with that which induced the French to dance a Minuet immediately before he d his last upon the Wheel, an action which no much Noise in France that it was compared e death of Cato.

res indeed did not persist quite so long, but ted to that Justice which he saw was unavoidfter he had endured (as I have said before) at a weight in the Press. The Bruises he d thereby on the Chest, pained him so exceedingly during the short remainder of his that he was hardly able to perform those Devo which the near approach of Death made him des to offer up for so profligate a Life. He laid then, those wild Notions which had been so iat him through the whole Course of his Days, at remarkably unfortunate to him in this last As He confessed frankly what Crime his Life. could remember, and seemed very desiron acquitting some innocent Persons, who were at time imprisoned or suspected for certain Villa which were committed by Hawes, and his G particularly a Footman, then in the Poultry Con and a Man's Son at an Ale-house, who th Hawes declared he knew no harm of, yet at the of Execution, he said as he desired his Death 1 be a warning to all in general, so he wished it i be particularly considered by him, though (as I said) he was fully convinced of the Folly of



## e Life of John Jones, a Pickpocket, &c.

HERE is not perhaps a greater misfortune to young People than that too great tenderness and Compassion, with which they are treated in their Youth; and those hopes of dment which their Relations flatter themselves as they grow up, which if they would suffer elves to be guided by experience, they would y find that flagitious Minds do but increase in iness, as they increase in Years. ities therefore, and proper Restraints, are the Methods with which such Persons are to be d; for minds disposed to such gross Impurities ose which lead to such wickednesses as are red Capital by our Law, are seldom to be led on by gentleness, or Admonitions un-I am very far from led by harsher Means. an Advocate for great severities towards young e; but I confess in Cases like these, I think are as necessary as Amputations, where the mper has spread so far, that no Cure is to be for by any other means. If the Relations of Jones had known and practised these Methods, lighly probable he had escaped the Suffering he Shame of that ignominious Death, to which a long persisting in his Crimes he came. is Malefactor was born in the Parish of St.

is Malefactor was born in the Parish of St. rws, Holborn, of Parents in tolerable Circums, who, while a Boy indulged him in all his little

humours from a wise Expectation of their droppi him all at once when he grew up. But this Expec tion not succeeding, as it must be owned there was great probability it should, they were then for p suading him to settle in Business, which that he mig do with less Reluctancy, they were so kind to him to put him out upon liking to three or four Trade but it happening unluckily that there was work to done in all of them, Jones could not be brought to Apprentice to any, but idled on amongst his Com nions without ever thinking of applying to any Bu ness whatever. His Relations sent him to S another odd Academy to learn honesty at, and on Return from thence, and refusing to go any more, Relations refused to support him any longer.

Yack was very melancholy on this Score, and have but eighteen Pence in the World, when he receive the comfortable Message of his never having expect a Farthing more from his Friends, he was

at he was a new Comer, she conducted him into a tle Room, where she entertained him with a good inner, and a Bowl of Punch after it. Jack was ightily taken with the Courtesy of his Landlady, no promised him he should never want such Usage, and his Friend would teach him in the Evening how earn it.

Evening came, and out walked the two young Men. ack was put upon nothing at that time, but to obrve how his Companion managed. He was a very exterous Youth; and at seven o'Clock Prayers cked up in half an hour's time, three good Handrchiefs, and a silver Snuff-box. Having thus readily ewn him the Practice, he was no less courteous acquainting Jones with the Theory of his Profeson, and two or three Nights' work made Jones a ry complete Workman in their Way. He lived this Rate for some Months, until going with his structor through King-street, Westminster, and ssing by a Woman pretty well dressed, says the her Fellow to Jones, now mind Jack, and while I stle her against the Wall, do you whip off her Pocket. ones performed tolerably well, though the Woman reamed out, and People were thick in the Street. le gave the Pocket as soon as he had plucked it off his Comrade, but having felt it very weighty, ould trust him no farther than the first By-Alley efore they stepped in to examine its Contents. bey had scarce found their Prize consisted of no tore than a small Prayer Book, a needle Case, and silver Thimble, when the Woman, with the Mob at Heels, bolted upon them and seized them. Tomes had the Pocket in his hand when they laid hold of him, and his Associate no sooner perceived the Danger, but he clapped hold of him by the Collar and cried out as loud as any of the Mob, ay, ay, this is he, good Woman; is not this your Pocket? By this stratagem he escaped, and Jones was left to feel the whole weight of the punishment which was ready to fall upon them. He was immediately committed to Prison, and the Offence being capital in its Nature, he was at the next Sessions condemned, and though he always buoyed himself up with hopes of the contrary, was ordered for Execution. dreadfully amazed at Death, as being indeed very However, when he found it was unfit to die. inevitable, he began to prepare for it as well as he was able. His Relations afforded him now some little Relief, and after having made as ample a Confession as he was able, he suffered at Tyburn with the two above mentioned Malefactors, Hawa and Wright, being then but a little above 19 years of Age.

unentertaining to the Reader if I mention. Army lying encamped almost over against that of the French King, Foraging was become dangerous, and hardly a Party went out without a John's Master, the Captain, having been Skirmish. out with a Party, and being overpowered by the French, were obliged to leave their Trusses behind When they returned to the Camp, Smith was ordered to lead his Master's Horse out into the Fields between the two Camps, that the poor Creature might be able to pick up a little Pasture. John had not attended his Horse long before at the distance of about half a Mile, he saw a boy leading two others at the foot of a Hill, which joined to the French Fortification. As John's Livery was yellow, and he spoke Walloon bad enough to be taken for a Frenchman, he ventured to stake the Captain's Horse down where it was feeding, and without the least Apprehension of the Risk he run, went across to the Fellow who was feeding his Horses under the French Lines. He proceeded with so much Caution, that he was within a Stone's throw of the Boy, before he perceived him. The Lad, from the colour of his Clothes, and the Place where they were, immediately under the French Camp, took him for one of their own People. and therefore answered him very civilly when he asked him what o'Clock it was, and whom he belonged to? But John no sooner observed from the Boy's turning his Horses, that the Hill lay again between them and the French Soldiers in sight, but clapping his Hand suddenly upon the Boy's Throat, and tripping up his Heels he clapped a Gag in his Mouth, which he had cut for that purpose, and leaving him with his Hands tied behind him upon the Ground, he

rode clear off with the best of the Horses, notwithstanding the Boy had alarmed the *French Camp*, and he had some hundred Shot sent after him.

The Captain and Smith being out one Day a Foraging, and one of the Officers of their Party who was known to have a hundred Pistoles about him, being killed in a Skirmish, neither Party daring to bring off the Body, for fear of the Other, and it being just dark, each expected a Reinforcement from the Camp. Smith told his Captain, that if he'd give him one half of the Gold for fetching, he would venture; and his offer being gladly accepted, he accordingly crept two hundred yards upon his Belly, picked the Purse out of the dead Man's Pocket, and returned without being either seen or suspected.

When the Army was disbanded, Smith betook himself to the Sea, and served under Admiral Byng, in the Fight at Messina; but on the Return of that Fleet from the Mediterranean, being discharged, he

revent Murder, Smith fired his Pistol, and unhappily killed one Matthew Walden, who was amongst the Number. The Mob immediately crowded upon him and seized him, and the Fact appearing very clear on his Trial, he was convicted at the next Sessions at the Old Bailey.

He behaved himself with great Resolution, professed himself extremely sorry, as well for the many Vices he had been guilty of, as for that last bloody Act, which brought him to his shameful End. He especially recommended it to all who spoke to him, to avoid the Snares and Delusions of lewd Women; and at the Place of Execution delivered the following Paper; he being about Forty Years of Age when he died, being the 8th Day of February, 1722, at Tyburn.

The Paper delivered by John Smith at the Place of Execution.

I was born of honest Parents, bred to the Sea, and lived honest, until I was led aside by lewd Women. I then robbed on Ships, and never robbed on Shore. I had no Design to kill the Woman who jilted me, and left me for another Man, but only to terrify her, for I could have Shot her when the loaded Pistol was at her Breast, but I curbed my Passion, and only threw a Candlestick at her. I confess my Cruelty towards my Wife, who is a Woman too good for me; but I was at first forced to forsake her for Debt, and go to Sea. I hope in God none will reflect on her, or my or innocent Children, who could not help my sad assion, and more sad Death. Written by me,

John Smith.



The Life of James Shaw, alias Smith, a Highwayman and Murderer.



AMES SHAW, otherwise Smith, for by both these Names he went, nor am I able to say which was his true one, was the Son of Parents, both of Circumstances and

Inclination to have given him a very good Education if he would have received it; the unsettledness of his Temper, being heightened by that Indulgence, with which he was treated by his Relations, who permitted him to make Trial of several Trades, though he could not be brought to like any: indeed he staid so long with a Forger of Gun Locks, as to learn something of his Art, which sometimes he practised and thereby got Money but generally speaking he close

The Hampstead Road was that on which he chiefly robbed, and he could not be persuaded, that there was any great Crime in taking away superfluous Cash of those who lavish it in Vanity and Luxury; or from those who procure it by Cheating and Gaming; and under these two Classes, Shaw pretended to rank all who frequented the Wells or Bell-Size; and it is to be much feared, that in this Respect he was not very Amongst the many Adventures which **befell** him in his Expeditions on the Road, there is one or two which it may be not improper to take Notice of. One Evening as he was patrolling there about, he came up to a Chariot, in which there was a certain famous Justice, who happened to have won about four Hundred Pounds at play, and Count *Ui—n*, a famous Foreign *Gamester*, that has made many different Figures about this Town. No sooner was the Coach stopped by Shaw and another Person on Horseback, but the Squire slipped the Money he had won behind the Seat of the Coach, and the Count having little to lose, seemed not very uneasy at the Accident. The Highwaymen no sooner had demanded their Money, but the Count gave them two or three Pieces of Foreign Gold, and the Gentleman in hopes by this means of getting rid of them, presented them with twenty Guineas. Why really, Sir, aid Shaw, on Receipt of the Gold, this were an andsome Compliment from another Person; but methinks you might have spared a little more out of the Ing bag you brought from the Gaming Table. Come, Gentlemen, get out, get out, we must examine the Nest a little. I fancy the Gold Finches are not yet Upon this, they both got out of the Chariot; and Shaw shaking the Cushion that covered the seat

hastily, the long bag fell out with its Mouth o and all the bright Contents were scattered on Ground. The two Knights of the Road began pick them up as fast as they could; and while Justice cursed this unlucky Accident, which nick'd him, after he had nick'd all the Gamester the Wells, the Count, who thought swearing an profitable Exercise, began to gather as fast as th and a good deal of Company coming in sight, jus they had finished, and were calling upon the Cour refund, they were glad to Gallop away; but return to London were taken, and about three Hours a committing the Fact, they, together with the \ nesses against them, were brought before a Middle Magistrate, who committed them. But pray. says Shaw, before he was taken out of the Room, should not that French Fellow suffer as well as he shared the Booty, an please your Worship, and but reasonable he should share the Punishment W

Shape he robbed also several Coaches and Single Passengers, and that with very great Inhumanity, which was natural, he said, from that Method of Attacking, for it was impossible for a Foot-pad to get off, unless he either maimed the Man, or wounded his Horse, and he pretended what they did was merely for fear of being taken.

Meeting by Chance as he was walking across Hampstead Road, an old grave looking Man, he thought there was no Danger in making up to him, and seizing him, since himself was well armed. The old Gentleman immediately begged that he would be civil, and told him that if he would be so, he would give him an old pair of Breeches, which were filled with money and Effects worth Money, and as he said, lay buried by such a Tree, pointing at the same Time to it with his Hand. Shaw went thither directly, in hopes of gaining the Miser's great Prize, for the old Fellow made him believe he had buried it out of Coveteousness, and came there to brood over it. But no sooner were they come to the Place, and Shaw stooping down, began to look for three pieces of Tobacco Pipe, which the old Man pretended to have stuck where they were buried, but the Gentleman whipped out his Sword, and made two or three passes at *Shaw*, wounding him in the Neck, Side, and Breast.

As the Number of his Robberies were very great, to it is not to be expected that we should have a very exact Account of them; yet as Shaw was not any of discovering any Circumstance that related to m, we may not perhaps have been as particular the relation of his Crimes as our Readers would ire, and therefore it will be necessary to mention to the other of his Expeditions.

At his usual Time and Place, viz., Hampstea Road, in the Evening he overtook a dapper Fellow who was formerly a Peruke Maker, but now Gamester. This man taking Shaw for a Bubble began to talk of Play, and mentioned all Fours an Cribbage, and asked him whether he would play Game for a Bottle or so at the Flask. pretended to be very willing, but said he had made terrible Oath against playing for anything in an House; but if to avoid it, the Gentleman would ti his Horse to a Tree, and had any Cards in hi Pocket, he'd sit down on the green Bank in yonde Close, and hazard a Shilling or two. The Gameste who always carried his Implements in his Pocke readily accepted of the Offer, and tying their Horse to the Post of a little Ale-house on the Road, ove they whipped into the Fields; but no sooner wer they set down, and the Sharper began to shuffle th Cards, but Shaw starting up, caught him by th

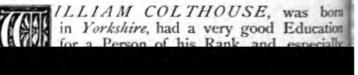
For a Fact of this kind it was, that Shaw came to his Death; for one Philip Pots, being robbed on Horseback by several Footpads, and knocked off his Horse near the Tile-Kilns by Pancras, and wounded in several Places of his Body with his own Sword, which one of the Villains had taken from him; some Persons who passed by soon after took him up, and carried him to the *Pinder* of *Wakefield*, where on the Monday following, (this Accident happening on the Seturday Night), he in great Agonies expired. this Murder and another Robbery between Highgate and Kentish Town, Shaw was taken up and soon after convicted. He denied at first all knowledge of the Murder, but when his Death grew near, he did acknowledge being privy to it, though he persisted in saying he had no hand in its Commission.

At the same time he was under Condemnation, the aforementioned John Smith, William Colthouse, and Jonah Burges were in the same Condition, they formed a Conspiracy for breaking out of the Place where they were confined, and to force an Escape wainst all who should oppose them. For this purpose they had procured Pistols, but their plot being discovered, Burges in great Rage, cut his own Throat, and pretended that Shaw designed to have despatched himself with one of the Pistols; but Show himself absolutely denied this, and affirmed on **the Contrary**, that when *Burges* said his Enemies **bould** never have the Satisfaction, as they had bagged they would have, of placing themselves upon Helborn Bridge, to see him go by to Tyburn, he **how)** exhorted him never to think of Self-Murder, d by that means give his enemies a double Revenge destroying both Soul and Body.

As Shaw had formerly declared his Wife's ill. Conduct had been the first Occasion of his falling into these Courses, which had proved so fatal to him, he still retained so great an Antipathy to her on that Account, as not to be able to Pardon her, even in the last Moments of his Life; in which he would neither confess, nor positively deny the Murder for which he died. He was then about 28 years of Age, and died the same Day with the last mentioned Malefactor, Smith.



The Life of WILLIAM COLTHOUSE, a Thief and Highwayman.



he was no sooner at Liberty then he put them Execution. He and his Brother lived like ntlemen in their Expeditions on the Road, till ortunately committing a Robbery on Hounslow ath together, they were both closely pursued, the taken, and William narrowly escaped, by

eping into an hollow Tree.

After the Execution of his Brother, Colthouse ng terribly affected therewith, retired to Oxford, I there worked as a Journeyman Joiner, detering with himself to live honestly for the future, l not by a habit of ill Actions go the same way one so nearly related to him had done before; as his Brother's Death in time grew out of his nembrance, so his evil inclinations again took ce, and he came up to London with a full purpose retting Money at an easier rate than working.

lis Jacobite Principles, soon after his arrival, ught him into a great Fray at an Ale-house in hill-Fields, Westminster, where some Soldiers e drinking, and who on some disrespectful Words l of the Prince, caught up Colthouse and threw upon a red hot Gridiron, thereby making a Scar his Cheek and under his left Eye, by which he ne to be taken for a Person who murdered a mer's Son in Philpot-Lane, in Hampshire, with ich when he was charged, he not only denied, but abundance of Circumstances rendered it highly hable that he did not commit it, there being **leed no other Circumstance** which occasioned that spicion but the Likeness of the Scar in his Face. ich happened in the Manner I told you.

While he lay under Condemnation, a Report thed his Ear, that his two Brothers in the Country were also said to be Highwaymen, and he complained grievously of the common practice that was made be idle People of raising Stories to increase the Sorrow of Families which were so unhappy as to have an who belonged to them come to such a Death as he was to be. As to his Brothers, he declared himse well satisfied that the Younger was a sober an religious Lad; and as for the Elder, though he might have been guilty of some Extravagancies, yet he hoped and believed they were not of the same Kin with those which had brought him to ruin. However that he might do all the Good which his present sa Circumstance would allow, he wrote the following Letter to his Brethren in the Country:

#### DEAR BROTHERS,

Though the nearness of my approaching Deal ought to shut out from my thoughts all Tempora Concerns, yet I could not compose my mind into the quietness with which I hope to pass from this single World into the Presence of the Almighty, before had thus exhorted you to take particular Warnin from my Death, which the Intent of the Law, to dete others from Wickedness, hath decreed to be in a public and ignominious Manner. Amidst the Terrors while the Frailty of Human Nature, shocked with the Prospect of so terrible an End, make my Afflicted Heart to feel, even these Sorrows are increased, and my Woes doubled by a Story which is spread, I help without the least grounds of Truth, that ye, as well a I, have lived by taking away by Force the Property others.

Let the said Examples of my poor Brother, we died by the Hand of Justice, and of me, who we

llow him in the same unhappy Course, deter you not by from those flagrant Offences, which have been so tal unto us, but also from those foolish and sinful leasures in which it is but too frequent for young rooms to indulge. Remember that I tell you from and Experience, that the Wages of Sin, though in pearance they be sometimes large, and what may omise outward Pleasure, yet are they attended with the inward disquict as renders it impossible for those to have received them to enjoy either Quiet or Ease. Tork then hard at your Employments, and be assured at Sixpence got thereby, will afford you more solid utisfaction than the largest Acquisitions at the expence your Conscience. That God by his Grace may enable u to follow this my last Advice, and that he may as your honest Labour with Plenty and Prosperity, the carnest Prayer of your dying Brother,

#### WILLIAM COLTHOUSE.

He had till the Day of his Execution denied his ing accessory to the intended Escape by forcing e Prison, but when he came to Tyburn he knowledged that Assertion to be false, and owned at he had caused the two Pistols to be provided r that purpose. He was about thirty-four years of ge at the Time he suffered, which was on the 8th February, 1722, with Burgess, Shaw, and Smith.





# The Life of WILLIAM BURRIDGE, a Highwayman.



HAVE in the Course of these Lives more than once observed upon the vulgar false Notions of Courage, and that Applause which is given to it, by those who have false

notions of it; and this it was in a great Measure which made William Burridge take to those fatal Practices which had the usual Determination of an ignominious Death. He was the Son of reputable People, who lived at West-Haden, in Northamptonshire, who after affording him a competent Education, thought proper to bind him to his Father's Trade of a Carpenter; but he having been pretty much included before that time could not be seen as

ere no Mother to plead for him, a Course of ntinued Severities might perhaps reclaim him. It his hopes were all disappointed, for William stead of mending under his new Master, gave mself over to all Sorts of Vices, and more especially came addicted to Junquetting with Servant Wenches the Neighbourhood, who especially on Sundays, hen their Masters were out, were but too ready to reive and entertain him at their Expence.

But these Adventures making him very obnoxious others, as well as his Master, who no longer able bear his lying out of Nights, and other disorderly ractices, turned him off, and left him to shift for mself. He went home to his Friends, but going a still in the same Way, they frankly advised him to himself on Board a Man of War, in order to roid that ill Fate which they then foresaw, and hich afterwards overtook him. William, though at very apt to follow good Counsel, yet approved of his at last when he saw some of his Companions ad already suffered for those profligate Courses to hich they were addicted.

He Shipped himself therefore in a Squadron, then ailing for *Spain*, under the command of Commodore *exendish*, on Board whose Ship he was, when an ngagement happened with the *Spaniards* in *Cales* ay; the dispute was long and very Sharp, and *burridge* behaved therein so as to meet with extradinary Commendations; these had the worst effect pon him imaginable, for they so far puffed him up, at he thought himself worthier of Command than lost of the Officers in the Ship, and therefore was at a little uneasy at being obliged to obey them; is hindered them from doing him any Kindness,

which they would otherwise perhaps have done in Consideration of his gallant Behaviour against the Enemy. At his return into England, he was extremely Ambitious of living without the Toil of Business, and therefore went upon the Highway with great Diligence, in order to acquire a Fortune by it which when he had done, he designed as he said to have left it off, and to have lived easily and honestly upon the Fruits of it; but alas! these were vain hopes and idle expectations, for instead of acquiring any Thing which might keep him hereafter, he could scarce procure a present livelihood at the Hazard both of his Neck and his Soul, for he was continually obliged to hide himself through Apprehension, and not seldom got into Bridewell, or some such Place for Brawls and Riots.

This William Burridge was the Person who with Nat. Hawes made their Escape out of New-Prison, by the Assistance of a Woman, as in the Life of that



#### Life of John Thomson, a Thief & Highwayman.

OHN THOMSON was Born at Carlisle, but was brought with his Friends to London. They it seems were Persons of no Substance, and took too little Care of their

i's Education, suffering him while a Lad to go in to such Houses as were frequented by ill pple, and such as took dishonest Methods to get ney; they are seldom very close in their Disrses, when they meet and junket together, and omson then a Boy, was so much pleased with ir jovial Manner of Life, Eating well and Drink-

hard, that he had ever a Bias that Way, even en he was otherways employed, leading till he in fifteen Years old such an idle and debauched e, that as he himself expressed it, he had never and or read in a Bible or other good Book throughall that Space.

A Friend of his was then so kind as to put him out prentice to a *Weaver*, and he might then have I some Chance of coming into the World in an nest and reputable Way; but he had not continued h his Master any long Time, but he enlisted himin the Sea Service, during the Wars in the late een's Time, and served on Board a Squadron ich was sent up the *Baltic* to join the *Dancs*. is cold Country with other Hardships he endured, de him so out of humour with a Sailor's Life, that sugh he behaved himself tolerably well when on

Board, yet he resolved never to engage in the same

State, if once discharged and safe on Shore.

Upon his coming back to England, he went to work at his Trade of a Weaver, and being for a while very sensible of the Miseries he had run through on Board the Man of War, he became highly pleased with the quiet and easy Way in which he got his Bread by his Business, thinking however that there was no Way so proper to settle him, as by marrying. which accordingly he did; but was so unfortunate that though his Wife was a very honest Woman, vet the Money he got not being sufficient to maintain them, he was even obliged to take to the Sea again for a Subsistence, and continued on Board several Ships in the Streights and Mediterranean for a very considerable Space; during which he was so fortunate as to serve once on Board an Enterprising Captain, who in less than a Year's Space, took nineteen Prizes to a very considerable Value; and as they were re

## John Thomson, a Highwayman, &с. 105

the same Rate by Land, which he had done at a, and for that purpose, associated himself with ersons of a like Disposition, and in their Company d abundance of Mischief. At last he and one of s Associates passing over Smithfield between welve and One in the Morning on the second of **Tarch**, they perceived one George Currey going ross that Place very much in Drink; him they atcked, though at first they pretended to lead him fe home, in order to draw him to a proper Place at of hearing of the Houses, where they took from m a Shirt, a Wig, and a Hat, in doing which they rocked him down, stamped upon his Breast, and in her Respects used him very cruelly; being appremded soon after this Fact, he was for it tried and nvicted.

In the Space between that and his Death he bewed himself very penitently, and desired with great mestness that his Wife would retire into the ountry to her Friends, and learn by his unhappy xample, that nothing but an honest Industry could ocure the Blessing of God, which he assiduously gged for her in his Prayers, imploring her at the me Time, that he gave her this Advice, to be care-I of her young Son she had then at her Breast; at only as to his Education, but also that he might wer know his Father's unhappy End, for that ould but damp his Spirits, and perhaps force him on ill Courses when he grew up, from an Apprension that People might distrust his Honesty and **t employ** him; he professed himself much afflicted the past Follies of his Life, and with an outward ppearance of true Penitence, died the Fourth of by, 1722, in the 33rd Year of his Age at Tyburn.



#### The Life of THOMAS REEVES, a notorious Highwayman and Foot-pad.



S it is not to be denied, that it is a singular Blessing to a Nation, where no Persecution is raised against Persons for their Religion; so I am confident the late *Free-Thinking* 

Principles (as they have been called) have by their being spread amongst the Vulgar, contributed greatly to the many Frauds and Villanies which have been so much complained of, within these thirty Years, and not a little to encouraging of Men in obtaining a Subsistance and the Gratification of their Pleasures, by Rapines committed upon Others, rather than live in a laborious State of Life, in which perhaps both

ons are too easily imbibed by those who are ous to indulge their vicious Inclinations, and as being of this Stamp, greedily listened to all ourses of such a Nature.

mongst some of these Companions who cheated out of his Religion, he found some also inclined ractice with the same Freedom they taught. Enaged both by Precept and Example, Tom soon me the most Conspicuous of the Gang; his Boldand Activity preferred him generally to be the ler in their Adventures, and he had so good luck everal of his first Attempts, that he picked up as h as maintained him in that extravagant and suuous manner of Life, in which he most of all ghted. One John Hartly was his constant panion in his Debauches, and generally speaking Assistant in his Crimes. Both of them in the ning, on the ninth of March, 1722, attacked one er Worchington, at Annisced Clear, near Shorei, as he was going across the Fields, on some ness. Hartly gave him a Blow on the Head his Pistol; after which Recres bid him Stand, whistling, four more of the Gang came up, seized and knocked him down, stripped him stark ed, and carried away all his Clothes, tying him d and Foot in a cruel Manner, and leaving him Ditch hard by. However he was relieved, and es and Hartly being soon after taken, they were tried and convicted for this Fact.

fter the passing Sentence, Recres behaved himwith much indifference; his own Principles stuck him, and he had so far satisfied himself, by conring the necessity of dying, and a new coined gion of his own, that he never believed the Soul

in any Danger, but had very extensive Notice the Mercy of God, which he thought was too to punish with Eternal Misery those Souls he This Criminal indeed was of a very created. Temper, for sometimes he would both pray and to the Rest of the Prisoners, and at other Tim would talk loosely and divert them from their I often making Enquiries as to curious Points, to be informed, whether the Soul went immed into Bliss or Torment, or whether, as some Chris taught, went through intermediate State? All v he spoke of with an unconcernedness scarce conceived; and as it were rather out of Curie that he thought himself in any Danger of et Punishment hereafter. Hartly, on the other H was a Fellow of a much softer Disposition. shewed very much Fear, and looked in great fusion at the approach of Death. He got six He got six

ge when he suffered, which was at the same with John Thompson, before mentioned.



Life of RICHARD WHITTINGHAM, a Foot-Pad, and Street-Robber.

HOUGH there have been some Instances of Felons adhering so closely together, as not to give up one another to Justice, even for the sake of procuring Life; yet are such ices very rare, and Examples of the contrary common. Richard Whittingham was a young of very good natural Inclinations, had he not of too easy a Temper, and ready to yield to the ements of ill Women. His Friends had placed n Apprentice to a *Hot-Presser*, with whom he very honestly for some time, but at last, the idle en with whom he conversed, continually pressing or Money in return for their lewd Favours, he y that means drawn in to run away from his r, and subsist himself by picking of Pockets. : Prosecution of his Trade, he contracted an ous Friendship with Jones, Applebee, and Lee, notorious Villains of the same Stamp, with he committed abundance of Robberies in the s, especially by cutting of Women's Pockets, uch other Exploits which he pretended they med with great Address and Regularity; for d, that after many Consultations, it was resolved ck Persons only in broad Streets for the future, whence they found it much less troublesome to than when they committed them in Alleys,

and such like close Places, whereupon a Pursuit of begun, they seldom or never missed being tak He added, that when they had determined to go to Plunder, each had his different Post assigned h and that while one laid his Leg before a Passeng another gave him a Polt on the Shoulders, and soon as he was down, a third came in to the Assistance, whereupon they immediately went stripping and binding those who were so unlucky to fall into their Hands. Upon Applebee's be apprehended, and himself Impeached, he withdut to Rochester with an intent to have gone out of Kingdom, but after all could not prevail with him to quit his native Country.

On his return to London, he fled for Sanctuary the House of his former Master, who treated I with great Kindness, supplied him with Work, s up his Victuals privately, and did all in his Power conceal him; but Jones and Lee, his former Comp e himself was to suffer. During the Time he lay 1 the condemned Hole, he complained often of the reat Interruptions those under Sentence of Death net with from some Prisoners, who were confined **nderneath**, and who through the crevice endeavoured s usual, by talking to them lewdly and profanely to Disturb them even in their last Moments. **Lace** of Execution he wept bitterly, and seemed to e much Affrighted at Death, and very sorry for his aving committed those Crimes which brought him hither. He was but 19 Years old when he suffered, rhich was on the 21st of May, 1722.

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The Life of JAMES BOOTY, a Ravisher.



L.

UCH is the present Depravity of human Nature, that we have sometimes Instances of Infant Criminals, and Children meriting Death by their Crimes, before they know

r can be expected to know how to do any thing to Live. Perhaps there was never a stronger Instance If this, than in James Booty, of whom we are now peaking. He was a Boy rather without Capacity han obstinate, and whose Inclinations one would we expected could hardly have attained to that **aitch of Wickedness in Thought, which it appeared** both by Evidence and his own Confessions, he had tetually practiced. His Father was a Peruke-Maker Holborn, and not in so bad Circumstances but hat he could have afforded him a tolerable Educafin, if he had not been snatched away by Death. This his Son was left to the care of his Mother, who

put him to a Cabinet Maker, where he might been bound Apprentice if the unhappy Accident so indeed I think it may be called), had not is vened. It seems his Master had taken a Cousi his, a Girl of about 15, or somewhat more if Servant; this Girl went into the Workhouse we the Boy lay, under the pretence of mending his which he had torn by falling upon a hook, a tumbled over the Well of the Stairs, but instead Darning the Hole, she went to bed to the Boy out the Candle, and gave him the foul Distempe

Not knowing what was the Matter with him, finding continual Pains in his Body, he made a at last to learn the Cause from some of the W men, not daring to trust even his Mother with was the Matter with him; and instead of applying a proper Person to be cured, listened as attentias he could to all Discourses about that Dister which happened frequently enough amongst

amined him, and found him in a very sad Condition th the Venereal Disease. Upon this he was taken and committed to Newgate, and at the next ssions upon very full Evidence was convicted, and ceived Sentence of Death; from which time to the sy before he was Executed, he was afflicted with violent a Fever, as to have little or no Sense; it then coming to himself, he expressed a confused ense of Religion and Penitence; desired to be structed how to go to Heaven, and shewed evident larks of his Inclination to do any thing which might for the Good of his Soul.

At the Place of Execution he wept and looked ejected, said his Mother had sought diligently for the Wench who did him the Injury, and was the ause of his doing it to so many others; but that though the Girl was known to live in Westminster ter she left his Master, yet his Mother was never the to find her; and thus was this young Creature moved from the World by an ignominious Death t Tyburn, on the 21st of May, 1722, being then mewhat above 15 Years old.

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The Life of THOMAS BUTLOCK, alias BUTLOGE, a Thief.

HE foolish Pride of wearing fine Clothes, and making a Figure has certainly undone many ordinary People, both by making them live beyond what their Labour or mades would allow, and by inducing them to take legal Methods to procure Money for that purpose.

Thomas Butlock, otherwise Butloge, which last w. his true Name, was born in the Kingdom of Irelan about Thirty Miles East of Dublin, whither I Parents had gone from Cheshire, which was the Native Country, with a Gentleman on whom the had a great Dependence, and who was settled Though their Circumstances were b Ireland. indifferent, yet they found means to raise as much to put their Son Apprentice to a Vintner in Dubli and probably had he ever set up in that Busine they would have done more; but he had not be long, 'ere what little Education he had was lost ar his Morals corrupted by the sight of such lewd Scen as passed often at his Master's House. Howeve the Man was very kind to him, and Thomas i Return had so great Esteem and Affection for h Master, that when he broke and came over to his himself at Chester, Butloge frequently stole over t him with small Supplies of Money, and acquainte

r. by whose Interest he was in hopes of getting a Place; accordingly, when he came to London, took Lodgings, and lived as if he had been ady in Possession of his Expectation, which ging his Pocket low, he accepted the Service of Claude Langley, a Foreign Gentleman, who had ged in the same House. It cannot be exactly ermined how long he had been in his Service are he committed the Fact for which he died; as to the Manner it happened thus:

Mr. LANGLEY, as well as all the rest of the Family, e out at Church, Butloge was sitting by himself his Master's Room, looking at the Drawers, and wing that there was a good sum of Money therein, came into his Head, what a Figure he might Cut he had all that Money; it occurred to him at the we Time, that his Muster was scarce able to Speak r English, and was obliged to go over to France un in a Month's Time, so that he persuaded himself he could keep out of the Way for that Month, all uld be well, and he should be able to live upon the nil without any Apprehension of Danger. These usiderations took up his Mind for about half an mr. and then he put his Schene into Execution, the open the Drawers, and took from thence Twentyven Guineas, Four Louis D'Ors, and some other ench Pieces. As soon as he completed the Robbery, I was got safe out of Town, he went directly to ester, that he might appear fine (as he himself said) a Place where he was known. His Precaution ng so little, there is no Wonder that he was taken, that the Fact appearing Plain, he should be wieted thereon.

After Sentence was passed, he laid aside all hope of Life, and without flattering himself, as too man do, he prepared for his approaching End. Whatew follies he might have committed in his Life, yet h Suffered very composedly on the 22nd Day of July 1722, being then about 23 Years of Age.



The Life of NATHANIEL JACKSON, a Highwayman.



HE various Dispositions of Men make frequent Differences in their Progress, either in Virtue or Vice; some being disposed to cultivate this or that Branch of their Duty

with peculiar Diligence; and others again plunging themselves in Immoralities, have no Taste for, may and even a Detectation at such as they do not ProPlace with his Fortune, whereon he might live with Economy, since he perceived he would do no Good in Trade. Fackson despised this Advice, and instead of thinking of settling, got into the Army, and with a Regiment of Dragoons went over into Ireland.

There he indulged himself in all the Vices and Lusts to which he was prone, living in all those Debaucheries, to which the meanest and most licentious of the common Soldiers are addicted, but he more especially gave himself up to Lewdness and the Conversation of Women. This, as it led him into Abundance of Inconveniences, so at last it ragaged him in a Quarrel with one of his Comrades, which ended in a Duel. Jackson had the Advantage If his Antagonist, and hacked and wounded him in a most cruel and inhuman Manner; for this, his Officers broke him, and he thereby lost the fifteen Guineas which he had given to be admitted into the Troop; and as Men are always apt to be angry with Punishment, however justly they receive it, so Jackimputed his being cashiered to his Officers' Covelousness, what he had committed passing in his own **Imagination** for a very trivial Action.

Having from this Accident a new Employment to seek, he came over to his Guardian, and stayed with him awhile; but growing very soon weary of those restraints which were put upon him there, as he had done at those under his Norwich Master, he soon fell into his old Courses, got into an Acquaintance with lewd Women and drunken Fellows, with whom he steen staid out all Night, at the most notorious lawdy-houses, which making a great Noise, his Friends in the strongest Terms demonstrated to him

the Wrong he did himself; but finding all the suasions ineffectual, they told him plainly h remove, upon which he came up to *Lond* without receiving considerable Presents from much abused Friends.

The Town was an ill Place to amend a Macame into it with Dispositions like his; on the trary, he found still more opportunities of grain his lustful Inclinations than he had at any time and these lewd Debaucheries having reduction quickly to the last Extremity, he was in a feat to be prevailed on to take any Method Money. In these said Circumstances he was he met accidentally with John Morphew, Companion of his in Ireland, and soon after were talking together, they fell upon one Obame Tootman's Garb, their Acquaintance also in the invited them both to go with him to the Hyde Park, and at a Sutler's Tent there treat

Obrian having timely Notice of his Commitment, made his Escape into Ireland.

Jackson, as soon as Sentence was passed, thought of nothing but how to prepare himself for another World, there being no Probability that any Interest is Friends could make would save him. He made a very ingenuous Confession of all he knew, and memed perfectly easy and resigned to that End which the Laws had appointed for those who, like him, had injured Society. He was about 30 Years at the time of his Death, which was the 18th of July, 1722, at Tyburn.



The Life of James, alias Valentine Carrick, a Notorious Highway-Man and Street-Robber.

HOUGH it is become a very common and fashionable Opinion, that Honour may supply the place of Piety, and thereby preserve a Morality more beneficial to Society han Religion; yet if we would allow Experience to lecide, it will be no very difficult Matter to prove hat when Persons have once given way to certain Vices, which in the polite Style pass under the Denomination of Pleasures, they will quickly, rather han forego them, acquire what may put it in their lower to enjoy them, though obtained at the Rate of perpetrating the most ignominious Offences.

plif there had not been too much Truth in this placervation, we should hardly find in the List of triminals, Persons who like James Carrick have

had a liberal Education, and were not mean descended, bringing themselves to the most misera of all States, and reflecting Dishonour upon the from whom they were descended. This unfortun Person was the Son of an Irish Gentleman, who live not far from Dublin, and whom we must believe have been a Man of tolerable Fortune, since he 1 vided so well for all his Children as to make e this, who was his youngest, an Ensign. James a perfect Boy, at the time when his Commiss required him to quit Ireland to repair to Sp whither a little before the Regiment wherein he to serve had been commanded. The Father w while he had performed his Duty towards all Rest of his Children, was more than ordinarily f of this his Youngest, whom therefore he equip in a Manner rather beyond that Capacity in wl ne was to appear upon his Arrival at the Ar

is Adventures, which I am persuaded will neither e unpleasant nor incapable of improving my Readers.

The Regiment in which Carrick served was quarred at Barcelona, after the taking of that Place by re English Troops, who supported the Title of the resent Emperor to the Crown of Spain. nhabitants were not only Civil, but to the last degree courteous to the English, for whom they always preerved a greater Esteem than for any other Nation. arrick therefore had frequent Opportunities of making himself known, and getting into an Acquaintnce with some of the Spanish Cavaliers, who were n the Interest of King Charles. Amongst these ras Don Raphael De Ponto, a Man of Fortune and Family amongst the Catalans; but as is usual with he Spaniards, very Amorous, and continually mployed in some intrigue or other. nightily pleased with Carrick's Humour, and conzived for him a Friendship, in which the Spaniards are perhaps more constant, and at the same Time nore zealous than any other Nation in Europe. Carrick had been bred a Roman Catholic and always continued so, notwithstanding his professing the Contrary to those in the Army, so he made no Scruple of going to Mass with his Spanish Friend, which passed with the English Officers only as a piece of Complaisance.

Vespers was generally the Time when Don Raphael and his English Companion used to make their Appointments with the Ladies, and therefore they were very punctual at those Devotions, from a Spirit which too often takes up young Minds. It happened one Evening, when after the Spanish Custom, they were thus gone forth in quest of

Adventures, a Duenna slipped into Don Rap Hand a Note, by which he was appointed to under such a Window near the Convent, ir Street of St. Thomas, when the Bell of the Co rang in the Evening, and was desired to brin Friend, if he were not afraid of a Spanish Don Raphael immediately acquainted his F who you may be sure was ready enough to the Summons. When the Hour came, and the vent Bell rang, our Sparks wrapped up in Cloaks, slipped to their Posts under a Ba They did not wait long there, before the Woman who delivered the Note to Don Ra made her Appearance at the Window, and thr down another Billet exhorted them to be P a little, and they should not lose their La The Lovers waited quiet enough for abo Quarter of an Hour, when the Old Woman s down and opened a Door behind them

v both fell into a dark Room underneath, where hout any other Noise than their Fall had made. y were disarmed, gagged and bound by some sons placed there for that Purpose. When the gues had finished their Search, and taken away rything that was valuable about them, even to ir ripping the Gold Lace off Carrick's Clothes, r let them lie there for a considerable Time, and last removed them in two open Chests to the dle of the great Market-place, where they left n to wait for better Fortune. They had not ained there above a Quarter of an Hour, before rick's Serjeant went the Rounds with a File of keteers. Carrick hearing his Voice, made as h Noise as he was able, and that bringing the eant and his Men to the Place where they were their Limbs and their Mouths were immediately ased from Bondage.

he Morning following as soon as Carrick was up, Spanish Gentleman's Major Domo came to wait n him, and said that his Master being extremely ad desired him to make his Compliments to his lish Friend, in order to supply the Defects of the er he sent him, which by reason of his Indisposiwas very short; having said this, the Spaniard ented him with a Letter and a little Parcel, and withdrew. Carrick did not know what to make I this, but as soon as the Stranger was withdrawn, **ned** his Packet in order to see what it contained. ound in it a Watch, a Diamond Ring, and a Note a Merchant for two hundred pieces of Eight, **h** was the sum *Carrick* (to make himself look at) said he had lost by the Accident; the Note at same time informing him, that Don Raphael De Ponto thought it but just to restore to him what had lost by accompanying him in the former Nigh Adventure.

Everybody knows that no Troops made a bet Figure in the Army, than Cunningham's Dragot in the English Service, and Count Mahon's in 1 Forces of King Phillip; both the Corps were the most part Irish, and the Officers generally also that Nation. Carrick was very intimate with the of Cunningham's, and having been once or twice 9 into the Spanish Army with a Trumpet and Messa he had gained also some Knowledge of those w served under Mahon. Though Carrick was a M of no great Solidity, yet he had Wit enough to p pose an Advantage in this Acquaintance, and having acquainted his General Officer with a Possibility his making great Discoveries as to the Motions a designs of the Enemy, he procured a very handso



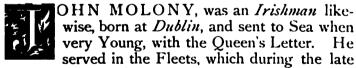
lied himself, when his Pocket first began to grow , and they supplied him as long and as far as were able; but alas! their Contributions went a little way towards supporting his Expences; he happening about that Time to fall into an uaintance with Smith, his Countryman, they after erious Consultation on Ways and Means to supt their manner of Living, came at last to a Reition of taking a Purse on the Road; and joined npany soon afterwards with Butler another Irish ober, who was Executed some time before them, the Evidence of this very Carrick; of which en Carrick's elder Brother heard in Ireland, he te to him in the most moving Terms, beseeching to consider the sad End to which he was running dlong, and the Shame and Ignomy with which he ered his Family and Friends; exhorting him at same Time not to cast away all hopes of doing l, but to think of returning to *Dublin*, where he ared him he would meet him, and provide handely for him, notwithstanding all that was Past, But Carrick little regarded this good Advice, or kind Overtures made him by his Brother. No ner had he procured his Liberty, but he returned his old Profession, and committed a Multitude Robberies on Finchley-Common, Hounslow, and r-shot Heaths, spending all the Money he got on men of the Town, at the Gaming Table, and in Clothes, which last was the Thing in which he med most to Delight. But Money not coming in y quick by these Methods, he with Malony, Carrol, some others of his Countrymen, began to rob in Streets, and by that Means got great Sums of They continued this Practice for a long ney.

Space of Time with Safety; but being out one night in little Queen-Street by Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, they stopped between One and Two in the Morning, a Chair in which was the Hon. William Young, from whom they took a Gold Watch, valued at 50%, a Sword, and Forty Guineas in Money. Carrick thrusting his Pistol into the Chair, Carrol watching at a Distance, while Molony perceiving the Gentleman hesitate a little in delivering, said with a stern Voice, Your Money Sir, do you trifle? It was a very short Time after the Commission of this Robbery, that both he and his Companion Molony were taken, Carrol making a timely Escape to his native Kingdom. While James Carrick remained in Newgate, his Behaviour was equally singular and indecent; for he affected to pass his Time with the same Gaiety in his last Moments as he had spent it in the former part of his Days.

of his Death with certain loose Women who had been his former Favourites, and whom no Persuasions could engage him to banish from his Presence, while he yet had Eyes, and could behold them in his Sight. At the Place of Execution, where it often happens that the most daring Offenders drop that Resolution on which they foolishly value themselves, Carrick filed not in the least as to his; he gave himself enteel Airs, (as Mr. Purney the then Ordinary Parases it) in placing the Rope about his Neck, miled and bowed to everybody he knew round him. and continued playing an hundred little Tricks of the me odd Nature, until the very instant the Cart hove away, declaring himself to be a Roman Catholic, and that he was persuaded he had made his Peace with God in his own Way. In this Temper he Snished his Life at Tyburn, on the 18th of July, 1722, being then about Twenty-seven Years of Age.



The Life of JOHN MOLONY, a Highwayman, and Street Robber.



Queen's Reign, sailed into the Mediterranean; and appening to be on board a Ship which was lost, he rith some other Sailors, was called to a very strict ecount for that Misfortune, upon some Presumption hat they were accessory thereto. Afterwards he

sailed in a Vessel of War which was fitted out again the Pirates, and had therein so good Luck, that if h Inclinations had been honest, he might certain have settled very handsomely in the World; but the was far from his Intentions: he liked a Seamen Pleasures, Drinking and Gaming, and when on shor lewd Women, the certain Methods of being brough to such ways of getting Money as end in a shameful Death.

When abroad, his Adventures were not many because he had little Opportunity of going on Shore yet one happened in Sicily, which made a very great impression upon him, and which it may not therefor be improper to relate. There were two Merchants in Palermo, both young Men, and perfectly skilled in the Arts of Traffic; they had a very liberal Education and from that time had been constant Friends an Companions together. The Intimacy they had s long continued, was cemented by their marriage two Sisters: they lived very happily for the space about two Years, and in all probability might have continued to do so much longer, had not the Duenn who attended one of their Wives, died, and a new put in her Place. Not knowing the young Ladie Brothers, upon their speaking to them at Church sh gave notice of it to the Husband of her whom attended; and he immediately posting to his New bour, the Woman telling them both that their Wive notwithstanding all she could say, were talking two well dressed Cavaliers; at which the Duew who waited on the other, notwithstanding the Dui of her Post, saw without taking any notice; this exasperated the Jealousy of the Sicilians, that with more ado, they ran to the Church, and meeting wi

#### AMES CARRICK, a Highwayman, &c. 129

pouses coming out from thence with an Air of they seized them and stabbed them dead with Dagger which for that purpose each had led under his Coat. Flying into the Church ctuary, they there discovered their Mistake; e of them, seized with Fury at the loss of a f whom he was extravagantly Fond, stabbed ther, though not mortally, and with many ad Wounds, murdered the *Duenna*, whose rash had been the Occasion of spilling so much

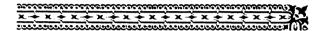
in Molony's return into England, he was totally all Business, and minded nothing but haunting ming Tables, living on the Charity of his for-Countrymen, when his Luck was bad, and ng them also in his Turn, when he had a favourun at Dice. It was at one of these Houses e became acquainted with Carrick, and the is of their Tempers creating a great intimacy, short knowledge of one another, they joined arrol, a Fellow as wicked as themselves, but more cruel, and were all concerned in that ry for which Carrick and Molony died. en these two Criminals came to be tried at the ailey, their Behaviour was equally Ludicrous, and indecent, affecting to rally the Evidence ras produced against them, and to make the smile at their premeditated Bulls. Carrick lean, fair Man, and stood at the left hand r of the Bar; and Molony a larger built Man, ore a browner Wig. Carrick took occasion to Ir. Young, when he stood up to give his Eviwhich side of the Chair it was he stood on when ibed him. Mr. Young answered him, that he stood on the right Side. Why now what a lie there returned Carrick; you know, Molony, I stood on left: and before the People recovered themselver from laughing at this, Molony asked him, what e oured Wig he took him to have on, at the Time Robbery was committed. Being answered, it was matthe same Colour with that he had on then; there another Story (quoth Molony); you know, Carrick, changed Wigs with you that Morning, and wore it the Day.

Yet after Sentence was passed, Molony laid asid all Airs of Gaiety, and seemed to be thoroughly of vinced he had mistaken the true Path of Happines He did not care to see Company, treated the Orleany civilly when he spoke to him, though he professed himself a Papist, and was visited by a Clerg

man of that Church.

As he was going to the Place of Execution, still looked graver and more concerned, though did not fall into those Agonies of Sighing and Tear as some do, but seemed to bear his miserable Stawith great composedness and Resignation, saying, had repented as well as he could in the short The allowed him, suffering the same Day with the two lamentioned Malefactors.





& of THOMAS WILSON, a notorious Foot-pad.

T happens so commonly in the World, that I am persuaded that none of my Readers but must have remarked, that there is a certain settled and stupid Obstinacy in some s, which renders them capable of persevering Act, how wicked or villanous soever, without eluctancy at the Time of its Commission, or ity of humbling themselves so far as to acge and ask Pardon for their Offences, when or discovered. Of this rugged Disposition Criminal we are now to speak of. was born of Parents not in the worst of Cirtes, in the Neighbourhood of *London*. They him both in respect of Learning and other as well as their Capacity would give them but Thomas far from making that use of it y desired, addicted himself wholly to ill s, that is to Idleness, and those little Crimes ng others, and depriving them of their Pronich an ill Custom has made pass for trivial in England. But it seems the Parents of did not think so, but both reprimanded him rected him severely, whenever he robbed s, or any other such like Feats as passed for s of a quick Spirit and Ingenuity in Children s honest and Religious Parents.

hese Restraints grew quickly so grievous to s Temper, that he observing that his Parents

notwithstanding their Correction, were reall him, bethought himself of a Method of ca their Dislike to his Recreations; and theref ing away from his Home, he rambled for a able Space in the Woods, subsisting himse upon such Methods as he had before us Recreation; but this Project was so far fro Effect, that his Parents finding him inc looked very coldly upon him, and instead of him the more for this Act of his Diso treated him as one whom they foresaw w Disgrace to their Family, and of whom they very little or no Hope. Wilson perceiving of the natural Sourness of his Temper, re abandon them totally, which he did, and we without their Consent or Notice; but Me Cast being very ill suited to that Employme the strictest Obedience is required towar who are in Command Wilson soon brough

usiness seemed to him to be a much lighter than that he had endured in the Space of his at Sea. He served Four Years honestly inand with as much Content as a Person of his tled Mind could enjoy in any State. nd of that Space, good Usage had so far spoiled that he longed to be at Liberty again, though at xpense of another Sea Voyage. Accordingly ig his Master, he went away again, on board Vierchant Man bound for the Straights. During ime which the Ship lay in Port for her Loading, ntracted some Distempers from the Heat of the try, and his immoderate Love to its Wine and ruits that grow there. These brought him low, and he falling at the same time into Comof some ill Women, made an Addition to his er Ailments, by adding one of the worst and painful of all Distempers to the Miseries he e endured.

this miserable Condition, more like a Ghost a Man, he shipped himself at last for England Vessel, the Captain of which, out of Charity, him his Passage Home. The Air of that the in which he was born recovered him to a cle. Soon after which, being (I suppose) cured of those Maladies which had attended the ish Women's Favours, he fell in Love with a honest industrious young Woman, and quickly alled with her to marry him; but her Friends discovering what a profligate Life he led, wed she should not Share in the Misfortunes Measures would be sure to draw upon him, they took her away from him. How crabbed or this Malefactor might be towards others, yet

so affectionately fond was he of his Wife, tha taking of her away made him not only uneasy melancholy, but drove him also into Distraction relieve his Grief at first, he betook himself to Companies that afterwards led him to the Co which brought on his Death, and in almost al Villanies he committed afterwards, he was h ever sober, so much did the Loss of his Wife the Remorse of the Course of Life he led affec whenever he allowed himself coolly to reflect the

The Crew he had engaged himself in were most notorious and most cruel Foot-pads whic many Years had infested the Road. The Robb they committed were numerous and continual, the manner in which they perpetrated them, and inhuman; for they seldom going out with Pi the Sight of which serves often to terrify Pa gers out of their Money, without offering them hat he made not the least Resistance while they nok away his Money and his Watch, stripped him of his Hat and Wig, his Waistcoat and a pair of Silver Buckles; but when one of them perceiving a Ring of some Value upon his Finger, went to tear it off, he begged him in the most moving Terms to leave it, because it had been given him by his Lady, who would never forgive the Loss of it. However it lappened, he who first went to take it off, seemed to relent at the Fellow's repeated Entreaties, but Wilson latching hold of the Fellow's Hand, dragged it off at some, saying at the same time, Sirrah, I suppose you were your Lady's Stallion, and the Ring comes as honestly to us as it did to you.

A few Days after this Adventure, Wilson being ot very drunk, thought he would go out on the Road himself, in hopes of acquiring a considerable Booty without being obliged to share it with his He had not walked above half an Companions. Hour before he overtook a Man laden with several ittle glazed Pots and other things, which being tied ap in a Cloth, he had hung upon the End of a Stick Wilson coming behind and carried on his Shoulder. him, with one of those Sticks loaded as I have mentioned, knocked him down by the Side of a Ditch, and immediately secured his Bundle; but attempting to rifle him farther, his Foot slipped, being very full of Liquor, and he tumbled backwards himself into the The poor man took that Opportunity to get up and run away; and Wilson, so soon as he could recover himself, retreated to one of those ill Houses that entertain such People, in order to see what great Purchase he had got; but upon opening the Cloth, was not a little out of Humour at finding four Pots,

each filled with a Pound of Rapee Snuff, and as man Galley-Pots of scented Pomatum.

Some Nights after this Expedition, he and one ( his Companions went out on the like Errand, as had not been long in the Fields, before they perceive one Mr. Courll, near Islington. Wilson's Companio immediately resolved to attack him; but Wils himself was struck with such a Terror, that begged him to desist, from an Apprehension that t Man knew him, but that not prevailing with I Associate, they robbed him of a Hat and Wig, a about a Shilling in Money. Wilson was quid apprehended, but his Companion having not thereof, saved himself by a Flight into Holland. the ensuing Sessions Wilson was indicted, not o for this Fact, but for many others of a like Nati to all of which he immediately pleaded gui declaring that as he had done few favours to Manki

i, no Discoveries could be made, so as they it be apprehended and brought to Justice, son declared that for three of the most Notorious, had made their escapes into Holland some time re he was apprehended, two others were there in gate for trivial Offences, and another whom he d not Name was retired into Warwickshire, and ied there, and led a very honest and industrious At the Place of Execution, he seemed less ited than any of the Malefactors who suffered him, shewed himself several times by standing the Spectators before the Rope was fastened it his Neck, and told them that he hoped they ld give no Credit to any spurious Accounts which it be published of him, because whatever he ght might be necessary for them to know, he digested in a Paper which he had delivered the day before he died, in order to be communicated e Public. He added, that since he had been in Cart, he had been informed that one Phelps had committed to Newgate for a Robbery mentioned im in his Paper; he said, as he was a dying Man new nothing of *Phelps*, and that he was not in manner whatsoever concerned in that Robbery rhich he had been apprehended. He then put Rope about his Neck, and submitted to his Death great Resolution, being then about Twenty s of Age, and the Day he suffered the 26th of ', 1722.

Paper delivered by the above mentioned Criminal Day before his Execution.

THOMAS WILSON, desire it may be known, that I in a Horse Way that lies between Highgate and

Hornsey, where meeting a Man and a Woman, enquired the Way to Upper Holloway; we dir them across the Fields: mean time we drank two; of Ale to hearten us, then followed them, and re them of Two Shillings and some half Pence, Woman's Apron, her Hat and her coloured Han chief; we left them without misusing them, the there was Thoughts of doing it. My Companion robbed with me is gone to Holland, upon heari was taken up, though I should not have impeached but his Friends lived in Holland. Another Rol we committed was by a Barn in a Foot-path Pancras Church, of a Hat and Tye-Wig, and ( and some goods he was carrying; but we heard he a considerable Sum of Money about him, but he away and I ran after him; but I being Drun escaped, and I was glad to get off safe. We re two other Men near Copenhagen-House, of a



The Lives of Robert Wilkinson & James Lincoln, Murderers and Foot-Pads.

OBERT WILKINSON, like abundance of other young Men, contracted in his Youth a liking to Idleness, and an aversion to all sort of Work and Labour, never applying

himself for a Livelihood to any thing that was Honest, the only employment he ever pretended to, being that of a Prize-Fighter or Boxer, at Hockley in the Hole, where, as he was a Fellow of prodigious Dexterity, though he was low in Stature, and very small limbed, he was much taken notice of; and as is usual for Persons who have long addicted themselves to such a Way of Living, he had contracted an inhumanity of Temper, which made him little concerned at the greatest miseries he saw others Suffer, and even regardless of what might happen to himself. set of Villains into whose Society he had joined himself, viz.: Carrick who was Executed, Carrol who made his Escape into Ircland, Lincoln of whom we shall speak afterwards, Shaw and Burridge before mentioned, and William Lock, perpetrated together a prodigious number of Villanies, often attended with cruel and bloody Acts.

Some of these Fellows it seems valued themselves much on the Ferocity of their Tempers, and the Vigour they exerted in the War they carried on against the rest of Mankind; amongst which Wilkinson might be justly reckoned, being ever ready to

second any bloody Proposal, and as unwilling comply with any good natured One; an Instance which happened in the Case of two Gentlemen, wh with Shaw and Burridge he attacked near Highg Not contented with robbing them of about For Shillings in Money, their Watches, and whate was about them valuable, Wilkinson, after they w dismounted, knocked one of them into a Ditch, wh he would have strangled him with his Hand, if of his Comrades had not hindered him; the M pleading all the while the other held him, that was without Arms, incapable of making any Res ance, and that it was equally base and barbarous injure him, who neither could, nor would, pursue h Though this Fact was very fully proved, yet Will son strongly denied it, as indeed he did almost eve thing, though Nothing was more notorious than t he had lived by these wicked Courses for a v

t respect as his Tutor or Gentleman; appearing st very much dissatisfied with his making his resses to a Woman so much beneath him, but ending, as the Affairs went on, to be so much n with her Wit, Prudence, and genteel Behaviour; he said his Master had made an excellent Choice advised him to delay his Marriage no longer till he had settled his Affairs with his Guardian. ing as such, a certain Noble Lord of unquestioned acter and Honour. These pretences prevailing ne Credulity of an Old Maid, who like most of Species, was fond of the Company of young ows, and in Raptures at the Thoughts of a Lover. who thought it a prodigious long while till these ounts were made up, enquired wherever she ; when such a Lord would come to Town? and ing at last with great Satisfaction, that he would inly come over from Ireland that Summer, the ily in which she lived, going out of Town as l, left her in Charge of the House; and there g nobody but herself and an under Maid, her er often visited her, and at last told her such ly my Lord had appointed to settle his Affairs, deliver up all his Trust. The Evening of this the Gentleman and his Tutor came, and brought them a bundle of Papers and Parchments, which pretended were the Instruments which had been ed on this Occasion. After making Merry with House-keeper and the Maid, on a Supper, which had sent for from the Tavern, the Elder of them st pulls out his Watch, and said, Come, 'tis time Business, 'tis almost one o'Clock, upon which the r arose, seized the House-keeper, whom he had ing paid his Addresses to, and clapped an Ivory

Gag into her Mouth, while his Companion did the same thing by the other; then putting out all the Candles, having first put one into a dark Lanthom, they had brought on purpose, they led the poor creatures up and down the House, until they had shewn them the several Places where the Plate Jewels, Linen, and other valuable Things belonging to the Family were laid. After having bundled up which, they threw them down upon the Floor, tied their Ancles to one another, and left them hanging one on one Side, and the other on the other Side of the Parlour Door, in which posture they were found the next Day at Noon, at the very point of expiring their Blood having stagnated about their Necks which put them into the greatest Danger.

But to return to Wilkinson: one Night, he with his Companions Lincoln and William Lock, came up with one Peter Martin, a poor Pensioner, of Chelsonin Chains, he did not value it, but he had no to tell Lies to make himself guilty of Things Three Days and three Nights before did. ne of his Death he abstained totally from nd Drink, which rendered him so faint, that scarce Strength to speak at the Tree. s Lincoln who died with him, for the aforeel Murder, was a Fellow of a more docile itle Temper than Wilkinson, owned abunthe Offences he had been guilty of, and had l (as he himself owned) to have robbed the Newcastle of his Garter Ornaments, as he from the Instalment. Notwithstanding onfessions, he persisted as well as Wilkinson, y denying that he knew anything of the Murhe Pensioner, and saying, That he forgave Lock who had sworn himself and them into it. on at the time of his Execution was about re Years Old, and James Lincoln somewhat they died at the same time with the aforeed Malefactor, Wilson, at Tyburn.



Life of Mathias Brinsden, a Murderer.

HOUGH all Offences against the Laws of God and the Law are highly criminal in themselves, as well as fatal in their Consequences, there are certainly some degrees and petty Thieveries, and Crimes of a like which seem to fall very short in comparison atrocious Guilt of Murder, and the imbruing

one's Hands in Blood, more especially when a Cri of so deep a dye in itself is heightened by aggrav ing Circumstances. Mathias Brinsden who is to the Subject of our present Narration, was a Mar tolerable Circumstances at the time the Misfort happened to him for which he died. He had sev Children by his Wife whom he murdered and t whom he had lived in great Uneasiness for al The deceased Mrs. Brinsden was a Won of great Spirit, much addicted to Company and a little to Drinking. This had occasioned m Ouarrels between her and her Husband, on thes of those Extravagancies she was guilty of, Brinsden thinking it very hard that she sh squander away his Money, when he had a l Family and scarce knew how to maintain it.

Their Quarrels frequently rose to such a He as to alarm the Neighbourhood: the Man being cruel, and the Woman of an obstinate Tempe

r transported with Passion as to do her an v again.

ie fatal Occasion of that Quarrel which produced immediate Death of the Woman, warm with or, and in the midst of Passion, and soon after tht on a shameful and ignominious End to the himself, happened by Mrs. Brinsden's drinking fully with some Company at home, and after going away, demanding of her Husband, what hould have for Supper? He answered, Bread These, to which the Deceased replied, that she ht Bread and Cheese once a Day was enough, and ie had eat it for her Dinner she would not eat it upper. Brinsden said, she should have no better the Rest of his Family, who were like to be conł with the same, except his Eldest Daughter, for the had provided a Pie, and towards whom upon ccasions he shewed a peculiar Affection, raised e said, from the Care she took of his other Chiland of his Affairs, though malicious and illred People gave out, that it sprung from a much , and indeed the very basest of all Reasons. Discourse I have mentioned between him and his , Mrs. Brinsden in a violent Passion, declared, rould go to the Geneva Shop and sup with her rds who were gone from her but a little before. hereupon got between her and the Door, having Inife in his Hand with which he cut the Bread Cheese, and she still persisting with great ace in endeavouring to go out, he threw her with one Hand, and stabbed her with the other. is the Account of this bloody Action, as it was a against him at his Trial by his own Daughter; th he persisted in it, that what she called throwing down was only gently laying her on the Bed: she received the Blow, which as he averred happe only by chance, and her own pressing hasti against him as the Knife was in his Hand: how that was, he sent for Basilicon and Sugar to dress Wound, in hopes she might at least recover so fa to declare there was no Malice between them. those endeavours were in vain, for she never sp after. In the meanwhile Brinsden took occa during the Bustle that this sad Accident occasic to fly to one Mr. Keggs's at Shadwell-Dock, w though for some small space he continued safe the Terrors and Apprehensions he was under, more shocking and uneasy than all the Miseric experienced after his being taken up. Such is weight of Blood, and such the dreadful Conditio the Wicked.

At his Trial he put on an Air of Boldness

inder Sentence he behaved himself very indolently sottishly, doing nothing but eating his Victuals Dosing in his Bed, thinking it at the same time ery great Indignity, that he should be obliged to e up with those Thieves and Robbers who were the same State of Condemnation with himself, ays behaving himself towards them very distantly, as if it would have been a great Debasement to if he had joined with them in Devotion. ughter who had borne Witness against him at his al. came to him at Chapel and begged his forgives, even for having testified the Truth. At first turned away from her with much Indignation: second Day she came, after great Intreaty and suasion of his Friends, he at last muttered out, I give you. But the Girl coming the third Day and nestly desiring he would Kiss her, which at first refused, but at last turning to her and weeping entably, he took her in his Arms, and said, For rist's Sake, my Child, forgive me; I have robbed of your Mother, be a good Child, rather die than I, never be in a Passion, but curb your Anger. nour your Mistress, for she will be both a Father la Mother to you, pray for your Father and think him as well as you can.

At the Place of Execution he composed himself to fer with as much Patience as he could, and while Rest threw Books and Handkerchiefs to their iends, he seemed wrapped up in a profound editation, out of which he drew himself as soon as ayers began, and assisted with much Cheerfulness I Attention. When they were ended, he stood and desired the Ordinary to repeat after him, the lowing Speech, which he dictated Word for Word

as I have transcribed it, seeming most passional affected with the Reflection the World had cast himself and Daughter, as my Readers will perce by the Speech itself. After the making which, was immediately turned off, on the Sixteenth of  $\mathcal{F}_{l}$  1722.

The last Speech of Mathias Brinsden.

I was born of kind Parents, who gave me a Learn and went Apprentice to a fine Drawer. I had of jars, which might increase a natural Waspishness my Temper. I fell in love with Hannah my wife, and after much difficulty, won her, she have live Suitors at the same Time. We had a Children (half of them dead) and I believe we loved other dearly, but often quarrelled and four Pray good People mind, I had no Malice against the same of the property good people mind, I had no Malice against the same of the property good people mind, I had no Malice against the same of the property good people mind, I had no Malice against the same of the property good people mind, I had no Malice against the property which we will be property good people mind, I had no Malice against the property good people mind, I had no Malice against the property good people mind, I had no Malice against the property good people mind, I had no Malice against the property good people mind.

men will make Surmises be Certainties. Good istians, Pray for me, I deserve Death, I am wilto die; for though my Sins are great, God's reies are greater.



The Life of EDMUND NEAL, a Foot-pad.

F all the unhappy Wretches whose Ends, that their Examples may be of the more a = 1use to Mankind, I have recorded, there is none perhaps which be more useful, if well sidered, than this of Edmund Neal. Though there nothing in it very extraordinary, yet it contains erfect Picture of low Pleasures, for which Men rifice Reputation and Happiness, and go on in a uptuous Dream, until they awake to Temporal, but for the Mercy of God to eternal, Death. This Edmund Neal was the Son of a Father of same Name, a Blacksmith, in a Market Town in irwickshire. He was one of those Mechanics who n a particular Observance of the Foibles of human ture, insinuate themselves into the good Graces hose who employ them; and from being treated something even beneath a Servant, grew up at t into a Confidence, to which it would not be imper to affix the Name of a Friend. This Edmund senior, had by this Method climbed by a little ■ he had in Horses, from pairing of their Hoofs, directing of their Riders, until in short there was rce a sporting Squire in the Neighbourhood but Edmund was of his Privy Council. Yet though got a vast deal of Money, he took very little Care

of the Education of his Son, whom he scarce affor as much Learning as would enable him to rea *Chapter*; but notwithstanding this, he carried about with him wherever he went, as if the Comp of Gentlemen, though he was unable to converse them, would have been sufficient to improve him.

The Scenes young *Neal* saw at the House which his Father carried him, filled him with such a like to Debauchery, and such a irreclaimable Passion sensual Pleasures, as was the Source from whe his following Misfortunes flowed. For what, as himself complained, first gave him Occasion to relat his Condition, and filled him with wander Inclinations of pursuing an idle and extravagant I was the forcing him to go Apprentice to a *Tailo* Trade for which he had always had the great Aversion and Contempt. No sooner therefore he placed out Apprentice, but the young Fellows

n so much in Debt, that he was obliged to fly into: Country. The Relation I say of these Advences made such an Impression on young Nal, that was never at rest until he fell into a Method of ying them; and as ill Designs seldom wait long an Opportunity, so the Death of his first Master, I his being turned over to a Second, much less reful and diligent in his Business, furnished Nal that Occasion he wanted. This Master he both rated of his Money and defrauded of his Goods; ting in loose and disorderly Persons in the Night, I finding a Way for their going out again in the arning before his Master was awake, and consecutly without the least Suspicion.

These Practices quickly broke the Man with whom lived, and his Breaking turned Edmund upon the de World, equally destitute of Money, Friends, d Capacity. Not knowing what to do, and having t two Shillings in his Pocket, he took a solitary alk to that End of the Town which went out upon E London Road, and there by Chance met with a oman, who asked him to go with her to London. e not knowing what to do with himself, accepted her Offer, and without any more Words to the rgain they set out together. The Woman was ry kind to him on the Road, and poor Edmund ttered himself, that Money was so plentiful in undon as to render it impossible for him to remain thout it, but he was miserably mistaken upon his rival there. He went to certain publick Houses of rsons whom he had known in the Country, who tead of using him civilly, in a Day or two's Time re for thrusting him out of Doors. Some common omen also who finding him to be a poor Country

Fellow, easily seduced him, and kept him amon them, until between their Lust and their Disea

they put him in a fair Road to the Grave.

Tired out with their Vices, which were even gross for a Mind so corrupted as his was, he cho rather to go and live with a Brewer and carry. Drink; but after living some time with two Mas of that Occupation, his Mind still roving after easier and pleasanter Life, he endeavoured to ge at some public House, which at last he with m ado effected at Sadler's Wells. This appeared great an Happiness, that he thought he should ne be tired of a Life where there was so much Mand Dancing, to which he had been always addic and, as he phrased it himself, thought he was another World when he got with a set of Men Maids in a Barn, with a Fiddle among them. Hever, he at last grew tired of that also. Resolv

ever, he at last grew tired of that also. Resolv

West of England. The Rebellion being then Neal with very great Joy accepted of a Disgree from the Service, and once more in search of less came up to London.

e Reputation he had acquired of an honest Serfrom the Hog Merchant he had formerly lived quickly procured him a Place with another of the Trade. With him he lived too (as was said) honestly, and having been trusted with twenty irty Pounds at a Time, was always found very ; and faithful; but happening unluckily to work with one *Pincher*, who in the Course of his Life seen as unhappy as himself, they thereupon grew intimate together, and being a couple of Fellows ry odd Tempers, after having got half Drunk at Tampshire Hog, they took it in their Heads, there was not in the World two Fellows so ppy as themselves. This Subject began when were maudling, and as they grew quite drunk, came to a Resolution to go out and beat every they met, for being happier than themselves. first Persons they met in this Expedition, was a old Man whose Name was *Dormer*, and his The Woman they abused grossly, and the Pincher knocked down, though very much in Neal afterwards rolled him about, and either or shook out of his pocket all the money he had, was but three Pence Farthing. For this pountable Action they were both apprehended,

s. Neal afterwards rolled him about, and either or shook out of his pocket all the money he had, I was but three Pence Farthing. For this countable Action they were both apprehended, and convicted, with three other Persons in the mober Sessions, 1722. But their inhuman betur to the old Man, made such an impression be Court to their Disadvantage, that when the h Warrant came down, they two only were

appointed for Execution. At the near approa Death, Neal appeared excessively astonished what between Fear and Concern, his Senses disordered; however at the Place of Execution seemed more composed than he had been, said i very fit he should die, but added, he suffered ? for being drunk, than any Design he had either or use the Man cruelly. As for William Pinche Companion both in the Robbery and in its Pi ment, he seemed to be the counterpart of  $N_0$ down-right Norfolk Clown, born within six Mi Lynn, and by the Kindness of a Master of Fortune, taken into his House with an Inte breed him up, on his Father's going for a So At first he behaved himself virtuously and dilig and thereby got much into the favour of his Ma but falling into loose Company, and addicting hi to sotting in Ale-houses, his once kind and indu Master finding him incorrigible dismissed his

to go into the Service of the Queen, as a Soldier, and in that Capacity went over with those who were sent into America to quell the Indians. People were at that time instigated by the French to attack our Plantations on the Main near which they lay. The greatest Part of these poor Creatures were without European Arms; yet several amongst them had Fusees, Powder and Ball from the French, with which, being very good Marksmen, they did abundance of Mischief from their Ambuscades in the At the time that Weaver served against them, they were commanded by one Ouranaquov, a Man of Bloody disposition, great Courage and greater Cunning. He had commanded his Nation in War against another Indian Nation, from whom he took about 40 Prisoners, who according to the Indian Custom were immediately destined to Death. Being prevailed on by the Presents of the French to turn

Country. Our anaquey by this Policy gained two Advantages; for first he involved the English in a War with the People with whom they had entertained a Friendship for twenty Years, and in the next place, gained time, while the English Army were so employed, to enter twenty-five Miles within their Country, destroying Fourscore Whites three Hundred Indians and Negroes; but this insult did not remain long unrevenged, for the Troops in which Weaver served, arriving immediately after from Europe, the Army, who before they had done any considerable Mischief to the People against whom they marched, had learnt the Stratagem by which they had been deceived by Ouranaquoy, returned suddenly into his Country, and exercised such Severities upon the People thereof, that the Chiefs to appease and make Peace with the *English*, sent them the Scalps of Ouranaquoy, his three Brothers, and nine Sons.

On Weaver's Return into England from this Expedition, he shipped himself again as a Recruit for that Army, which was then commanded by the Earl of Peterborough in Spain. He served also under the Duke of Ormond, when his Grace took Vigo, and Weaver had the good luck to get some Hundred Pounds for his Share of the Booty; but that Money which he in his Thoughts had designed for setting himself up in England, being insensibly squandered and decayed, he was obliged to enlist again, and so became a second time Spectator of the taking of Vigo under the Lord Cobham.

While he served in the Second Regiment of Foot Guards, he behaved himself so well as to engage his Officer to take him into his own House, where he

lived for a considerable space, and had been twice actually reviewed in order to his going into the Life-Guards, when he committed the Act for which he died; which according to the Evidence given at his Trial happened thus: He was going into a Boat in Company with Eleanor Clark, Widow, and Edward Morris; after they were in the Boat, some Words arising, the Woman bid Weaver pay Morris what he owed him, upon which Weaver in a great Passion got up, and endeavoured to overturn the Boat with them all; but Thomas Watkins the Waterman preventing that, Weaver immediately drew his Sword, and swore he would Murder them all, making several passes at them as if he had firmly intended to be as good as his Word. The Men defended themselves so well as to escape hurt, and endeavoured all they could to have preserved the Woman, but Weaver making a pass, the Sword entered underneath her left Shoulder, and

ffered the 8th Day of *February*, 1722-3, being at at time about Thirty Years of Age.



The Life of JOHN LEVEE, a Highwayman, Foot-pad, &c.

HERE is a certain busy Sprightliness in some young People, which, from I know not what Views Parents are apt to encourage, in hopes of its producing one day great

rage, in hopes of its producing one day great I will not say that they are all disappointed their Expectations, but I will venture to pronounce at where one bold Spirit has succeeded in the orld, five have been ruined by a busy turbulent emper. This was the case of the Criminal Yohn nwe, who to cover the Disgrace his Family suffered him, called himself Junks. His Father was a rench Gentleman, who came over with King larles II. at the Restoration, taught French to ersons of Distinction at Court, and particularly to me of that Prince's natural Children. For the nvenience of his Scholars he kept a large Boarding hool in Pall-Mall, whereby he acquired such a ortune as enabled him to set up for a Wine Merchant, which Capacity he dealt with France for many ars, to the amount of Thousands per Annum. is Children received the best Education that could given them, and never stirred out of Doors but th a Footman to attend them. But Mr. Lever the erchant falling into Misfortunes, by some of his rrespondents' Failures, he withdrew from his

Family into Holland, and this Son John being taken by the French Society, in order to be put out Apprentice and provided for, they being induced thereto by the Boy's natural Vivacity and warmth of Temper, in which he had been foolishly encouraged, sent him to Sea with a Captain of a Man of War, He was on board the Essex when Sir George Byng, now Viscount Torrington, engaged the Spaniards at He served afterwards on board the Squadron commanded by Sir John Norris, in the Baltic, and when they returned home, public Affairs being in a more quiet State, his Friends thought it better for him to learn Merchants' Accounts than go any more Voyages, where there was now little Prospect of Advantage. But Book-keeping was too quiet an Employment for one of Levee's warm Disposition, who far from being discouraged at the Hardships of the Sea, that he complained only of the ill Luck in

ce, at which they only laughed, as it was a Woman, I went away without farther ill Usage; a Civility: would hardly have met with from any other ntlemen of their Profession. In October, he and great Companion Blueskin, met a Coach with two dies and a little Miss, riding between their Knees, ning from the Gravel Pits at Kensington. Levee pped the Coach, and without more ado, ordered the Coachman and Footman to jump the Ditch, he would shoot them; they then stripped the dies of their Necklaces, cut a Girdle Buckle from side of the Child, and took away about ten illings in Money, with a little white Metal Image a Man, which they thought had been solid Silver, t proved a mere trifle.

At a grand Consultation of the whole Gang, and a port of a great Booty that was to be made with ich safety upon Black Heath, they agreed to make ne attempts there. Accordingly they set out, ng six Horsemen well Armed and Mounted; but er having continued about six Hours upon the uth, and not meeting so much as one Person, and : same ill Luck being three or four times repeated, y left off going on that Road for the future. cember following he and another Person robbed a tcher on Horse-back, on the Road coming from impstead; he told them, he had sold two Lambs re. Leve's Companion said immediately, then you ne Eight and Twenty Shillings about you, for mbs sold to Day at Fourteen Shillings a piece. ter some grumbling and hard Words, they made a deliver, and by way of Punishment for his ciness (as they phrased it) they took away his at Coat into the Bargain, and had probably used him worse, had not Levee seen a Jew's Coach com that way, and been conscious to himself, that th within it knew him, whereupon he persuaded Associates to go off without Robbing it.

Lever never used anybody Cruelly in any of Adventures, excepting only one Betts, who foolis struck him three or four blows on the Head, who upon Lever with one Blow of his Pistol struck Eye out. One Night upon the same Road, Brand Matthew Flood, being in Company with unhappy Youth, they stopped the Chariot of Young (the same Person who hanged Molony Carrick), Blake calling out to lay hold, Flood stopp the Horses, Lever went into the Coach, and took for Mr. Young a Gold Watch and Chain. One Rich Oakley also assisted, who died likewise for this F They Robbed also Col. Cope (who was in the schariot) of his Gold Watch, Chain, and Ring,

Rest of his Companions were for binding d beating him; but Lerre, upon the Man's saying, it he was very Sick, and begging earnestly that they ruld not abuse him, prevailed with them not only set him on his Horse again, but to restore him his wo Shillings, and lead him into the Road, where ey left him. Levee, Flood, and Oakey, were soon prehended, and Blake turning Evidence, they were nvicted the next Sessions at the Old Bailey, and dered for Execution. Leve behaved himself while der Condemnation very seriously and modestly, ough before that time he had acted too much the avo, from the mistaken Opinion such people are t to entertain of Courage and Resolution. nen Death approached near, he laid aside all this. d applied himself with great Seriousness and ention to Prayers and other Duties becoming a rson in his Condition.

At the Place of Execution, he fell into a strange ssion, at his hands being tied and his Cap pulled er his Face. Passion signifying nothing there, he is obliged to submit as the others did, being at the se of his Execution aged about 27.



be Lives of Richard Oakev & Matthew Flood, Street-robbers and Foot-pads.

HE first of these Criminals, Richard Oakey, had been put apprentice to a Tailor. In about two Years after his Master failed, and from thence to the Day of his unhappy h, he continually followed Thieving in one way

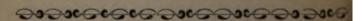
or other. At first he wholly practised pickin Women's Pockets, which he said he did in a ma peculiar to himself; for being dressed pretty ( teelly, he passed by the Person he intended to I took up their upper Petticoat and cut off the Po at once, tripping them down at the same time. stepping softly on the other side of the Way, wa on and was never suspected. He said that wh Lad, he had committed above a hundred Robb in this Way; but as he grew older, he made use Woman to assist him, by pushing the People ag the Wall, while he took the Opportunity of cu their Pockets; or at other times, this Woman of behind Folks as they were crossing the Way. catching them by the Arm, cried out, there's a C will run over ye, while Oakey in the Moment of Surprise, whipped off their Pocket.

This Woman who had followed the Trade

ole Callimancos to the value of twenty Pounds d upwards. For this his two Associates were nvicted at Kingston Assizes, he himself being the itness against them, by which Method he at that ne escaped; and being cured of any Desires to go ouse-breaking again, he fell upon his old Trade of cking Pockets, until he got into the Acquaintance another as bad as himself, whom they called Will This Fellow's Practice was to wear a ng Sword, and then in jostling the Gentlemen in e Street whom it was designed to rob, first created Quarrel, and while the Fray lasted, gave his Commion the Opportunity of running off with the Booty; it whether Will. grew tired of his Companion, or the dangerous Trade which he was engaged in, rtain it is that he left it off, and got again out of ugland on Ship-board. Oakey then got acquainted th Hawes, Milksop, Lincoln, Reading, Wilkinson, d half a Dozen others with whom in one way or her he was continually concerned while they reigned their Villanies; and as they were in a short Space executed, he became acquainted with Lever, Flood, lake, and the Rest of that Gang, in whose Associan he continued, until his Crimes and theirs brought em together to the Gallows. After Condemnation s Behaviour was such as became his Condition, tting up often in the Night to pray, and manifestz all the Signs of a sincere Repentance. Matthew Flood was the Son of the Man who kept

e Clink Prison in the Parish of St. Mary Over's, to had given him as good an Education as was in s Power, and bound him Apprentice to one Mr. 'illiams, a Lighterman, in which Occupation he ght certainly have done well, if he had not fallen

into the Company of those lewd Persons who brough him to his Fate. He had been about three Monti concerned with Blake, Levee, &c., and had committee many Facts. His Behaviour while under Sentence was very penitent and modest, nor did he suffer th continual Hopes his Friends gave him of a Repriev ever to make him neglect his Devotions. Place of Execution, he said he was more particular concerned for a Robbery he had committed on a Woma in Cornhill; not only because he took from her a goo many Guineas which were in her Pocket, but at the same time had taken a Will, which he burnt, an which he feared would be much more to her Prejudi than the loss of her Money. Oakey was about 2 Years of Age at the Time of his Death, and Matthe Flood somewhat younger. They suffered on the same Day with Weaver, and the last mentione Malefactor Levee, at Tyburn.



The Life of WILLIAM BURK, a Foot-pad and Highwayman.

Wickedness and Disobedience, so immode rate Correction and treating Children as they were Stocks, is as likely a Method of the other to make them stubborn and obstinate, and perhaps even force them upon taking ill Methods to avoid Usage which they cannot bear. William Burk the unfortunate Criminal, whose Enterprises are to be the Subject of our present Narration, was both

towards Wapping, of Parents honest and willing I

im an Education, though their Condition in the I rendered them not able; he was thereupon the Charity School. The Master being of a me Temper, and he a Boy of a very indifferent sition, the Discipline with which he was d was so severe that it created in him an Avertowards all Learning; and one Day after a severe Whipping than ordinary, he determined gh but eleven Years of Age) to run away. it out therefore for a Captain who might want a and that being no difficult Matter to find in Neighbourhood, he went on board the Salisbury, in Hosier, then laying at the Buoy at the Nore, I for *Jamaica*; thither his poor Mother followed n great Affliction, and endeavoured all she could suade him to return; but her Arguments were vain, for he had contracted so great an Antito School from his Master's Treatment, that d of being glad to go back, he earnestly end the Captain to interpose his Authority and him on board. His Request was complied with, he poor Woman was forced to depart without

was the latter End of Queen Anne's War when sailed to Jamaica, and during the time they out, took two Spanish Galleons very richly

Their first Engagement was obstinate and y, he (though a Boy) being dangerously hurt as istled about as the Captain commanded him. second *Prize* carried 74 Guns and 650 Men; e Salisbury, but a 60-Gun Ship, took her withne Loss of a single Man; only a Woman, who he only one on board, going to peep at the Entent, had her Head and Shoulders shot off.

Burk said, the prize Money of each Sailor came to but 15 Pounds, but some of the Officers shared so handsomely as never to be obliged to go to Sea again, being enabled to live on Shore. Three Years he continued in the West Indies, and there (especially in Famaica) he learned so much Wickedness, that when he came Home, hardly any of the Gangs into which he entered were half so bad, though inured to plunder, as when he came amongst them a fresh Man. From this Voyage he went another to the Coast of Guinea in the Slave-Trade. Here he endured very great Hardships, especially when he had the Mis fortune to be on board, where the Negroes rose upon the English, and had like to have overcome them; but at last having vanquished them, and tied them down in a convenient Place, they used them with Severity enough. Upon his Return into England from this Voyage, he went into the Baltic in the Worcester Man of War, in which he suffered prodigious Hardships from the Coldness of the Climate and other Difficulties he went through.

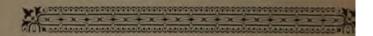
The many Miseries he had experienced in a Life at Sea, might have possibly induced him to the Resolution he made of never going on Ship-board any more. How he came to take to Robbing does not clearly appear, further than that he was induced thereto by ill Women; but however, he behaved with great Cruelty, for going over the first Field from Stepney, armed with a Hedging-Bill, he attacked one William Fitzer, and robbed him of his Jacket. Tobacco-box, Knife and Fork, &c. He robbed also one Fames Westwood, of a Coat and ten Shillings in Money; and last of all attacking Fohn Andrews and Robert his Son, coming over the Fields, he clove the

Man down; his Son, taking up the Stick, boldly icked Burk, and a Neighbour, one Perkinson, ning in at the Noise, he was overpowered and rehended. As the Fact was plainly proved, he on a short Trial convicted, and the Barbarity of Fact being so great, left no room for his being itted in the Warrant for Execution.

As he lay a long time under Condemnation, and no hopes of Life, he applied himself from the ment of his Confinement, to make his peace with t Being whom he had so much offended by his fligate Course of Life. On all Occasions he ressed his Readiness to confess anything which ht promote Justice, or the Public Good, and infesting a thorough Sorrow and Penitence for cruelty with which he had treated poor old drews. At the Tree he stood up in the Cart, koned for Silence, and then spoke to the Multitude hese Terms.

## D PEOPLE.

never was concerned but in four Robberies in my it. I desire all Men who see my fatal End to let Death teach them to lead a sober and regular Life, above all to shun the Company of ill Women, the has brought me to this shameful End and Place, sire that nobody may reflect upon my Wife after Decease, since she was so far from having any woledge of the Ills I committed, that she was conally exciting me to live a sober and honest Life, erefore I hope God will bless her, and I also pray my do all of you. This Malefactor William Burk in the 22nd Year of his Age when executed at urn, April the 8th, 1723.



# The Life of LUKE NUNNEY, a Murderer.

RUNKENNESS, though a shocking as beastly Crime, yet in its Consequences is also often so bloody and inhuman, th one would wonder that Persons of an Understanding should indulge themselves in a Sina once so odious and so fatal both to Soul and Body the Instances of Persons who have committee Murders when drunk, and those accompanied with Circumstances of such Barbarity as even those Persons themselves could not have heard without trembling, and so many are so well known to all, the I need not dwell longer than the bare Narration this Malefactor's Misfortunes will detain me, to war them against a Vice which makes them alway Monsters and often Murderers. Luke Nunney, 6 whom we are to speak, was a young Fellow of som Parts, and of a tolerable Education, his Father at the time of his Death, being a Shoe-maker in tolerab Circumstances, and very careful in the bringing up his Children. He was more particularly zealous affording them due notions of Religion, and to abundance of Pains himself to inculcate them in the tender Years, which at first had so good an Elle upon this Luke, that his whole Thoughts ran upon finding out that Method of Worship in which he wo most likely to please God. Sometimes (though Parents were of the Church of England) he slippe to a Presbyterian Meeting-house, where he was

h affected with the Preacher's Vehemence in yer, and his plain and pious Method of Preachthat he often regretted his not being bred up nat Way, and the Loss his Parents sustained by not having a relish for Religion ungraced with rior Ornaments. These were his Thoughts, and Practice was suitable to them, until the Misfors of his Father obliged him to break up House, put Luke out to work at another Place.

he Men where *Nunney* went to Work, were lewd profligate Fellows, and always talking Idly or dly, relating Stories of what had passed in the ntry, before they came up to Work in *London*, Intrigues they had had with vicious Women, and loose and unprofitable Discourses. This quickly royed the former good Inclinations of *Luke*, who

began to waver in Religion; and as he had ted the Church of England, to turn to the enters, so now he had some Thoughts of leaving n for the Quakers, but after going often to their tings, he professed he thought their Behaviour so ulous and absurd as not to deserve the Name er of Religion or Divine Worship. His instability Ind pressed him also to go out into the World, t appeared to him a great Evil, that while all the t of his Companions were continually discoursing ieir Adventures, he should have none to mention is own; some of them also slightingly called him ney, and reproaching him with having never been re seven Miles from London. Remembering his Father had some near Relations in the West 'ngland, he took a sudden Resolution of going a thither to work at his Trade. Full of these ons, he went over one Evening pretty late with

his Brother to Southwark: meeting there w old Acquaintance, who would needs make him they staved pretty long at the House, inasmu Luke got very drunk, and being always quan when he had Liquor, insulted and abused eve in the Room. As he was quarrelling part with one James Young, William Bramsh stood by, came up and desired him to b advised him to go Home with his Company, stay and make a Disturbance where nobody mind to quarrel but himself. Luke without any reply, struck him a Blow on the Face. Bthereupon held up his Fist as if he would hav him, but did not; however, Nunncy struck hi and pushed him forwards, upon which B reeled, cried out he was stabbed and a dea that Nunney was the Person who gave Wound, and Luke thereupon, drunk as

He was about Twenty Years of Age at of his Suffering on the 25th of May, 1723.



e of Richard Trantham, a Housebreaker.

HOUGH Vices and Extravagancies are the common Causes which induce Men to fall into those illegal Practices which lead to a shameful Death, yet now and then it we find Men of outward Gravity and Deportment, as wicked as those whose open usness render their committing Crimes of this Of the number of these was less amazing. Trantham, a married Man, having a Wife ld living at the Time of his Death, keeping lerable House at Mitcham in Surrey. n apprehended on the Sale of some stolen at the next Sessions following was convicted g broken the House of John Follwell in the me two Years before, and taking thence a ankard, a Silver Salver, and fifty-four pounds in Silk, valued at £74 and upwards. During e which passed between the Sentence and on, he behaved in a Manner the most penitent out, not only making use of a considerable of Books, which the Charity of his Friends ished him with, but also reading to all those e in the Condemned Hole with them. forning he was to die, after having received ament, he was exhorted to make a Confession

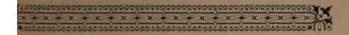
Crimes which he had committed, particularly

as to Housebreaking, in which he was thought to have been long concerned; thereupon, he recollected him self a little, and repeated six or seven Houses which he had broke open, particularly General Groves's near St. Fames's; a Stone-Cutter in Chiswell-street and Mr. Follwell's, in Spittle Fields, for which he died. At the Place of Execution, whither he was conveyed in a Mourning Coach, he appeared perfectly composed and submissive to that Sentence which his own Misdeeds, and the Justice of the Law had brought upon him. Before the Halter was put about his Neck, he spoke to those who were assembled at the Gallows to see his Death, in the following Terms.

### GOOD PEOPLE,

Those wicked and unlawful Methods, by which for a considerable Time I have supported myself, having justly drawn upon me the Anger of God, and the Sentence of the Law. As I have injured many, and the Substance I have is very small, I fear a Restitution would be hard to make, even if it should be divided. I therefore leave it all to my Wife for the Maintenance of her and my Child. I entreat you neither to reflect on her, nor on my Parents, and pray the Blessing of God upon you all. He was thirty Years old when he died, and was executed the same Day with the Malefactor before mentioned.





Lives of John Tyrrell, a Horse-stealer, and William Hawksworth, a Murderer.

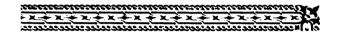
OHN TYRRELL, the first of these Malefactors, was convicted for stealing two Horses in Yorkshire, but selling them in Smithfield, was tried at the Old-Bailey. s he had been an old Horse-stealer, as most le conjectured, though he himself denied it; and pretended at his Trial to have bought those for which he died, at Northampton Fair, so he nually endeavoured to infuse the same Notions all Persons who spoke to him at the time of his h. He had practised carrying over Horses into ders and Germany, and there selling them to ons of the highest Rank, with whom he dealt vs so justly and honourably, that it was said, his d would have gone there for any Sum whatsoever, was to be laid out in Horse-flesh.

e had been bred a Dissenter, and above all things ted the Character of a religious and sober Man, h, excepting the Instances for which he died, he remed to have forfeited, for whatever else was against him, after he was condemned, arose by from Conjectures, occasioned by the Number lorses he had sold in foreign Parts. He prod himself that he had always led a most regular devout Life, and in the frequent Voyages he by Sea, exhorted the Sailors to leave that dismanner of Life which too generally they led;

as to Housebreaking, in which he was thought to been long concerned; thereupon, he recollected self a little, and repeated six or seven Houses he had broke open, particularly General Genear St. James's; a Stone-Cutter in Chiswelland Mr. Follwell's, in Spittle Fields, for who died. At the Place of Execution, whither he conveyed in a Mourning Coach, he appeared percomposed and submissive to that Sentence who will Misdeeds, and the Justice of the Labrought upon him. Before the Halter was purhis Neek, he spoke to those who were assemble Gallows to see his Death, in the following

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and during the whole time he lay under Sent he talked of nothing else but his own great Piety Devotion, which though as he confessed had been rewarded by many singular Deliverances the Hand of Providence; yet since he was sut to die this ignominious Death, and thereby dis his Family, and altogether overturn that Repu of Sanctity which with so much pains he had setting up, he inclined to atheistic Notions, wavering Belief as to the being of a God at all

For the other Malefactor, William Hawkes he was a Yorkshire Man by Birth, his P reputable People, who took a great deal of C his Reputation, and intended to breed him to good Trade; but a Regiment of Soldiers hap to come into the Town, Hawkesworth ima great things might be attained to in the Army needs go with them, and accordingly enlisted him to be a soldier to the soldier and the soldier to the soldier to

Lard, at the Admiralty Office by Charing Cross, ey met a Man and a Woman. The Man's Name is John Ransom, and Hawksworth stepping up to the Woman and going to kiss her, Ransom interposed in the pushed him off; upon which Hawksworth wocked him down with the butt End of his Piece, which Blow about Nine o'Clock that Evening he ed. The Prisoner insisted continually, that as he ind no Design to kill the Man it was not wilful lurder. He and Tyrrell died with less Confusion and seeming Concern than most Malefactors do. Tyrrell was about thirty, and Hawksworth in the menty-eighth year of his Age, on the 17th of June, 723.



he Life of William Duce, a notorious Highwayman and Foot-pad.

OWEVER hardened some men may appear during the Time they are acting their Crimes, and perhaps when they are first led to an Account for them, while Hopes of fety or Life remains; yet when these are totally st, and Death attended with Ignominy and Reproach ares them in the Face, they seldom fail to lay aside eir Obstinacy, or if they do not, it is through a upid want of Consideration, either of themselves or their Condition. William Duce, of whom we are to speak, was one of the most cruel and abanned Wretches that ever went on the Road; he as born at Wolverhampton, but of what Parents or

in what manner he lived until his coming up a London, I am not able to say. He had not bee long here, before he got in Debt with one Allow who arrested him and threw him into Newgate, when he remained a Prisoner upwards of 15 Months; her it was that he learnt those Principles of Villam

which he afterwards put in Practice.

His Companions were Dyer, Butler, Rice, and som others whom I shall have Occasion to mention. T first of December 1722, he and one of his Associate crossing Chelsea-Fields, overtook a Gentleman w dressed, a tall strong-limbed Man, who having Sword by his Side and a good Cane in his Han they were at first in some doubt whether they shou attack him; at last one went on one Side and one the other, and clapping at once fast hold of ear Arm, thereby totally disabled him from making an Resistance. They took from him four Guineas, at tying his Wrists and Ancles together, left him bour behind the Hedge. Not long after Duce with to others, contrived to rob in St. James's Par Accordingly they seized a Woman, who was walking on the Grass near the Wall towards Petty-Fram and after they had robbed her, got over the Wall at made their Escape. About this Time his fir Acquaintance began with Dyer, who was the gre Occasion of this poor Fellow's Ruin, whom he of tinually plagued to go out Robbing, and sometime threatened him if he did not. In Tottenham Cour Road, they two attacked a Gentleman, who, bein intoxicated with Wine, either fell from his Horse was thrown off by them, and from whom they to a Gold Watch only. Then Butler and Dyer boi in his Company, they robbed Mr. Holmes of Chile

fa Guinea and Twopence, the Fact for which he and Butler died. Thinking the Town dangerous feer all these Robberies, and finding the Country to hot to hold them, they went into Hampshire and here committed not only several Robberies, but also tended with such Cruelties as have not for many ears been heard of in England; and though these ctions made a great Noise, yet it was some Weeks fore any of them were apprehended.

It happened on the Portsmouth Road, they fell on one Mr. Bunch, near a Wood Side, where they bed and stripped him naked. Yet not thinking mselves secure, Duce turned and fired at his Head: took his Aim so true, that the Bullet entered the in's Cheek, upon which he fell with Agony of n, holding his Head downwards that the Bullet tht drop out of his Mouth. Butler seeing that, ned back and began to charge his Pistol; the n fell down on his Knees and humbly besought Perceiving the Villain was implacable, he k the Advantage before the Pistol was charged to e to his Heels, and being better acquainted with Way than they, escaped to a neighbouring Village, ch he raised, and soon after the whole Country. n which they were apprehended, and Mead, Wade, Darking were condemned at Winchester Assizes: this Malefactor and Butler were removed by an nas corpus to Newgate. Duce, while under Sene of Death, laid aside all that Barbarity and bbornness with which he had formerly behaved, lessed all the Villanies he had been guilty of great Frankness; and at the Place of Execution vered the following Letter, for the Evidence Dyer, as he said, had often cheated them of their Shares

of the Money they took from Passengers, had n sworn away their Lives.

# The Letter from WILLIAM DUCE to JOHN DYES

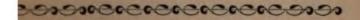
It is unnecessary for me to remember you of many wicked and barbarous Actions, which in you Company, and mostly by your Advice, have be practised upon innocent Persons. Before you receive this, I shall have suffered all that the Law of M can inflict for my Offences; you will do well to repethereon, and make Use of that Mercy which you he purchased at the Expense of our Blood, to procure a sincere Repentance the Pardon also of God, with which the lengthening of your Days will be but Misfortune, and however late, your Crimes if yoursue them, will certainly bring you after us to be ignominious Place.

You ought especially to think of the Death of por Rice, who fell in the midst of his Sins, without have so much time to say, Lord have Mercy upon a God who has been so gracious as to permit it to you will expect a severe Account of it; and even to Warning if neglected, shall be remembered against you Do not however think that I die in any Wrath Anger with you, for what you swore at my Trial. own myself guilty of that for which I suffer, and I heartily and freely forgive you, as I hope Forgiven for myself, from that infinitely merciful Being, whose Goodness and Providence I recommend you.

WILLIAM DIO

He also wrote another Letter to one Mr. R. II who had been guilty of some Offences of the la

ture in his Company, but who for some time had red and lived honestly and privately, as he said, was no longer addicted to such Courses, nor as he ad would relapse into them again. He was at the of his Execution about 25 Years of Age, and ared at Tyburn, on the 5th of August, 1723.



Life of James Butler, a notorious Highwayman, Foot-pad, &c.

AMES BUTLER was the Son of a very honest Man in the Parish of St. Ann's, Soho, who gave him what Education it was in his Power to bestow, and strained his Circumces to the utmost to put him Apprentice to a ersmith, with whom James hardly had lived six ths, when his roving Inclination pushed him running away and going to Sea, which he did one Captain Dowglass in a Man of War. Here vas better used than most young People are at setting out in a Sailor's Life. The Captain being rson of great Humanity and Consideration, he ed James with much Tenderness, taking him to on himself, and never omitting any Opporw either to encourage or Reward him. er could not even then avoid doing some little ring Tricks, which very much grieved and prod his kind Benefactor, who tried by all means and foul, to make him leave them off. One Day cularly, when he had been caught opening one he Men's Chests, and a Complaint thereupon made to the Captain, he was called into the

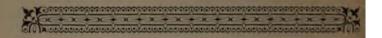
great Cabin, and everybody being withdrawn except Mr. Dowglass himself, the Captain, calling him to

him, spoke in these Terms.

Butler, I have always treated you with more Kindness and Indulgence than perhaps anybody in your Station has been used to on board any Ship. You do therefore very wrong by playing such Tricks as make the Men uneasy, and to put it out of my Power to di you any Good. We are now going home, where I must discharge you, for as I had never any Difference with the Crew since I commanded the Arundel, I am determined not to let you become the Occasion of it now. There is two Guineas for you, I will take care to have you sent safe to your Mother. The Captain performed all his Promises, but Butler continued still in the same Disposition, and though he made several Voyages in other Ships, yet continued still light for gered, and making many Quarrels and Disturbances on board, until at last he could find nobody who knew him that would hire him. The last Ship he served in was the Mary, Capt. Vernon Commander from which Ship he was discharged and paid off at Portsmouth, in August, 1721.

Having got after this into the Gang, with Dyer. Duce, Rice, and others, they robbed almost always on the King's Road, between Buckingham-House and Chelsea. On the 27th of April, 1723, after having plundered two or three Persons on the aforesaid Road, they observed a Coach coming towards them, and a Footman on Horseback riding behind it. Dyer determined with himself as soon as they came in sight to attack them, and forced his Companions into the same Measures, by calling out to the Coachman to Stop, and presenting his Pistol; the Fellow persisted a

e, and Dyer was cocking his Pistol to discharge it him, when the Ladies' Footman from behind the ach, fired amongst them, and killed Joseph Rice, the spot. This Accident made such an Impresn upon Butler, that though he continued to rob them a Day or two afterwards, yet as soon as had an Opportunity he withdrew, and went to rd Labour with one Cladins, a very honest Man, at Fillage called Wandsworth in Surrey. He had not ought there long, before some of his Gang had en discovered; his Wife was seized and sent to ridewell, in order to make her Discover where her usband was, who had been impeached with the This obliged him to leave his Place, and betake nself again to robbing. When going with his impanions, Wade, Meads, Garns, and Spigget, they ent into the Gravesend Road, and there attacking ir Gentlemen, Meads thought it would contribute their safety to disable the Servant who rode behind. on which he fired at him directly, and shot him rough the Breast. Not long after they set upon other Man, whom Mads wounded in the same ace, and then setting him on his Horse, bid him e to Gravesend; but the Man turning the Beast's and the other way, Meads went back again, and x him in the Face, of which wound he died. hen Butler lay under Sentence of Death, he reay confessed whatever Crimes he had committed. t he as well as the before mentioned Criminal **rged much of his Guilt upon the persuasions of the** idence Dyer; he particularly owned the Fact of ooting the Man at Farnham. He had always **Jessed himself a Papist**, and died in that Relin at the same Time with the aforementioned minal at Tyburn.



# The Life of Captain JohnMassey, who died for Piracy.

HE Gentleman of whom we are now to speak, though he suffered for Piracy, was a Man of another turn of Mind than any of whom we have hitherto had occasion to

mention. Captain John Massey was of a Family need not dwell on, since he hath at present two Brothers living who make a considerable Figure in their Respective Professions. This unhappy Person had a natural Vivacity in his Temper, which some times rose to such a Height that his Relations took it for a Degree of Madness; they therefore hoping by a compliance with his Humours, to bring him to a better Sense of Things, they sent him into the Army, then in Flanders, under the Command of the Duke of Marlborough, and there he assisted at the several Sieges, which were undertaken by the confederate Army after his Arrival, viz. Mons, Down, Bouchain, and several others; yet though he was bold there even to Temerity, he never received so much as one Wound through the whole Course of the War, in which after the Siege of Liste, he commanded as a Lieutenant, and that with great Reputation.

On his return into England, he at first wholly addicted himself to a religious sober Life; the several Accidents of the War having disposed him to a more serious Temper, by making him plainly perceive the Hand of Providence in protecting and destroying

tay in London, he unhappily fell into the Acquaintnce of a lewd Woman, who so besotted him, that he eally intended to marry her, if the Regiment's going of Ireland had not prevented it, though there the lase was not much mended, since Capt. Massey gave Way too much to the Debaucheries generally pracised in that Nation.

On his coming back from thence, he was by the Recommendation of the Duke of Chandois, made by be Royal African Company a Lieutenant-Colonel in beir Service, and an Engineer for erecting a Fort on he Coast of Africa. He promised himself great Advantages and a very honourable Support from his Employment; but he and his Soldiers under his command, being very ill used by the Person who commanded the Ship in which he went over, being lenied their Proportion of Provisions, and in all other respects treated with much Indignity, it made a great mpression on Capt. Massey's Mind, who could not bear to see Numbers of those poor Creatures perish, not only without temporal Necessaries, but wanting also the Assistance of a Divine in their last Moments, the Chaplain of the Ship remaining behind in the Madeiras, on a Foresight perhaps of the Miseries he should have suffered in the Voyage.

In this miserable Condition things were when the Captain and his Soldiers came into the River Gambia, where the designed Fort was to be built. Here the Water was so bad that the poor Wretches, already in the most dreadful Condition, were many of them deprived of Life in a few Days after they were on Shore. The Captain was excessively troubled at the Sight of their Misfortunes, and too easily in hopes of

relieving them gave way to the Persuasions Captain of a lighter Vessel than his own, who ar in that Port, and persuaded him to turn Pirate 1 than let his Men starve. After repeated So tions, Capt. Massey and his Men went on boar Ship, and having there tolerable good Provi soon picked up their Strength, and took some considerable Prizes; at the plundering of which, Massey was confused and amazed, not knowing what to do; for though he was glad to see his have Meat, yet it gave him great trouble whe reflected on the Methods by which they acquir In this disconsolate State, his Nights were oft troublesome to him as his Days; for (as he hi said) he seldom shut his Eyes, but he dreamt th was sailing in a Ship to the Gallows, with s others round him. After a considerable Space Ship putting into the Island of Famaica for 1

l, and as he did not expect it, so false hopes troubled his Repose; but as Death was to cut f from the World, so he beforehand retired all fections from thence, and thought of nothing it state whither he was going. In his Passage ecution he pointed to the African-House, said, are used me severely, but I pray God prosper ss them in all their Undertakings. Mr. Nicholf St. Sepulchre's attended him in his last nts. Just before he died he read the following a to the People.

## Captain Massey's Speech.

PEOPLE,

g of you to pray for my departing Soul; I likeray God to forgive all the Evidences that swore t me, as I do them from my Heart. I challenge World to say, I ever did a dishonourable Act, ything unlike a Gentleman, but what might be n to all young Fellows in this Age, and what orld canny of this, was surely a rash Action, t designedly to turn Pirate. I am sorry for it, wish it was in my Power to make Amends to nourable African Company for what they have my Means. I likewise declare upon the Word ving Man, that I never once thought of molesting ruce the Duke of Chandois, although it has been ously reported that I always went with two Pistols to dispatch his Grace. As for the I was always while living devoted to his Service, s good Offices done unto me: and I humbly beg rkty God, that he would be pleased to pour down lessings upon his good Family. Good People,

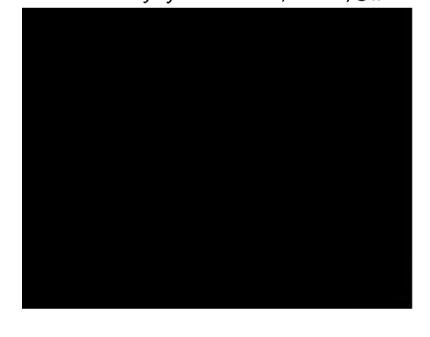
once more I beg of you to pray for my departing Soul I desire my dying Words to be printed; as for the Truth and Sincerity of it, I sign them as a Mandeparting this World.

JOHN MASSEY.

After he had pronounced these Words, he signified it as his last Request, that neither his Wife nor any of his Relations might see his Body after in the Coffin: then praying a few Moments to himself he submitted to his Fate, being at the time of his Death 28 Years old. He suffered at High Water Mark at Execution Dock, on the 26th of July, 1723, his unhappy Death being universally pitied.



The Life of PHILIP ROCHE, a Pirate, &c.



which extended however to Reading and Writing, after which he sent him to Sea. Philip was a Lad of ingenious Parts, and instead of forgetting, as many do, all they have learned on board, he, on the Contrary, took all imaginable Care to perfect himself n whatsoever he had but a slight Notion of before he went to Sea. He made Abundance of coasting Voyages about his native Island, went once or twice to Barbadoes, and being a saving industrious young Fellow, picked up Money enough to become first Mate in a trading Vessel to Nantz in France; by which being suffered to buy Goods himself, he got considerably, and was in a fair way of attaining as great a Fortune as he could reasonably expect; but this slow Method of getting Money did by no means satisfy Roche; he was resolved to grow rich at once, and not wait till much Labour and many Voyages had made him so.

When Men once form to themselves such Designs it is not long before they find Companions fit for their purpose. Roche soon met with one Neal, a Fisherman, of no Education, barbarous but very daring, a Fellow who had all the Qualities that conspire to make a dangerous Villain, and who had already inured himself by a Multitude of Facts to the Commission of whatever was black or bloody; not only without remorse, but without Reluctance. Neal recommended him to one Pierce Cullen as a proper Associate in those Designs they were contriving; for this Cullen, as Neal informed him was a Fellow of Principles and Qualifications, much like imself, but had somewhat a better Capacity in executing them, and with Neal had been concerned a sinking a Ship, after insuring her both at London

and Amsterdam, but Providence disappointed the in the Success of their wicked Design; for Culhaving been known, or at least suspected of doi such a thing before, those with whom they h insured at London, instead of their paying the Mone caused him to be seized and brought to a Tria which demolished all their Schemes for cheating Insurance Offices. Cullen brought in his Brother in their Confederacy, and after abundance of Solicitation induced Wise to come in likewise. The Project they had formed was to seize some light Ship, and turn Pirates in her, conceiving it no difficult Matter afterwards to obtain a stronger Vessel, and one better fitted for their purpose. The Ship they pitched on to, to execute this their villainous Purpose. was that of Peter Tartoe, a Frenchman, of a very generous Disposition, who on Roche and his Companions telling him a melancholu entertained then

rould all assist, they should all fare alike, and have

Share in the Booty.

Upon this the Action began, and two of them unning up after the Frenchman and Boy, one tossed he Lad by the Arm into the Water, and the other briving the Man down upon Deck, he there had his Brains dashed out by Roche and his Companions. They fell next upon those who were retired to their Rest, and some of them upon the Shrieks of the Man and Boy who were murdered, rising out of their Beds, and running up upon Deck to see what occasioned hose dismal Noises, were murdered themselves before they well knew where they were. The Mate and the Captain were next brought up, and Roche went mmediately to binding them together, in order to as them over board, as he had been consulted upon. It was in vain for poor Tartoe to plead the Kindsesses he had done them all, and particularly Roche; hey were deaf to all Sentiments, either of Gratitude r Piety; and though the poor Men entreated only n much Time as to say their Prayers and recomnend themselves to God, yet the Villains, though hey could be under no Apprehensions, having dready murdered all the Rest of the Men out of the Way, would not even yield to this; but Cullen astened Roche in binding them Back to Back, to oss them at once into the Sea, then hurrying down nto the Cabin, they tapped a Barrel of Rum to make hemselves good Cheer, and laughed at the Cries of he two poor drowned Men, whom they distinctly leard calling upon God, until their Voices and their Breaths were lost in the Waves. After having drank and eat with as much Mirth and Jollity, as if they ad been at a Feast, they began to plunder the

Vessel, breaking open the Chests, and taking or them what they thought proper. Then to drin they went again, pleasing themselves with the barous Expedition which they resolved to unde as soon as they could get a Ship proper to them into the West Indies, intending there to fe the Examples the Buccaneers had set them, and and plunder all who fell into their Hands. ] these Villanies in Intention, the present Stat their Affairs called upon them to make some prov for their immediate Safety; they returned ther into the Channel, and putting the Ship into I mouth, got her there new painted and then saile Amsterdam; Roche being unanimously recog their Captain, and all of them promising faithful submit to him through the Course of their f Expeditions.

On their arrival in Holland, they had the S

d Friends and Fortune enough in England to ke up that Loss; but his Intreaties were all in n to a Set of Wretches who had long ago abanred all Sentiments of Humanity and Mercy; they refore caroused as usual, and after sharing the ity, steered the Vessel for England. Some Innation of their Villanies had by that time reached ner; so that upon a Letter being stopped at the t-Office, which Roche as soon as they had landed te to his Wife, a Messenger was immediately down, who brought Philip up in Custody, who g brought to the Council-Table, and there exied, absolutely denied either that himself was 'ip Roche, or that he knew any one of that Name; his Letters under his own Hand to his Wife g produced, he was not able any longer to stand at Falsehood. Yet those in Authority, knowing there was legal Proof sufficient to bring these ninable Men to Justice, offered Roche his Life, ided he gave such Information where they it be able to apprehend and convict any three of Companions more wicked than himself; but he so far from complying therewith, that he suffered e of his Crew who were taken to perish in ody rather than become an Evidence against This was the Fate of Neal, who perished for t in the Marshalsen, having in vain petitioned 1 Trunk in which was a large Quantity of ready ey, Clothes and other Things to a considerable which had been seized in *Ircland*, by Virtue of arrant from the Lords Justices of that Kingdom: recount of the Detention of which, while he ped for want of Necessaries and Clothes Neal most ily complained, forgetting that these very things were the Piunder of those unhappy Persons verthey had so barbarously murdered, after having ceived so much Kindness and Civility from the

ceived so much Kindness and Civility from the Roche in the mean while being confined in Newent constantly to the Chapel, and appeared obliging a Temper, that many persuaded them he could not be guilty of the bloody Crimes his charge; and taking Advantage of these Thoughts of theirs, he framed a new Story fence of himself; he said that there happened a rel on board the Ship between an Irishman Frenchman, and that Tartuoe taking part wown Nation, threatened to lash the Irishman se though he was not any way in the Wrong; pretended begat a general Quarrel between the Nations; and the Irish being the Stronger, the powered and threw the French overboard in the of their Anger, without considering what the

The Rest who had been apprehended ng one by one in the same dreadful Condition h Neal, that is, with the Blood gushing from every of their Body, which looked so much like a gment, that all who saw it were amazed. · He che) began to think himself perfectly safe after Death of his Companions, supposing that now e was nobody to bear any Testimony against ; and therefore, instead of appearing any way dised, he most earnestly desired the speedy Apch of an Admiralty Sessions. It was not long re it took place, and when he found what Evie would be produced against him, he appeared h less solicitous about his Trial, than anybody in Condition would have been expected to be; but very well knew it was impossible for them to e him Guilty of the Murders, and as impossible im to be acquitted of the Piracy.

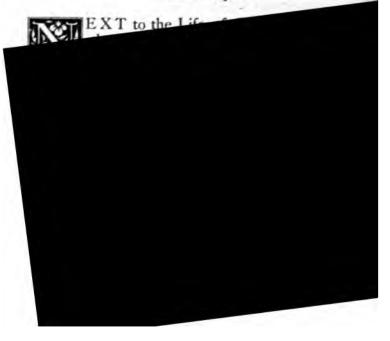
fter receiving Sentence of Death, he declared elf a *Papist*, and that he could no longer comply the Service of the Church of *England*, and e to the Chapel; he did not however think that ras in any Danger of Death, but supposed that Promises which had been made him on his first mination, would now take place and prevent the cution of his Sentence. When therefore the senger returned from Hanover, and brought an ress Order that he should die, he appeared edingly moved thereat, and without reflecting at on the horrid and barbarous Treatment with the had used others, he could not forbear coming of the great Hardship he suffered in being into the Death Warrant, after a Promise had made him of Life, though nothing is more

certain than that he never performed any pa those Conditions upon which it was to have t place.

At the Place of Execution he was so faint, confuand in such Consternation, that he could not speither to the People, or to those who were neared hand, dying with the greatest Marks of Deject and Confusion that could possibly be seen in a Criminal whatever. He was about 30 Years of Apart the Time of his Execution, which was at High Water Mark, Execution Dock, on the 14th of Augus 1723.



The Life of HUMPHRY ANGIER, an Highwayman and Foot-pad.



he ran away from him; however he found a way to vex him sufficiently, for he got into a Crew of loose Fellows, which so far frightened the old Cooper, that he was at a considerable Expence to hire Persons to watch his House for the four Years that Angier loitered about that City. At last his Father even took him from thence, and brought him over into England, where he left him at full Liberty to do what he thought fit, resolving with himself, that if his Son would take to ill Courses, it should be where the Shame of his Villanies might not reflect upon him

and his Family.

He was now near Eighteen Years of Age, and being in some Fear that some Persons whom he had wronged might bring him into Danger, he listed himself in the King's Service, and went down with a new raised Regiment into Scotland, where he hoped to make something by plundering the Inhabitants, it being in the Time of Rebellion. But he did not sucdeed very well there, and on his Return fell into the Company of William Duce, whom we have before mentioned; his Conversation soon seduced him to follow the same Course of Life, and that their Intimacy might be the more strongly knit, he married Duce's Sister; then engaging himself with all that lang, he committed abundance of Robberies in their Company; but he was far from falling into that barwous Manner of Beating the Passengers, which was rown Customary and habitual to Mead, Butler, and ome others of his and Duce's Companions.

Angier told a particular Story of them, which ade a very great Impression upon him, and cannot give my Readers an Idea of that horrible Spirit such inspired those Wretches. Mead and Butler

came one Evening to him very full of their Exploits, and the good luck they had had, when Mead particularly having related every Circumstance which had happened since their last parting, said, that amongst others whom they had robbed, they met a smooth faced Shoe-maker, who said he was just married and was going home to his Friends; they persuaded him to turn out of the Road to look in the Hedge for a Bird's Nest, whither he was no sooner got, but they bound, gagged, and robbed him, and afterwards turning back, barbarously clapped a Pistol to his Head and shot out his Brains. After this Angier declared he would never drink in the Company of Mead, and when Butler sometimes talked after the same Manner, he used to Reprove him, by telling him, that Cruelty was no Courage; at which Butler and some of his Companions sometimes laughed, and told him, he had singular Notions of Courage. After this, he and his nd his Maid was taken up, and tried for it and acquitted at the Old-Bailey; he was also at the same ime tried for another Offence, viz. an Irishwoman soming to his House and drinking pretty hard there he at last carried her up Stairs, and throwing her upon a Bed, pretended a great Affection for her Person; but his Wife coming in and pretending to be jealous of the Woman, pulled her off the Bed, and in doing so picked her Pocket of four Guineas. But of this there being no direct Evidence against him, he was also acquitted. However, it ruined his House and Credit, and drove him upon that which was too much his Inclination, the taking Money by Force upon the Road.

He now got into Acquaintance with Carrick, Carrol, Lock, Kelly, and many others of that Stamp, with whom he committed several Villanies, but always pretended to be above picking of Pockets, which he said was practised by none of their Crew but Hugh Kelly, who was a very dexterous Fellow in his Way. However, when Angier was in Custody, Abundance of People applied to him, to help them to their Gold-Watches, Snuff-boxes, &c. But as he told them, so he persisted in it always, that he knew nothing of the Matter, and Kelly being gone over into America and there settled, there was no hopes of getting any of them again.

One Evening he and Milksop, one of his Companions being upon the Road to St. Alban's, a little on this Side of it, met a Gentleman's Coach, and in it a young Man and two Ladies. They immediately called to the Coachman to stop, but he neglecting to obey their Summons, they knocked him off from the Box, having first disabled him to whip off, by shoot-

ing one of his Horses; they then dragged him under the Coach, which running over him hurt him exceedingly, and even endangered his Life. Then they robbed the young Gentleman and the Ladies of whatever they had about them valuable, using them rudely, and stripping things off them in a very harsh and cruel way; Angier excused this, by saying at the Time he did it, he was much in Liquor. beginning of the Year 1720, Angier who had so long escaped Punishment for the Offences which he had committed, was very near suffering for one in which he had not the least hand; for a Person of Quality's Coachman being robbed of a Watch and some Money, a Woman of the Town, whom Angier and one of his Companions had much abused, was there upon taken up, having attempted to pawn the Fellow's Watch, after he had advertised it. played the Hypocrite very dexterously upon he Apprehension, and said that the Robbery was no committed by her; but Angier, Armstrong, and another young Man, were the Persons who took it and by her help they were seized and committed to Newgate, and at the ensuing Sessions, the Woman swore roundly against them; but the Fellow being more tender, and some Circumstances of their Innocence plainly appearing, they were acquitted by the Jury, and that very justly in this Case, in which they had no Hand.

During the Time he lay under Sentence, he behaved himself with much Penitence for another Offence, always calling earnestly to God for his Assistance and Grace to Comfort him under those heavy Sorrows which his Follies and Crimes had so justly brought upon him. At the Place of Execution

id not appear at all terrified at Death, but subed with the same Resignation which for a long e he had professed, since his being under Connent. Immediately before he suffered he collected opirits, and spoke in the following Terms, to that vd which always attends on such melancholy usions.

#### D PEOPLE.

see many of you here Assembled to behold my ched End. I hope it will induce you to avoid Evils which have brought me hither. Sometime e my being last taken up, I had formed within If most steady purposes of Amendment, which it great Comfort to me, even here, that I never broke, having lived at Henley upon Thames both with ad Reputation, and in a manner which deserved I heartily forgive, and I hope God will do the, Dyer, whose Evidence hath taken away my Life, be he will make a good Use of that Time which Price of my Blood and that of others has procured

I heartily desire Pardon of all whom I have red, and declare that in the several Robberies I committed I have been always careful to avoid nitting any Murder.

fter this he adjusted the Rope about his own k, and submitted to that Sentence which the directed. He suffered on the 9th September, being at the time about 29 Years of Age.





# The Life of Captain STANLEY, a Murderer.

HERE cannot be a greater Misfortune that to want Education, except it be this, having a bad one. The Minds of young Persons are generally compared to Paper, on which

we may write whatever we think fit; but if it be once blurred and blotted with improper Characters, it becomes then much harder to impress proper Sent-ments thereon, because those which were first there must be totally Erased. This seems to have been too much the Case with the unhappy Person of whom the thread of these Narrations requires that I should speak, viz., Captain Stanley. This unhappy young Gentleman was the Son of an Officer in the Armer

per, as to delight in nothing so much as trampling le dead Carcasses in the Field after an Engage-Returning into England with his Father, old by had the Misfortune to stab a near Relation Lord Newbury's in the Tilt Yard, for which as committed Prisoner to Newgate; afterwards released and commanded into Ireland, he d with him this Son John, and procured for him isign's Commission in a Regiment there. Poor Stanley's sprightly Temper gained him abunof Acquaintance—and if it be not to prophane vame—Friends, amongst the young Rakes in id, some of whom were Persons of great Quality, and such an Affection for him as to continue visits, and relieve his Necessities when under st misfortunes in Newgate. But such Company ring him at that time in Expenses he was in no ble to support, he was obliged shortly to part his Ensign's Commission for ready Money, gave his Father great Pain and Uneasiness. long after he came again into England and to m, where he pursued the same methods, though ather importuned him to apply to General week, as a person he was sure would assist him. g been always a friend to their Family, and ularly to old Stanley himself. But Fack was ne a Favourite with the Ladies, and had taken asier road to what he accounted Happiness, either upon the Benevolence of Friends, the ne of the Dice, or the Favours of the Sex. nual round of sensual Delights employed his and he was so far from endeavouring to attain ther Commission or Employment in order to ort him, that there was nothing he so much teared as his being obliged to quit that Life held for old. Stanley was continually soliciting for and as he had very good. Interest, nothing he Son's notorious Misbehaviour made him not probable in the Course of his Extravagancies often homeest upon young. Men coming into the Work under pretence of being their Tutor in the fashic Vices of the Town, shared in their Pleasures help them to squander their Estates.

Of the Stamp was a gay young Verisiers S who by the Death of an Uncie was come in Possession of a large Estate, and by the Loss-Father winds a Boy, had had so little Education to know how to use it. Him Stanley goe of, and persuaded him that nothing was so afgrous to a young Gentleman as Travel, and him in to make a Tour of Flunders and Halle him Company. Stanley though a very wild

inted and passionately fond of one Mrs. Maywhose Husband was once an eminent Tradesupon Ludgate-Hill; by her he had a Child of also he was very fond. This Woman was the e of the far greater Part of his Misfortunes; for his Father had procured him a handsome nission in the Service of the African Company, ne had received a considerable Sum of Money s Voyage, appearing perfectly satisfied himself, ehaving in so grave and decent a manner as his Family and Relations with very agreeable s, they were all blasted by Mrs. Maycock's g to Portsmouth with her Child, where he was bark. She so far prevailed upon his Inclinations get him to give her one Half of the Company's y, and to return to Town with the other half On his coming up to London he avoided to his Father's, who no sooner heard how disirably his Son had behaved, but laying it more eart than all the rest of his Misfortunes, Grief in rt time put an End to them all by his Death. the News of it came to young Stanley, he fell ransports of Grief and Passion, which as many intimate Companions said, so disturbed his that he never afterwards was in a right per, as indeed appeared by several Accidents, of which were afterwards sworn at his Trial: ularly that while he lodged in the House of Inderhill, somebody having quoted a Sentence tin in his Company. he was so disturbed at the ghts of his having had such Opportunities of ing the Knowledge of that Language, and yet uing ignorant thereof, through his Negligence behauchery, that it made at that time so strong

an Impression on his Spirits, that starting drew a Pen-Knife and attempted to stab h without any other Cause of Passion. At other he would fall into sudden and grievous Rages, at Trifles, or at nothing at all, abuse his best F and endeavour to injure himself, and then com a better Temper, begged them to forgive him, did not know what he did. During the latter his Life, his Circumstances were so bad, that reduced to doing many dirty Actions, which persuaded otherwise would not have happened as going into Gentlemen's select Compan Taverns, and without any other Ceremony telling them his Impudence must make him w to a Dinner with them; after which instead of ing them for their Kindness, he would often Quarrel with them, though Strangers, and drawing his Sword and fighting before he l

street with a Man and a Woman, he came up r, and gently tapped her on the Shoulder, she ng, cried, what my dear Captain! and so on went talking till they came to this House in the Bailer; there some Words happened about the al Misfortunes they had brought upon one Mrs. Maycock reproached him with seducner, and bringing on all the Miseries she had Stanley again reflected on her for hinderis Voyage to Cape Coast, the extravagant Sums id spent upon her, and her now conversing with Men, though she had had three or four Chilby him. At last they grew very high, and Marcock who was naturally a very sweet tem-I Woman, was so far provoked (as Stanley said) the threw a Cup with Beer at him; upon which ill Names passing between them, Stanley drew word and stabbed her between the Breast eight es deep, immediately upon which he stopped his lkerchief into the Wound. He was quickly ed and committed for the present to Wood-street There he expressed very little Concern iat had happened, laughing and giving himself dance of Airs, such as by no means became a in his Condition. On his Commitment to rate, he seemed not to abate the least of that city which was natural to his Temper, and as he too much mistaken Vice for the Characteristic ine Gentleman, so now nothing appeared to him reat a Testimony of Gallantry and Courage as ving intrepidly while Death was so near in its oach. He therefore entertained all who cond with him in the Prison, and all who visited rom without, with the History of his Amours,

and the Favours that had been bestowed on a Multitude of fine Ladies; nay, his Van Impudence was so great as to mention some Names, and especially to asperse two Ladilived near *Cheapside Conduit*. But there Reason to believe, that part of this was pumake his Madness more probable at his Tri which he behaved very oddly, and when he is Sentence of Death, took Snuff at the Bar, a on abundance of Airs, that were even ridicular where, and shocking and scandalous upon scandoly an Occasion.

After Sentence his Carriage under his Confaltered not so much as one would have experion offering to lay Wagers that he should no hanged, notwithstanding his Sentence, for he solved not to die like a Dog in a String, what it in his Power always to go out of the A

n for that poor Child, who had been deprived Rashness of his Mother, and whom the Law by its just Sentence, now likewise deprive of ther. Being told that Mr. Bryan, Mrs. May-Brother, of Tower-Hill, was dead, merely h concern at his Sister's Misfortunes, and the able End that followed them, Stanley clapped and together, and cried, what more Death still? am the most unfortunate Wretch that was ever

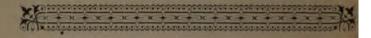
e few Days before his Execution, talking to his Friends, he said, I am perfectly convinced is false Courage to avoid the just Sentence of w, by executing the rash Dictates of one's Rage own Hand. I am heartily sorry for the rash sions. I have been Guilty of, of that sort, and ermined to let the World see my Courage fails nore in my Death, than it has done in my Life; r dear Friend (added he) I never felt so much Quiet, and Satisfaction in all my Life, as I berienced since my coming to this Resolution. though he sometimes expressed himself in a and religious Manner; yet Passion would nes break in upon him to the last, and make irst out into frightful and horrid Speeches; gain he would grow calm and cool, and speak reat seeming Sense of God's Providence in He was particularly affected with dictions. ccidents which happened to him not long his Death, and which struck him with great n at the time they happened; the first of ras a Fall from his Horse under Tyburn, in ie was so stunned, that he could not recover

Strength enough to remount, but was helped on his Horse again by the Assistance of two Friends; not long after which, he had as bad an Accident of the same kind under Newgate, which he said, made such an Impression on him, that he did not go abroad for many Mornings afterwards, without recommending himself in the most serious Manner to the Divisi Protection.

Another Story he also told with many Marks of real Thankfulness for the narrow Escape he then made from Death, which happened thus: he fell out at a Cider Cellar in Covent Garden, with one Captain Chickley, and challenging him to fight in a dark Room they were then shut up together for some Space but a Constable being sent for by the People of the House, and breaking the Door open, delivered him from being sent altogether unprepared out of the World. Chickley being much too hard for him, and having given him a Wound quite through the Body himself escaping with only a slight Cut or two. A the Day of Execution drew near, Mr. Stanley appeared more serious and much more attentive to his Devo tions than hitherto he had been; yet could he no wholly contain himself even then; for the Sunday before he died, after Sermon, at which he had behave himself decently and modestly, he broke out into the wild Expression: that he was only sorry he had fired the whole House where he killed Mrs. Mayorck When he was reproved for these things, he would look ashamed, and say, it was true, they were to unbecoming, but they were what he could not held arising from certain Starts in his Imagination, that hurried him into a short Madness, for which he wa very sorry as soon as he came to himself.

At the Place of Execution, to which he was conveyed in a Mourning Coach, he turned pale, seemed uneasy, and complained that he was very sick, entreating a Gentleman by him to support him with his Hand. He desired to be unbound that he might be at Liberty to pray kneeling, which with some Difficulty was granted; he then applied himself to his Devotions with much Fervency, and then submitted to his Fate, but when the Cap was drawn over his Eyes he seemed to shed Tears abundantly. Immediately before he was turned off, he said, his Friends had provided a Hearse to carry away his Body, and he hoped nobody would be so cruel as to deny his Relations his dead Limbs to be interred, adding, that unless he were assured of this, he could not die in Peace. Such was the End of a young Man, in Person and Capacity every way fitted to have made a reputable Figure in the World, if either his natural Principles or his Education had laid any Restraint upon his Vices; but as his Passions hurried him beyond all Bounds, so they brought a just End upon themselves, by finishing a Life spent in sensual Pleasures with an ignominious Death, which happened in the 25th Year of his Age, on the 23rd of December, 1723, at Tyburn.





The Life of Stephen Gardiner, an Highwayman and House-breaker.

TEPHEN GARDINER was the Son of Parents of middling Circumstances, living at the Time of his Birth in Moor-Fields which perhaps was the immediate Cause of

his Ruin, since he learnt there while a Boy to idle away his Time and to look on nothing as so great Pleasure, as Gaming and Cudgel-playing, which took up equally his Time and his Thoughts, till he gree up to about Fourteen Years old, when his Friends placed him out an Apprentice to a Weaver. While he was with this Master, he did so many unluck Tricks as occasioned not only severe Usage at home but incurred also the Dislike and Hatred of all the Neighbours, so that instead of interposing to preserve him from his Master's Correction, they were continu ally complaining and getting him beat; nay, sometime when his Master was not ready enough to do it would beat him themselves. Stephen was so weared out with this kind of Treatment, notwithstanding arose solely from his own Fault, that he determined in order to redress it, to run away for Good and all thinking it would be no difficult Matter for him to maintain himself, considering that Dexterity with which he played at Nine-pins, Skittles, &c., be Experience quickly convinced him of the Contrary being so much reduced in one Month after his betaking himself to this Life, by those Misfortune

hich were evident enough, though his Passion for iberty and Idleness hindered him from foreseeing em, that he had not so much as Bread to eat, and this distressed Condition was glad to return home gain to his Friends, imploring their Charity, and lat, forgetting what was passed, they would be so ind as to relieve him and put him in some Method r providing for himself. Natural Affection pleading r him, notwithstanding all his Failings, they took m home again, and soon after put him as a Boy 1 board a Corn Vessel, which traded to Holland nd France; but the Swearing, Quarrelling, and ighting of the Sailors so frightened him, being then ery young, and unable to cope with them, that on s Return he again implored the Tenderness of his elations to permit his staying in England upon any erms, promising to live in the most sober and gular manner, provided he might get his Bread by ard Labour at home, and not be exposed to the juries of Wind and Weather, and the Abuses Seamen, more boisterous than both. They again mplied, and put him to another Trade, but Work seems was a Thing nothing could reconcile to him, id so he run away from thence too, and once more it himself for a Livelihood upon the Contrivance of s own Brain.

He went immediately to his old Employment and d Haunt, *Moor Fields*, where as long as he had any oney he played at Cards, Skittles, &c., with the niefs of those villainous Gangs that Haunt that ace, and when reduced to the Want both of Money d Clothes, he attempted to pick pockets, or played th Lads for Farthings to recruit himself. But ocket-picking was a Trade in which he had very ill

Luck; for taking a Wig out of a Gentleman's Pocket at the Drawing of the State Lottery, the Man suffered him totally to take it out, then seizing him, cried out, a Pickpocket. The Boy immediately dropped it, and giving it a little Kick with his Foot protested his Innocence, which induced a good natured Person there present to stand so far his Friend, that he suffered no further that Bout. But a Month after, being taken in the same Manner, and delivered over to the Mob, they handled him with such Cruelty as scarce to leave him Life; though he often upon his Knees begged them to carry him before a Justice, and let him be committed to Newgate; but the Mob were not so to be prevailed on, and this Severity (as he said) cured him effectually of that Method of Thieving.

But in the Course of his Rambling Life, becoming acquainted with two young Fellows, whose Names were Garraway and Sly, they invited him to go with them upon some of their Expeditions in the Night; but he absolutely refused to do anything of that Kind for a long time. But one Evening having been so unlucky as to loose not only all his Money, but all his Clothes off his Back, he went then in search of Sly and Garraway, who received him with open Arms, and immediately carried him with them, upon those Exploits by which they got their Living Garraway proposed robbing of his Brother for their first Attempt, which succeeded so far as to the getting into the House, but they found nothing there but a little Clothes of his Brother and Sister, which they took away, but Garraway bid them not to be discouraged at the Smallness of the Booty, for his Father's House was as well furnished as most Men. and their next Attack should be on that. To this ev agreed, and plundered it also, taking away some poons, Tankards, Salts, and several other Pieces of ate of considerable Value; but a quick search ing made, they were all three apprehended, and ardiner being the Youngest, was admitted vidence against the other two, who were convicted. Some Weeks after Gardiner got his Liberty, but ing unwarned, he went on still at the same rate. he first Robbery he committed afterwards was in e House of the Father of one of his Acquaintance 1 Addle Hill, where Gardiner stole softly up Stairs to the Garret, and stole from thence some Men's pparel to a considerable Value. A while after this became acquainted with Mr. Richard Jones, and ent with him mounted upon a strong Horse into ales, upon what in the canting Dialect is called, e passing Lay, which in plain English is thus: they et Country Men into an Ale-house, under Pretence talking about the Sale of Cattle: then a Pack of ards is found as if by Accident somewhere, and the o Sharpers fall to playing with one another, until ne offering to lay a great Wager on the Game, aking the Money down, the other shews his Hand the Countryman, and convinces him that it is spossible but he must win; offering to let him go alves in the Wager. As soon as the Countryman vs down the Money, these Sharpers manage so as pass off with it, which is the meaning of their Cant, id this Practice he was very successful in. ountry People in Wales, where they travelled, had ot had Opportunity to become acquainted with such ites, as those who live in the Counties near London ive, where the Country Fellows are often as adroit any of the Sharpers themselves.

It happened that the Person with whom Stephen travelled, had parted with his Wife, and at Bristol received a Gold Watch and Chain, laced Clothes, and several other things of Value. This immediately put it into Gardiner's head, that he might make a Fortune at once, by murdering him and possessing himself of his Goods, knowing that besides these valuable Things, he had near a Hundred Guineas about him. In order to effect this, he stole a large Brass Pestle, out of a Mortar at the next Inn, and carried it unperceived in his Boots, intending as he and his Companion rode through the Woods, to dash his Brains out with it. Twice for this purpose he drew it out, but his Heart relenting just when he was going to give the Stroke, he put it up again, at last it fell out of his Boot, and he had much ado to get it pulled up unperceived by his Companion. The next Day it dropped again, and Gardiner was so much afraid of Jones's perceiving it, and himself being thereupon

s the Window, and getting in thereat found two s full of Clothes, and Writings relating to an te. He took only one Gown, not daring to load elf with Clothes, for fear of being discovered on Road, being then coming up to London. A very Space after his Return, he committed that Fact which he died, which was by breaking open the se of Dorcas Roberts, Widow, and stealing thence at Quantity of Linen. He was soon after apended in Bed, with one of the fine Shirts on his, and the rest of the Linen stowed under the

When carried before the Justice, he said one tin brought the Linen to him, and gave him two Shirts to conceal it in his Brandy-shop; but this ence being thought improbable both by the istrate who committed him, and by the Jury who him, he was convicted for that Offence, and an old Offender, he had no hopes of Mercy. e applied himself therefore, with all the Earnesthe was able, to prepare himself sufficiently for Change he was about to make. He said that accident which happened about a Year before. him great Apprehension, and for some time ented his continuing in that wicked Course of the Accident he mentioned was this; being up for some trivial thing or other, and carried . Sepulchre's Watch-house, the Constable was so as to dismiss him, but the Bellman of the Parish ening to come in before he went out, the Consaid, voung Man, be careful, I am much afraid Bellman will say his Verses over you; at which iner was so much struck, he could scarcely

. Stephen had very great notions of mortifying Body, as some Atonement for the Crimes he

had committed; he therefore fasted sometimes while under Sentence, and though the Weather was very cold, yet he went to Execution with no other Covering on him but his Shroud. At *Tyburn* he addressed himself to the People, and begged they would not reflect upon his Parents, who knew nothing of his Crimes. Seeing several of his old Companions in the Crowd, he called out to them, and desired them to take Notice of his Death, and by amending their Lives avoid following him thither. He died the 3rd of *February*, 1723-4.



The Lives of Samuel Ogden, John Pugh, William Frost, Richard Woodman, and William Elisha. Highway-men, Foot-pads, House-breakers, &c.

it Horror and Detestation for Murder imaginrotesting he was no way guilty of that committed istow Causeway. At the time of his Trial at ton, he behaved himself very insolently and ously; but when Sentence had been passed him, most of that unruly Temper was lost, and an to think seriously of preparing for another. He confessed that his Sins were many, and he Judgment against him was just; meekly ing his Death as the due Reward of his Deeds, is an Example of Seriousness and Penitence to ner twelve Malefactors who suffered with him, about 37 Years of Age at the Time of his se.

n Pugh, otherwise Blucskin, was born at th, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne. His Father was ier in tolerable Business and Circumstances, out him to be Servant at a Silver Spinners in ields, where he soon learnt all sorts of Wickedbeginning with defrauding his Master, and any other little Tricks of that Kind, as Opporwould give him leave; and we are told of him can be hardly said of any other Criminal, who ied in the same way for many Years past, that i he was but twenty-two years of Age, he had twelve of them in Cheating, Pilfering, and ng. At last he fell in with the Gang that it him to his Death, for a Robbery committed eral of them in the County of Surrey. Pugh, 1 so young a Fellow, was so unaccountably and ly wicked, that though he made a large and ilar Confession of his Guilt, yet it was done in Manner as plainly shewed his Crimes made t impression upon his Heart; all he said, being in the Language of the Kingston Ordinary Sleepy apprehensions of unwakened Ignorant which Condition he continued to the last.

William Frost, a Cripple, was the Son of a maker in Christ-Church Parish, Southwark; at to his Education, my account says it was in herec Ignorance. He had wrought it seems while a at his Father's Trade of Pin making, but since was 13 or 14 he addicted himself to that prepar Trade to the Gallows, Shoeblacking. While he tinued in this most honourable Profession, abune of Opportunities offered for robbing in the ! Season, and we must do him the Justice to say they were not offered in vain; thus by Degree came on to robbing on the Road, and in the St until he was apprehended, and upon the Evider his Companion was convicted. The Sunday his Conviction, he with the rest of the Malefa was brought to the Parish Church, which wa

lihood by Thieving. In this Course he soon in with a Gang who let him want no Instructions were necessary to bring him to the Gallows. ongst whom, the above mentioned Lame Man his principal Tutor. The last Robbery but one they ever committed was upon a poor Man, who laid out his Money in the purchase of a Shoulder lutton to feast his Family; but they disappointed by taken it away, and with it a bundle of Clothes other Necessaries, by which the unfortunate on who lost them, though their Value was not h, lost all he had. His Behaviour was pretty h of a Piece with the Rest of his Companions, is, he was like them, so unaffected either with Shamefulness of the Death, or the danger of · Souls, that perhaps never any Creatures went Death in a more odd manner than these did; se Behaviour cannot for all that be charged with Rudeness or want of Decency, but Religion and entance were Things so wholly New to them, so unsuited to their Comprehension, that there led a much greater length of Time than they to have given them any true Sense of their v, to which it cannot be said that they were so se, as they were ignorant and incapable.

illiam Elisha was another of these Wretches, he seemed to have had a better Education than t of them, though he made as ill a Use of it as

Having been once an Evidence at Croyden izes, where he convicted two of his Companions, Sight of their Execution, and the Consciousness aving preserved his own Life, merely by taking rs, did not in the least contribute to his Amendt; for he was no sooner at Liberty but he was

engaged in new Crimes, until at last with the Malefactors before mentioned, and with eight other he was executed at *Kingston*, in the twenty-fou Year of his Age, *April* 4, 1724.



The Life of THOMAS BURDEN, a Robber.



HOMAS BURDEN was born in Dorn shire, of Parents in tolerable Circumstance who being Persons getting their Liveliho by Seamen, they bred up their Son to the ship was born in Dorn shire, of Parents and Parents an

Profession, and sent him very young to Sea. It do not appear that he ever liked that Employment, I rather that he was hurried into it by the Choice his Parents when he was very young, and therefore the Condition to choose better for himself

nent, and not finding him at home, but a oral only, whom the Officer had left at the to give Answers, with this Corporal he sat, ring and talking until Night, so that being ed to stay there until the next Morning, a Dissome how or other happened between him ne Person who entertained him, about William , an old Man who lived alone upon the Common, *Burden* having been drinking, it came into his , how easily he might rob such an old Man; which he immediately went to his House, and g him sitting on the Bench at his Door, he to talk with and ask him Questions. The old answered him with great Mildness, until at last en drew an Iron Instrument out of his Cane. ening him with Death, if he did not discover : his Money was. Zouch thereupon brought it a Pint Pot, being but one and thirty Shillings, hen tyeing the old Man in his Chair left him. : seems he did not tie him so fast but that he got loose, and alarming the Town, Burden was ly taken, having fled along the Common, which pen to the Eye for a long way, instead of taking he Town or the Woods, which, if he had, in all bility he might have escaped. When Whittingid Greenbury apprehended him, he did not denv act, but on the Contrary offered them Money After his Conviction he manifested him go. Uneasiness at the Thoughts of Death; appearonderfully moved, that he who lived so long in Torld with the Reputation of an honest Man. I now die with that of a Thief, and in the er of a Dog; but as Death drew nearer, and he here was no Remedy, he began to be a little

more Penitent and resigned, especially when he comforting himself with the Hopes that his tem Punishment here might preserve him from fe everlasting Misery. With these Thoughts h somewhat composed himself, he approached Place where he was to suffer, with tolerable Te and Constancy, entreating the People who were in very great Numbers to pray for him, and be that all by his Example would learn to stifle the Motions to Wickedness and Sin, since such wa Depravity of human Nature that no Man knew soon he might fall. Yet at the same Place delivered a Paper in which he much extenuate Crime for which he suffered, and from when would fain have insinuated that it was a rash A committed when in Drink, and which he s certainly have set right again when he was s In this Frame of Mind he suffered, on the

such as Anger or Lust; as nothing can be said illeviation, so there is little or no Room left for ipassion.

rederick Schmidt was born of a very honourable wealthy Family at Breslaw, the Capital of the hy of Silesia, in the North-East of Germany, v educated this their Son not only in such a mer as might qualify him for the Occupation designed him of a Merchant, but also gave him st learned and liberal Knowledge, such as suited rson of the highest Rank. He lived however at law as a Merchant for many Years, and at the uest of his Friends, when very young married a v of considerable Fortune; but upon some Disat her Behaviour they parted, and had not lived ther for many Years before his Death. ed on a very considerable Correspondence to iburg, Amsterdam and other Places, and about a · before had been over in England to transact Affairs; and thought it, it seems, so easy a er to live here by his Wits, that he returned r with the Baron Vanloden and the Countess It is very hard to say what these ble really were, some People taking Schmidt for Baron's Servant; but he himself affirmed, and ed it seems most likely, that they were Companand that both of them exerted their utmost in defrauding others to maintain her. 10d they took here for that Purpose, was by ng Bank-notes, which they did so dexterously, as utely to prevent all Suspicion. They succeeded aving away two of them, but the Fraud being vered by the Check Book at the Bank, Schmidt apprehended and brought to a Trial; there it

Stairs, and soon after brought it down again. Word Twenty being taken out, upon which the area is through a Plate of gummed Water, and the smoothing it between several Papers with a Box Ir the Wastis One Hundred were written in its Pla then be gave it to the Baron and the Interpretes no our and buy Plate, which they did, to the Amo or good It appeared also by the same Witness that Named had owned to the Baron, that he co wells Turnty Hands, and that if he had but three than Handred Pounds, he could swell them to t Thomand. It was proved also by his own C constant that he had written over to his Correspond in Anand, to know whether English Bank-no weight currently there or not; upon which he was for with by a Party Jury, that singular Favour perr the England. Yet after this he could hardly be t that his Life was in any Danger: nay, w

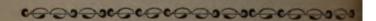
n of Quality, and such like, still holding fast his Opinion, that his Life was not in the least in nger; and when a Lutheran Minister was so d as to visit him, he would hardly condescend to e down to speak with him. But when he had eived a Letter from him who had all along buoyed up with hopes of Safety, in which he informed that all those Hopes were in vain, he then an to apply himself with a real Concern to the theran Minister, whom he had before almost reed: but he did not appear terrified or much ghted thereat. However, quickly after he fell a Fit of Sickness, and became so very weak as to be able to stand; he confessed however, to the ign Divine who attended him, that he was really ty of that Crime for which he was to die, though id not appear that he conceived it to be Capital he time he did it, nor indeed was he easily coned it was so, until within a few Days of his ecution.

Report prevailed about the Town, that he had e something of the like Nature at *Paris*, for which had to fly, but that he denied, and seemed to k the Story derived its Birth from the Baron, who said was an Apothecary's Son, and from his quaintance with his Father's Trade, knew the ret of expunging Waters; he added, that his s of Innocence were very unjust, he having been ty of Abundance of such Tricks, and the Countess nany more than he. Thus, as is very common in Cases, these unhappy People blackened one ther; but indeed the Baron and the Countess had

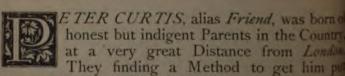
Advantage, since by their Testimony poor midt was dispatched out of the Way; and it is

probable their Credit at the Time of his Execution was not in any great Danger of being hurt by his Character of them.

When he came to Tyburn, being attended in th Cart by the Lutheran Minister, whom I have s often mentioned, he was forced to be held up, bein so weak as not to be able to stand alone. He joine with the Prayers at first, but could not carry on hi Attention to the End; looking about him, and staring at the other Prisoners with a Curiosity that perhap was never before observed in any other Prisoner i his Condition whatsoever, neither his Looks nor hi Behaviour seeming to express so much Terror a was struck into others by the Sight of his Condition So after recommending it to the Minister by Lette to inform his aged Mother in Germany of his un happy Fate, he requested the Executioner to put him to Death as easily as he could. He then submitted to his Fate, on the 4th of April, 1724, being in the Forty-fifth Year of his Age.



The Life of PETER CURTIS, a House-breaker, &c.



Apprentice to a Ship-Carpenter, were very much pleased therewith, hoping that they had settled him in a Trade in which he might live well, and much beyond any thing they could have expected to have

ifferent Opinion, who from the Hour he came it greatly disliked his Profession, and though went to Sea with his Master once or twice, at he failed not to take hold of the first Opportunity set himself at Liberty by running away from him. It from that time devoted himself to live a Life of leasure, having contracted an obstinate Aversion to lesiness, and to every thing which looked like abour, though as he acknowledged the Hand of rovidence hindered him from accomplishing his lish, making this Life that he choose a greater lurthen and Hardship to him than that which he ad relinquished.

He found Means to get into Gentlemen's Services, nd lived in them with tolerable Reputation and redit for the space of several Years. At last he solved to go to Sea again, but had so unconquerable n Aversion to his own Trade, that he chose rather oing in the Capacity of a Trumpeter, having learnt ow to play on that Instrument, at one of his Services. le sailed on board the Salisbury in the Expedition ir George Byng made at the Straights of Messina, then he attacked and destroyed the Spanish Fleet. here Peter had the good Luck to escape without ny Hurt, though there were many killed and ounded. He afterwards served in a Regiment of bragoons, where by prudent Management he sayed o less than fourscore Pounds; with this he certainly ad it in his Power to have put himself in some Way doing well, but he omitted it, and falling into the ompany of a lewd Woman, she persuaded him to ke Lodgings with her, and they lived together for me space as Man and Wife. During this time, he

made a Shift to be bound for one of his Companions. for a very considerable Sum, which the other had the honesty to leave him to pay. The Creditor who upon Information that Curtis was packing up his Awls to go to Sea, resolved to secure him for his Debt, but not being able to catch him upon a Writ, pretended a felonious charge against him, and having thereupon got him committed to a Poultry Compter, as soon as the Justice had discharged him, he got him taken for Debt, and recommitted to the same Place. Here he was soon reduced to a melancholy Condition, having neither necessaries of Life, nor any Prospect of a Release. The wretched Company with which such Prisons are always full, corrupted him as to his Honesty, and taught him first to think of making himself rich by taking away the Property of others. When he came out of Prison, upon an Agreement with his Creditor, he soon after got into Service with Mr. Fluellen Aspley, a very eminent China-man, by Stocks Market. When he was there, the ill Woman whom he still conversel with, was continually dunning his Ears with hom easy it was for him to make himself and her rich and easy, by pilfering from his Master, telling him that she and her Friends in the Country could help him off with a Thousand Pounds worth of China if need were, she baiting him continually not to loose such an Opportunity of enriching them; but the Fellow himself was averse to such Practices, and nothing but her continual Teasing could have induced him ever to entertain a Design of so base a Nature. last he condescended so far as to enquire how it might be done with safety. For that, replied the Woman, trust to my Management; I'll put you in the

Way to carry off the most valuable Things in the House, and yet get a good Character, be trusted, and reluced by the Family for having robbed them. At hat Curtis stared, and said, If she would put him in such a Road he did not know but he might comply with Ler Request. She thereupon opened the Scheme to im thus: Here's my Son, you shall lift him into the House, and after you have given him Plate and what wa think proper, and my Boy, who is a very dexterous Lad, is got off with them, you have nothing to do but by put an end of Candle under the Indian Cabinet in the Counting-house, and leave things to themselves; he Neighbourhood will soon be alarmed by the Fire, and if you are apparently honest in what you take way publicly, there will be no suspicion upon you for chat went before, which will be either thought to be lestroyed in the Fire, or to be taken away by some ther Means. This appeared so shocking a Project o Curtis, that he absolutely refused to comply with he Burning, though with much ado he was brought o steal a large quantity of Plate, which he brought o this Woman, and she in attempting to sell it, was topped and the Robbery discovered. However, here being no Evidence at first against Curtis, he ras released from his Confinement on Suspicion, even w the Intercession of Mr. Aspley himself, but a little Fime discovering the Mistake, and that he was really he Principal in the Robbery, he was thereupon again pprehended, and at the next Sessions tried and convicted.

While he lay under Sentence of Death, he behaved nimself as if he had totally resigned all Thoughts of he World, or of continuing in it, praying with great Servency and Devotion, making full and large Confessions, and doing every Act which might induce Men to believe that he was a real Penitent, and sincerely sorry and affected for the Crime he had committed But it seems this was all put on, for the true source of his Easiness and Resignation, was the Assurance he had in himself of escaping Death, either by Pardon or by an Escape, for which Purpose, he and those who were under Sentence with him, had provided all Necessaries, and loosened their Irons, and intended to have effected it at the Expense of the Lives of their Keepers. But their Design being discovered the Saturday before their Deaths, and Curtis perceiv ing that his hopes of Pardon were as ill founded began to apply himself to Repenting in earnest; but as there was very little Time left for so great a Work especially considering that nothing but the Necessity of the Thing inclined him thereto, and that he had spent that Respite allowed him by the Clemency of the Law to prepare for Death, in contriving to fly from Justice at the Expense of the Blood of others How he performed this it is impossible for us to know and must be left to be decided by the great Judge w whom the Secrets of all Hearts are open. However at his Death he appeared tolerably composed and cheerful, and turning to the People, said, you see the who contrived to burn the House and the People in I escaped, but I who never consented to any such thing die as you see. Some Discourse there was of hi having buried a Portmanteau, and Fourteen Hundre Pounds; he was spoken to about it, and did not den he had it; he said, he had it upon Finchley Common and that by the Arms, which was the spread Eagle he took to be an Ambassador's. As to the Diamone Ring he had been seen to wear, he did not affirm h

ame very honestly by it, but would not give any irect Answer concerning it, and seemed uneasy that should have such Questions put to him at the very oint of Death. He suffered the 15th of June, 1724, bout thirty Years of Age.



The Life of Lumley Davis, a Highwayman.

UCH is the frailty of human Nature, that neither the best Examples, nor the most liberal Education, can warrant an honest Life, or secure to the most careful Parents,

ne certainty of their Children not becoming a Disgrace them, either in their Lives or by their Deaths. his Malefactor, of whom the Course of our Memoirs ow obliges us to make mention, was the Son of a Ian of the same Name, viz: Lumley Davis, who ras it seems in Circumstances good enough to procure is Son being brought up in one of the best Schools 1 England, where his Proficiency procured him an Election upon the Establishment, and he became espected as a Person whose Parts would do honour ven to that remarkable Seminary of Learning where e had been bred; but unaccountably growing fond ll on a sudden of going to some Trade or Employnent, and absolutely refusing to continue any longer t his Studies, his Friends were obliged to comply ith the Ardency of his Request, and accordingly ut him Apprentice to an eminent *l'intuer* at the Inc. Tun. Tavern in the Strand. He continued there ut a little while, before he was as much dissatisfied

with that as he had been with Learning; so leaving his Master, and leading an unsettled Kir Life, he fell into great Debts, which, being unab satisfy when demanded, he was arrested and the into the Marshalsea. Here for some time he tinued in a very deplorable Condition, till by Charitable assistance of a Friend, his Debt was I and the Fees of the Prison discharged. he went into the Mint, where drinking accident one of the Tap-houses in that infamous Place. being very much out of Humour with the and profligate Company he was obliged to conwith there, he took notice of a very genteel who sat at the table by himself. He enquire some of the Persons with whom he was Drir who that Man was? They answered, that they not tell themselves; he was lately come ove Shelter amongst them, he was a Gentleman, as I 1 to apply for Relief to that Friend who had disrged him out of the Marshalsea. He was so end as to get him in St. Thomas's Hospital, and to ply him while there with whatever was necessary his support. When he was so far recovered as to able to go abroad, this kind and good Friend vided for him a Country habitation, where he tht be able to live in Privacy and Comfort, and ulge himself in those Inclinations, which he began in to shew towards Learning. Some short time r he had been there, not being able to support ger that quiet kind of Life which before he did so nestly desire, notwithstanding the entreaties of his ends, he came up to London again, where falling idle Company, he became addicted to those es of Drinking and following ill Women, things ich before he had both detested and avoided. t long after this, he again found out Mr. Harman, renewed his Acquaintance with him. uired into his past Adventures, and how he had ported himself since they last had been together, perceiving that they were far from being on the nding Hand with him, the fatal Proposal was at made of going upon the Road, and there robbing h Persons as might seem best able to spare it, and he same time furnish them with the largest Booty. e first Person they attacked was one John Nichols, 1., from whom they took a Guinea and seventeen llings, with which they determined to make themes easy a little, and not go that Week again upon n hazardous Exploits. But alas! their Resolus had little Success, for that very Evening they e both apprehended, and on full Evidence at the t Sessions were convicted and received Semence

of Death, within a very short Time after they had committed the Crime.

He all along flattered himself with the hopes of a Pardon or a Reprieve, and therefore was not perhap so serious as he ought to have been, and as he would otherwise have been, not that those hopes made him either Licentious or Turbulent, but rather disturbed his Meditations, and hindered his getting over the Terrors which Death always brings to the unprepare But when on his Name being in the Death Warrand he found there was no longer any Hope, he the indeed applied himself without losing a Moment was no longer any Hope, he the indeed applied himself without losing a Moment was no longer any Hope, he the indeed applied himself without losing a Moment was no longer any Hope, he the indeed applied himself without losing a Moment was no longer any Hope, he the indeed applied himself without losing a Moment was no longer any Hope, he the indeed applied himself without losing a Moment was no longer any Hope, he the indeed applied himself without losing a Moment was no longer and he had not be a supplied himself without losing a Moment was no longer and he had not be a supplied himself without losing a Moment was no longer and he had not be a supplied himself without losing a Moment was no longer and he had not be a supplied himself without losing a Moment was not be a supplied himself without losing a Moment was not be a supplied himself without losing a moment was not be a supplied himself without losing a moment was not be a supplied himself without losing a moment was not be a supplied himself without losing a moment was not be a supplied himself without losing a moment was not be a supplied himself without losing a moment was not be a supplied himself without losing a moment was not be a supplied himself without losing a moment was not be a supplied himself without losing a moment was not be a supplied himself without losing a moment was not be a supplied himself without losing a moment was not be a supplied himself without losing a moment was not be a supplied himself without losing a moment was not be a supplied himself without losing a supplied himself was not be a supplied himself without losing a supplied himself was not be a supplied himself without losing a supplied himself was not be a supplied himself without losing a supplied himself was not be a supplied himself without losing a supplied himself was not be a supplied himself with the supplied himself was not be a supplied himself with the supplied himse the great concern of saving his Soul, now there wa no hope of preserving his Body. However, neithe his Education nor all the Assistance he could receive from those Divines that visited him, could bring him to bear the Approach of Death with any tolerable Patience. Even at the Place of Execution he en



· Life of James Harman, a Highwayman.

AMES HARMAN was the Son of a Merchant in the City of London, who took Care to furnish this his Son with such an Education as enabled him when about en Years of Age, to be removed to the His Behaviour there, was like that of any others, spent in Divertisements instead of , and in a progression of Vice, instead of img in Learning. After having been there about Years, and having run into such Debts as he o probability of Discharging, he was forced to it abruptly; and his Father, much grieved at ehaviour, bought him an Ensign's Commission Army, where he continued in Jones's Regiment vas disbanded. Then indeed being forced to s he could, and the Assistance of Friends 1 large, yet no ways suited to his Expences, he e so plunged in Debt and other Misfortunes, e was in necessity of going over to the Mint. reflecting on his own Follies, he became very ed and melancholy, and would probably have iltered his Course of Life, if Opportunity had l, or if he had not fallen into that Company, by a Similarity of Manners, induced him to o the Commission of such Crimes as would not oly otherwise have entered his Head. which he and the before mentioned Davis com-, was their first and last Attempt; but Mr.

Harman, all the Time he lay under Sentence wis suffering himself to be amused by Expectation Success from those Endeavours, which he knew Friends used to save his Life, accustomed his to the thoughts of Death, performing all the I requisite from a Person in his Condition, for at the Evils of a misspent Life, and making his limit with that Being, from whom he had received so a Capacity of doing well, and which he had so abused.

Having spent the whole time of his Confine after this Manner, he did not appear in any d Shocked or Confounded, when his Name beinthe Death Warrant, left him no room to dot what must be his Fate. At the Place of Exec he appeared not only easy and serene, but with Air of Satisfaction that could arise only from Peace he enjoyed within. Being asked if he anything to say to the People, he rose up, and to



he Life of John Lewis, alias Laurence, a Private
Thief, Highwayman, &c.

NE great Cause of that Degeneracy we observe amongst the lower Part of the human Species, arises from a Mistake which has generally prevailed in the Education of

nas generally prevaled in the Education of ung People throughout all Ages. Parents are netimes assiduous that their Children should read II, and write a good Hand, but they are seldom icitous about their making a due Use of their ason, and hardly ever enquire into the Opinions ich while Children they entertain of Happiness or sery; and the Paths which lead to either of them, true and natural intent of all Education whatsoer, which can never tend to anything but teaching rsons how to live easily, and seducing their Affects to the Bounds prescribed them, by the Law of d and their Country.

John Lewis alias Laurence, had Parents who bred nan Apprentice to a Butcher. He took up his eedom in the City, and worked for a considerable ace as a Journeyman. For his Honesty we have Vouchers for any part of that Time; for in his prenticeship he fell into the Use of profligate mpany, who taught him all those Vices which were structive to his future Life; he grew fond of everying which looked like Lewdness and Debauchery, ink hard, was continually idling about, but above with Strumpets the most abandoned, both in

their Manners and Discourse; these were the ultim End of his Wishes, inasmuch as he would often s he had nothing to answer for in debauching ma Women, for they were a set of Creatures he con never so much as endure to converse with.

His usual method of living with his Mistresses withus: as soon as the Impudence and Lewdness of Woman had made her infamous, even amongst thackney Coachmen, Pick-pockets, Foot-pads, a such others of his polite Acquaintance, then Leathought her a fit Person for his Turn, and used live with them, for the Space perhaps of a Mont then growing tired of them, he went to look another. This Practice of his grew at last so with known, that he found it a little difficult to get Woman who would take up with him upon his Terms: I there was one Moll Davis who for her Dexterity picking of Pockets amongst those of her own Trivent by the Name of Description.

capable of wearing, and made use of as many d Expressions, as he could remember out of the zdemy of Compliments, until the Day came that was to meet her Uncle at Smithfield Market. ey went then very lovingly together to an Inn on the paved Stones, where Moll asked very dily at the Bar if Mr. Tompkins, which was the me of her Uncle, was there. The Woman of the buse made her a low Courtesy, and said, he was ly stepped over the Way to be shaved, and she would I him; she went accordingly, and brought the we old Man, who as soon as he came into the iom, said, well Mary, is this thy Husband? Yes Sir, swered she, this is the Person I promised to bring r; upon which the old Man thrust out his Hand, 1 said, come Friend, as you have married my Niece, and I must be better acquainted. Lewis scraped n as good a Bow as he could, and giving his Hand Return, the old Fellow laid hold on him somewhat we the Wrist, stamped with his Right-Foot, and n closing with him got him down; in the mean ile half a Dozen Fellows broke into the Room, I one of them seizing him by the Arms, another lled out a small Twine, and bound him, then wing him down Stairs, they had no sooner got into vithheld, than the Mob cried out, here's the Rogue, es the Dog, that held a Penknife to the old Grazier's roat, while a Woman and another Man robbed him. seems the Story was true of Moll, who by thus ing and then swearing it upon Lewis, who had rer so much as heard of it, escaped with Impunity, I besides that got five Guineas for her Pains from old Man's Brother, who upon this Occasion played Part of her Uncle. If the Grazier had been a

warm rash Man, Lewis had certainly hanged for Fact, but he looking hard upon him at his Trial, t the Court, he was sure that was not the Man; though his Eyes were not very good, he could ea distinguish his Voice; and added, that the Man robbed him was taller than himself, whereas L was much shorter; by which means he had the go Luck to come off, though not without lying t Sessions in Newgate. As soon as he came abro he threatened Moll Davis hard for what she ! done, and swore as soon as he could find her to her Ears off; but she made light of that, and da him to come and look for her at the Brandy S where she frequented. Lewis hearing that, resol to go thither and beat her, and knowing the us time of her coming thither to be about Ele o'Clock at Night, he chose that time to come a But Moll, the Day before, had made one of had turned Evidence put him into

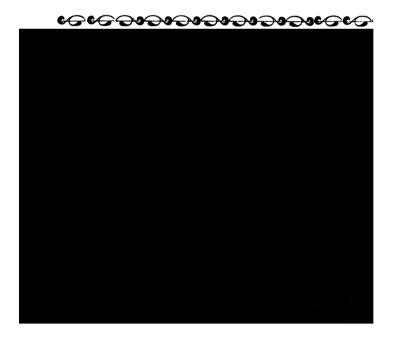
ho followed the same Trade with herself, to wayry him at the Brandy Shop in Fleet-street; there insan was very sweet upon him, and being as impuent as her Sister, Lewis resolved to take up with er, at least for a Night; but she pretended Reasons thy he could not go home with her, and he comlaining that he did not know where to get a Lodging, he gave him half a Crown and a large Silver Medal, which she said would pawn for five Shillings, and appointed to meet him the next Night at the same Place. Lewis in the Morning goes to a Pawn-Broker ut Houndsditch with the Silver Piece: the Broker aid, he would take it into the next Room and weigh it. und in about ten Minutes returned with a Constable ind two Assistants, the Medal having been advertised n the Papers as taken with Eleven Guineas in a Green Purse out of a Gentleman's Pocket, and was he very Robbery for which Moll Davis kept out of he Way. When he got over this, he went down nto the Country, and having been so often in *Prison* or nought, he resolved to merit it now for something; o on the Gravesend Road he went upon the Highrav; and having been as I told you bred up a Butcher, the Weapon he made use of to rob with was is Knife; and the first Robbery he attempted was pon an old Officer, who was retired into that Part f the Country to live quiet. Lewis bolted out upon im from behind the Corner of a Hedge, and claping a sharp pointed Knife to his Breast, and with a olley of Oaths commanded him to deliver. ras new Language to the Gentleman to whom it was ffered; yet seeing how great an Advantage the Tillain had of him, he thought it the most prudent Iethod to comply, and gave him therefore a few

Shillings which were in his Coat-Pocket. Let highly resented this, and told him he did not i like a Gentleman, that he would search him b in order to which, clapping his Knife into his as he used to do when preparing a Sheep Shambles, he fell to ransacking the Gent He had hardly got his Hand into Pockets. them, but the Gentleman snatched the Knife his Mouth, and in the Wrench had almost br Lewis hereupon took to his Heels, I Country being raised upon him he was apprel just as he was going to take Water at Graveser his Pride in refusing the Gentleman's Silver, ha very lucky for him here; for on his Trial at t Assizes, the Indictment being laid for a Robb Jury acquitted him, and he was once more pu Road of doing well, which according to hi Method he made to lead towards the Gallows

r would be but quiet. To this they agreed, and y kept their Word so well that the Captain perned his Promise, and released them at their rival in South-Carolina; upon which they made long Stay there, but found a Method to come k in the same Ship; and upon Arrival in England y were actually Married. But they did not live g together. Lewis finding that she conversed h other Men, and being in Fear, least in Hopes of vour, she should discover his return from Transrtation, and by convicting him save herself, upon se apprehensions, he thought fit to go again to a, in a Ship bound for the Straights, but falling lently Sick at Genoa, they left him there; and ough he might afterwards have gone to his Vessel, old Thoughts and Wishes returned, and he took : Advantage of the first Ship to return to *England*. ere he found many of his old Acquaintance, carryon the Business of Plunder in every Shape. He ned with them, and in their Company broke open h much Difficulty, an Ale-house in Fore-street, at Sign of the King of Hearts, where they took a zen of Tankards, which they apprehended to be ver; but finding upon Examination, they were no ter than Pewter well Scoured, they judged there uld be more Danger in selling them than they re worth; wherefore having first melted them, y threw them away; but being a little fearful of bing in Company, he took to his old method of bing by himself in the Streets. But the first empt he made this Way, was in the Old Artilleryound, where he snatched a Woman's Pocket, and crying out raised the Neighbourhood; they purd him, and after wounding two or three Persons

desperately, he was taken and committed to his Mansion in *Newgate*, and at the next Sessions be Tried, was found Guilty, and from that time of enjoy not the least hopes of Life. But he continustill very obdurate, being so hardened by a continustill very obdurate, being so hardened by a continuous Actions, that he seemed to I no Idea whatsoever of Religion, Penitence or ato by Prayers, for the numerous Villanies he had mitted.

At the Place of Execution he said nothing to People, only that he was sorry he had not stay Carolina, because if he had, he should never come to be hanged; and thus finished his Life it same stupid manner in which he had lived, he near forty years of Age at the time he suffered, was on the 27th of June, 1720.



esteem barbarous in other Nations, and even some which appear so though anciently practised in our om, had their rise from the same Cause. I am led to this Observation, from the Folly which certain Persons were guilty of, in making small Insurrections for the Sake only of getting a few Deer; and going on because they found the Lenity of the Laws could not Punish them at present, until they grew to that Height as to ride in armed Troops, blacked and disguised, in order the more to terrify those whom they assaulted, and wherever they were denied what they thought proper to demand, whether Venison, Wine, Money, or other Necessaries for their debauched Feasts, would by Letters threaten plundering and destroying with Fire and Sword, whomever they These Villanies being carried on thought proper. with a high Hand for some time, in the Year 1722 and 1723, their Insolence grew at last so intolerable, as to oblige the Legislature to make a new Law against all who thus went armed and disguised, and associated themselves together by the Name of Blacks, or entered into any other Confederacies to support and assist one another in doing Injury and Violence to the Persons and Properties of the King's Subjects.

By this Law it was enacted, that after the first Day of June, 1723, whatever Persons armed with offensive Weapons, and having their Faces Blacked, or otherwise Disguised, should appear in any Forest, Park or Grounds enclosed with any Wall or Fence, wherein Deer were kept, or any Warren where Hares or Conics are kept, or in any Highway, Heath, or Down, or unlawfully hunt, kill, or steal any Red or Fallow Deer, or Rob any Warren, or steal Fish

out of any Pond, or maliciously break down the Head of any Fishpond, or kill or wound Cattle, or set fin to any House or Outhouses, Stack, &c., or cut down or any otherways destroy Trees planted for Shelter or Profit, or shall maliciously Shoot at any Person, or send a Letter demanding Money or other valuable Things, shall rescue any Person in Custody of an Officer for any such Offences, or by Gift or Promise procure any one to join with them, shall be deemed guilty of Felony without Benefit of Clergy, and shall

suffer pains of Death as Felons so convicted.

Nor was even this thought sufficient to remedy those Evils which the idle Follies of some ras Persons had brought about, but a Retrospect was also by the same Act had to offences heretofore committed, and all Persons who had committed any Crimes punishable by this Act, after the Second of February, 1722, were commanded to render The selves before the 24th of July, 1723, to some Justice of his Majesty's Court of King's-Bench, or to some Justice of the Peace for the County where they lived and there make a full and exact Confession of the Crimes of such a Nature which they had committed the Times when, and the Places where, and Persons with whom, together with an Account of such Po sons' places of Abode, as had with them been guilt as aforesaid, in order to their being thereupon appro hended and brought to Judgment according to Law on Pain of being deemed Felons, without Benefit of Clergy, and suffering accordingly. But they were entitled to a free Pardon and Forgiveness, in case that before the 24th of Fuly they surrendered an made such Discovery. Justices of the Peace by the said Act were required on any Information being

before them, by one or more credible Persons, st any Person charged with any of the Offences said, to transmit it under their Hands and Seals, e of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, by the same Act is required to lay such Inforn and Return before his Majesty in Council, supon an Order is to issue for the Persons so ed, to surrender within forty Days, and in case fuse or neglect to surrender within that Time, from the Day in which the forty Days elapsed, to be deemed a Felon Convict, and Execution be awarded as attainted of Felony by a Verdict. y Person also, who after the time appointed for surrender of the Person, shall conceal, aid, or ur him, knowing the Circumstances in which he stands, shall suffer Death as a Felon, without nt of Clergy. And that People might the more iv hazard their Persons for the apprehending Offenders, it is likewise enacted, that if any on shall be wounded so as to lose an Eye, or the of any Limb in endeavouring to take persons ed with the Commission of Crimes within this then on a Certificate from the Justices of the e, of his being so wounded, the Sheriff of the ty is commanded within Thirty Days after ight of such Certificate, to pay the said wounded ons £50 under pain of forfeiting £10 on failure of; and in case any Person should be killed in ig such Persons as aforesaid, then the said £50 be paid to the Executors of the Person so killed. cannot seem strange, that in Consequence of so ordinary an Act of the Legislature, many of presumptuous and silly People should be appreed a considerable Number of them, having upon

their Apprehension been committed to Win Gaol, seven of them were by Habeas Corpus re for the greater Solemnity of their Trial to N and for their Offences brought up and arraig the King's Bench-Bar, Westminster, where bein victed on full Evidence, all of them of Felor three of Murder, I shall inform ye, one by what has come to my Hand in Relation to Crimes, and the Manner and Circumstance which they were Committed.

Richard Parvin was Master of a Public-he Portsmouth, a Man of a dull and phlegmati position, who continually denied his having than any manner concerned with these People, thou Evidence against him at his Trial was as finast direct as possibly could have been expected he himself evidently proved to have been up Spot when the Violences committed by the Prisoners were transacted. In Answer to 1

nt Distress, and whether he could have found m or no, hindered his being able to produce any tnesses at his Trial. He persevered in these fessions of his Innocency to the very last, still sing for a Reprieve, and not only fed himself with h Expectations while in Prison, but also gazed nestly when at the Tree, in hopes that a Pardon and be brought him, until the Cart drew away, I extinguished Life, and the desire of Life, tother.

Edward Elliot, a Boy about seventeen Years of e whose Father was a Tailor, at a Village been Petsworth and Guilford, was the next who eived Sentence of Death with Parvin. count he gave of his coming into this Society has nething in it very odd, and which gives a fuller a of the strange whims which possessed these The Boy said that about a Year before his ng apprehended, thirty or forty Men met him in County of Surrey, and hurried him away, he o appeared to be the chief telling him that he isted him for the Service of the King of the ucks, in pursuance of which he was to disguise his ce, obey Orders of whatsoever Kind they were, th as breaking down Fish-Ponds, burning Woods, joting Deer, taking also an Oath to be true to m, or they by their Art Magic would turn him o a Beast, and as such would make him carry their rthens, and live like a horse upon Grass and ater. And he said also, that in the Space of Time continued with them, he saw several Experiments their Witchcraft; for that once when two Men I offended them, by refusing to comply in taking ir Oath and obeying their Orders, they caused

them immediately to be Blind-folded, and stopping them in Holes of the Earth up to their Chin, ran at them as if they had been Dogs, bellowing and barking as it were in their Ears, and when they had plagued them awhile in this ridiculous manner, took them out, and bid them remember how they offended any of the Black Nation again, for if they did, they should not escape so well as they had at present He had seen them also, he said, oblige Carters to drive a good way out of the Road, and carry whatsoever Venison or other Thing they had plundered to the Places where they would have them, that the Men were generally so frightened with their Usage, and so terrified with the Oaths they were obliged to swear, that they seldom complained, or even spoke of their Bondage.

As to the Fact for which they died, Elliot gave this Account: That in the Morning when that Fact ut in search of the Rest of his Associates. 'long before they came up with them. The Keepers re Six, the Blacks were Seven in number; they fell rmly to it with Quarter-Staffs. The keepers un-Uing to have Lives taken, advised them to retire; t upon their refusing, and Marshall's firing a gun, which one of the keepers belonging to the Lady How us slain, they discharged a Blunderbuss, and shat-red the Thigh of one Barber amongst the Blacks, bon which three of his Associates ran away, and the no others, Marshall and Kingshell, were taken, and the fray for the present ended. Elliot lay bound I the while within hearing, and in the greatest gonies imaginable, at the Consideration that whater blood was spilt he should be as much answerable r it as those who shed it, in which he was not misken; for the Keepers returning after the Fight was er, carried him away bound, and he never had his tters off after, till the Morning of his Execution. e behaved himself very soberly, quietly, and with uch seeming Penitence and Contrition. He owned e Justice of the Law in punishing him, and said, more especially deserved to suffer, since at the Time the committing this Fact, he was Servant to a idow Lady, where he wanted nothing to make him bby or easy.

Robert Kingshell, was twenty-six Years old, and red in the same House with his Parents, being Apentice to his Brother, a Shoc-maker. His parents are very watchful over his Behaviour, and sought every Method to prevent his taking ill Courses, being guilty of any Debauchery whatever. The ight before this unhappy Accident fell out, as he d the Rest of the Family were sleeping in their

Beds, Barber made a Signal at his Chamber Window, it being then about eleven o'Clock. Kingshell upon this arose, and got softly out of the window. Barber took him upon his Horse, and away they went to the Holt, twelve Miles distant, calling in their Way upon Henry Marshall, Elliot, and the rest of their Ac-He said it was eight o'Clock in the complices. Morning before the Keepers attacked them. owned they bid them retire, and that he himself told them they would, provided the bound Man (Elliot) was released, and delivered into our hands; but that Proposition being refused, the Fight presently grew Barber's Thigh was broke, and Marshall killed the Keeper with a shot. Being thereupon very hard pressed, three of their Companions ran away, leaving him and Marshall to fight it out, Elliot being already taken, and Barber disabled. not long before they were in the same unhappy Conben his own Defence, and was not bound to run pay and leave his Companions in Danger. as the Language he talked for the Space of twentywar Hours before his Death, in which he enjoyed the Ise of Speech, and so far was he from thanking hose who charitably offered him their Admonitions. hat he said he had not forgot himself, but had heady taken Care of what he thought necessary for However, he did not attempt in the least ris Soul. p prevaricate, but fairly acknowledged that he committed the Fact for which he died, though nothing sould oblige him to speak of it in any Manner as if he was sorry for, or repented of it, farther than for having occasioned his own Misfortunes. So strong is the Prejudice which vulgar Minds acquire by often repeating to themselves and in Company certain Positions, however ridiculous and false, and sure nothing could be more so, than for a Man to fancy he had a right to imbrue his Hands in the Blood of another, who was in the execution of his Office, and endeavouring to hinder them in the Commission of an illegal Act.

These of whom I have last spoken, were altogether concerned in the before-mentioned Fact, which was attended with Murder. But we are now to speak of the Rest who were concerned in the felony only, for which they, with the above-mentioned Parvin, suffered. Of these there were two Brothers, whose Names were John and Edward Pink, Carters in Portsmouth, and always accounted honest and industrious fellows, before this Accident happened. They did not however deny their being guilty, but on the Contrary ingenuously confessed the Truth of what was Sworn, and mentioned some other Circum-

stances than those produced at the Trial which tended their committing it. They said that the met Parvin's House-Keeper upon the Road; tl they forced her to cut the Throat of a Deer wh they had just taken upon Bear Forest, gave he Dagger which they forced her to wear, and to r cross legged with Pistols before her. In this Dr they brought her to Parford's House upon Forest, where they dined upon a Haunch of Venis feasted merrily, and after Dinner sent out two their Companions to kill more Deer, not in the Kin Forest, but in Waltham Chase, belonging to Bishop of Winchester. One of these two Persthey called their King, and the other they cal Neither of these Brothers objected anyth either to the Truth of the Evidence, or the Jus of the Sentence passed upon them, only one sinuating that the Evidence would not have been crainst him and Ansell if it had not be

e rest had ever been; for he had held no settled ployment, but had been a loose disorderly Person, erned in all sorts of Wickedness for many Years. at Portsmouth, Guilford, and other Country ns, as well as in London. Deer were not the things that he had dealt in; stealing, and robbing ne Highway had been formerly his Employment; in becoming a Black, did not, as the others, nd in Wickedness, but came down on the cona step Lower. Yet this Criminal, as his nces were greater, so his Sense of them was a stronger than in any of the Rest, excepting rshell, for he gave over all Manner of Hopes of and all Concerns about it as soon as he was Yet even he had no Notion of Making Disries, unless they might be beneficial to himself, though he owned the Knowledge of Twenty ons who were notorious Offenders in the same L he absolutely refused to name them, since naming would not procure himself a Pardon. ing to him of the Duty of doing Justice was ng the Air; he said, he thought there was no ce in taking away other People's Lives, unless as to save his own. Yet no sooner was he I about his own going on the Highway than he ssed it, said, he knew very well Bills would been preferred against him at Guilford Assizes, ise he had got off at the King's-Bench, but that id not greatly value them; though formerly he been guilty of some Facts in that way, yet they I not all now be proved, and he should have 1 it no difficult matter to have demonstrated his cency of those then charged upon him, of which as not really Guilty, but owed his being thought

so to a profligate Course of Life he had for sa Time led, and his Aversion to all honest Emp ments. As bold as the whole Gang of these Fello appeared, yet what with Sickness, what with Apprehension of Death, they were so terrified, t not one of them but Ansell alias Philips, was able stand up, or speak at the Place of Execution, m who saw them there, affirming, that some of th were dead even before they were turned off. As Appendix to the melancholy History of these ser miserable and unhappy Persons, I will add a Let written at that Time by a Gentleman of the Cou of Essex, to his Friend in London, containing a m particular Account of the Transactions of the People, than I have seen anywhere else, wherefor without any further Preface, I shall leave it to spe for itself.

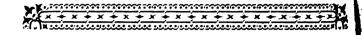


of them it was much exaggerated; but Expethe Mistress of Fools) has taught me the Conby the Adventure I am going to relate to you, hough it ended well enough at last, I confess at it me a good deal out of Humour. To begin, y Horse got a Stone in his Foot, and therewith lame just as I entered the Forest, that I really t his Shoulder slipped; finding it, however, imto get him along, I was even glad to take up at blind Alc-House, which I perceived had a Yard able behind it. The Man of the House received e civilly, but when he perceived my Horse was as scarce to be able to stir a Step, I observed v uneasy. I asked him whether I could lodge 'tat Night; he told me no, he had no Room, him then to put something to my Horse's Foot, me sit up all Night, for I was resolved not to Horse which cost me twenty Guineas, by riding such a Condition in which he was at present. an made me no Answer. However we came · House together, and I proposed the same Questhe Wife. She dealt more roughly and more vith me, and told me that truly I neither could uld stay there, and was for hurrying her Husget my Horse out. However, on putting a into her Hand, and promising her another for lging, she began to consider a little, and at last that there was indeed a little Bed above Stairs, h she would order a clean Pair of Sheets to be r she was persuaded I was more of a Gentleman take any Notice of what I saw pass there. ade me more uneasy than I was before; I connow I was got amongst a Den of Highwaymen, bected nothing less than to be robbed and my

Throat cut. However, finding there was no R I even set myself down and endeavoured to be a as I could. By this Time it was very dark, heard three or four Horse-men alight and leas Horses into the Yard. As the Men return were coming into the Room where I was, I out my Landlady say, Indeed Brother you need uneasy, I am positive the Gentleman is a ! Honour; to which I heard another Voice repl good could our Death do to any Stranger? I don't apprehend half the Danger you do: say the Gentleman would be glad of our Co and we should be pleased with his; come, han I'll lead the Way. So said, so done, in the Five of them, all disguised so effectually, that I unless it were in the same Disguise, I shoula able to distinguish any one of them. Down t and he who I suppose was constituted their ( Ped I would not refuse to pay my Respects to Prince roonoko, King of the Blacks. It then immediately ruck into my Head, who those worthy Persons were, to whose Company I was thus accidentally fallen. Und myself a thousand Blockheads in my Mind for t finding it out before; but the hurry of things, or speak the Truth, the Fear I was in, prevented my dging even from the most evident Signs. As soon our awkward Ceremony was over, Supper was night in. It consisted of eighteen Dishes of Venison every Shape, roasted, boiled with Broth, hashed Ilups, Pasties, Umble Pies, and a large Haunch in · Middle larded. The Table we sat at was very ge, and the Company in all Twenty-one Persons. t each of our Elbows there was set a Bottle of Claret. he Man and Woman of the House sat down at the Two or three of the Fellows had good tural Voices, and so the evening was spent as merrily the Rakes pass theirs at the King's Arms, or the ty Apprentices, with their Masters' Maids at Sadler's ells. About Two the Company seemed inclined to ak up, having first assured me that they should take · Company as a Favour any Thursday Evening, if ame that Way. I confess I did not sleep all Night th reflecting on what had passed, and could not olve with myself whether these humorous Gentlemen Masquerade were to be ranked under the denonation of Knights Errants or plain Robbers. is I must tell you, by the bye, that with Respect both Honesty and Hardship, their Life resembles much it of the Hussars, since drinking is all their Delight, A plundering their Employment.

**Before** I conclude my Epistle, it is fit I should inm you, that they did me the Honour, with a Design perhaps to have received me into their Order. acquainting me with those Rules by which their Social was governed. In the first Place, their Black Prime assured me that their Government was perfectly Me narchial, and that when upon Expeditions, he had absolute Command, but in the time of Peace (continu he) and at the Table, Government being no longers cessary, I condescend to eat and drink familiarly w my Subjects as Friends. We admit no Man (a tinued he) into our Society, until he has been tu drunk with us, that we may be perfectly acquain with his Temper, in compliance with the old Prove Women, Children, and drunken Folks speak Tru but if the Person who sues to be admitted, deck solemnly he was never drunk in his Life, and it app plainly to the Society in such Case, this Rule is pensed with, and the Person before Admission is a bound to converse with us a Month. As soon as tter, that in my Conscience I believe she was not humour to have refused me anything, no, not the last Favour; and so walking down the Yard inding my Horse in pretty tolerable Order, I d directly home, as much in Amaze at the new is I had discovered, as the Duke of Alva's Huntsthen they found an undiscovered Nation in Spain, lowing their Master's Hawk over the Mountains. we I have taken a great Deal of Pains in my r. Pray in Return, let me have as long a one you, and let me see if all your London Rambles roduce such another Adventure."

fore I leave these People, I think it proper quaint my Readers, that their Folly was not to tinguished by a single Execution; there were a many young Fellows of the same Stamp, who Fools enough to forfeit their Lives upon the However, the Humour did not run Occasion. long, though some of them were impudent rh to murder a Keeper or two afterwards. Yet : Space of a Twelvemonth the whole Nation of Blacks was extinguished, and these Country s were content to play the Fool upon easier The last Blood that was shed on either was that of a Keeper's Son, at Old Windsor, 1 some of these wise People fired at as he looked f Window. By this means they drew on their Ruin, and that of several numerous Families, by the Country was put in such Terror that we heard nothing of them since, though this Act of iment, as I shall tell you, has been by Conion extended to some other Criminals who not strictly speaking of the same kind as the ham Blacks.



The Life of Julian, a Black-Boy, an Incendiary.



ROM speaking of artificial Blacks, I come now to relate the unhappy Death of one who was naturally of that Colour. poor Creature's Name was Julian. time of his Execution he seemed to be about sixteen Years of Age. He had been stolen while young

from his Parents at Madras. He still retained both his Pagan Ignorance in respect to Religion and our Language. He was brought over by one Captain Dawes, who presented him to Mrs. Elizabeth Turner. where he was used with the greatest Tenderness and Kindness, often calling him into dance and sing after his Manner before Company; and he himself acknowledged that he had never been so happy in his Life as he was there. Yet on a Sudden, he stole

about twenty or thirty Guineas, and then placing a Candle under the Sheets, left it burning to fire the Place in which he was confined being very damp, the Boy having nothing to lay on but a Coat, caught so great a Cold in his Limbs that he almost lost the Use of them before his Death, and continued in a State of great Pain and Weakness, insomuch that when he was told he must prepare for his Execution, he determined with himself to prevent it, and for that Purpose desired one of the Prisoners to lend him a Pen-Knife. But the Man it seems had more Grace than to grant his Request, and he ended his Life at Tyburn according to his Sentence.



The Life of Abraham Deval, a Lottery Ticket Forger.

BRAHAM DEVAL, who had been a Clerk to the Lottery-Office, at last took it into his Head to coin Tickets for himself, and had such good Luck therein, that he at one time counterfeited a Certificate for £52 12s. for

seven Blank Lottery Tickets, in the Year 1723. Two or three other Facts of the same Nature he perpetrated with the like success; but happening to counterfeit two Blank Tickets of the Lottery, in the Year in which he died, they were discovered, and he was thereupon apprehended and tried at the Old-Bailey. On the first Indictment, he was for want of Evidence acquitted, upon which he behaved himself with great insolence, lolled out his Tongue at the Court, and

told them, he did not value the second Indictment, but

herein he happened to be mistaken, for the J found him guilty of that Indictment, and thereu he received Sentence of Death accordingly.

Notwithstanding that Impudence with which had treated the Court at his Trial, he complayery loudly of their not showing him Favour; he even pretended that he had not Justice done which he grounded upon this Score: the Tick was indicted for was No. 39, in the 651st cour Payment. Now it seems in the searching his Brain-Law Parsons's Room, the original Ticket was I though very much torn, from whence Deval have had it taken to be no more than a Dup and much blamed his Counsel for not insisting enough upon this Point, which if he had done, entertained a strong Opinion that he could not been convicted.

The apprehension of this, and the uneasine

I overbearing Temper, which hindered him from ng loved or respected anywhere, and which never him any Service, but in the last Moments of his fe, where if it had not been for the Severity of his haviour, Julian the Black-Boy, would have been y troublesome, both to him and to the other Person o was under Sentence at the same Time. At the nee of Execution, Deval owned the Fact, but hed the Spectators to consider whether for all the was legally convicted, and so suffered in the rtieth year of his Age.



c Life of Joseph Blake, alias Blueskin, a Foot-Pad and Highwayman.

S there is Impudence and Wickedness enough in the Lives of most Malefactors to make Persons of a sober Education and Behaviour wonder at the depravity of human sometimes superlative

n Nature, so there are sometimes superlative gues, who in the infamous Boldness of their Beriour as far exceed the ordinary Class of Rogues they do honest People; and whenever such a inster as this appears in the World, there are bugh Fools to gape at him, and to make such a ise and Outcry about his Conduct, as is sure to ite others of the Gang to imitate the Obstinacy of

Deportment, through that false Love of Fame ich seems inherent to human Nature. Amongst Number of these, Foseph Blake, better known by Nick-Name of Blueskin, always deserves to be

remembered, as one who thought Wickedness the greatest Achievement, and studiously took the Paths

of Infamy to become famous.

By Birth he was a Native of the City of London His Parents, being Persons in tolerable Circum stances, kept him six Years at School, where he did not learn half as much Good from his Master as he did Evil from his School-Fellow William Blewit from whose Lessons he Copied so well that all his Education signified Nothing. He absolutely refused when he came from School to go to any Employment but on the contrary set up for a Robber when he was scarce Seventeen. But from that Time to the Day of his Death, he was unsuccessful in all his Under takings, hardly ever committing the most trivial Fact but he experienced for it, either the Humanity of the Mob, or of the Keepers of Bridewell, out of which or some other Prison, he could hardly keep his Feel for a Month together. He fell into the Gang of Lock, Wilkinson, Carrick, Lincoln and Daniel Carry As to the last, having so often had Occasion to men tion him, perhaps my Readers may be desirous to know what became of him. I shall therefore inform them that after Carrick and Malony were executed for robbing Mr. Young, as has been before related he fled home to his own native Country, Ireland where for a While making a great Figure, till he had exhausted what little Wealth he had brought over with him from England, he was obliged to go again upon the old Method to supply him. But Street robbing being a very new thing at Dublin, it a alarmed that City, that they never ceased pursuing him, and one or two more who joined with him, until catching them one Night at their Employment, they

i Carrol so closely, that he was obliged to o a close Engagement with a Thieftaker, and lled upon the Spot. But to return to Blake, lueskin. Being one Night out with this Gang. bbed one Mr. Clark of 8s. and a Silver-hilted just as Candles were going to be Lighted. man looking accidentally out of a Window, ed it, and cried out, Thieves. Wilkinson Pistol at her, which (very luckily) upon her g in her Head, grazed upon the Stone of the w, and did no other Mischief. Blake was the Company of the same Gang, when they d Captain Langley at the corner of High-Park as he was going to the Camp, but the Captain d himself so well, that notwithstanding they everal Times through and through his Coat, y were not able to Rob him. Not long after ilkinson being apprehended, impeached a large r of Persons, and with them Joseph Blake and Lock hereupon made a fuller discoan the other before Justice Blackerby, in which ation there was contained no less than seventy ries, upon which he also was admitted a Witand named Wilkinson, Lincoln, Carrick and , with himself, to have been the five Persons jurdered Peter Martin, the Chelsea Pensioner, Park-Wall, upon which Wilkinson was appre-I, tried and convicted; notwithstanding the ation he had before given, which was thereby set aside, so that Blake himself became now dence against the rest of his Companions, and ered about a dozen Robberies which they had Amongst these there was a very reole one; two Gentlemen in Hunting Caps, were together in a Chariot on the Hampstead-Road from whom they took two gold Watches, Rings Seals, and other Things to a considerable Value Junks, alias Levee, laying his Pistol down by the Gentlemen all the while he searched them, yet they wanted either the Courage or the Presence of Mind to seize and prevent their losing Things of so great Value. Not long after this, Oakey, Junks and this Blake, stopped a single Man with a Link before him in Fig-Lane, and he not surrendering so easily as they expected, Junks and Oakey beat him over the Head with their Pistols, and then left him wounded in a terrible Condition, taking from him one Guinea and one Penny. A very short Time after this Junks, Oakey, and Flood, were apprehended and executed for robbing Colonel Cope and Mr. Young of that very Watch, for which Carrick and Malon had been before executed, Joseph Blake being the Evidence against them.

After this hanging Work of his Companions, he thought himself not only entitled to Liberty but Reward; herein however he was mightily mistaken for not having surrendered willingly and quietly, has being taken after long Resistance and when he was much wounded, there did not seem to be the least Foundation for this confident Demand. He remained still a Prisoner in the Wood-street Compter, obstinately refusing to be transported for seven Years, but insisting that as he had given Evidence he ought to have his Liberty. However, the Magistrates were of another Opinion. At last, procuring two Men to be bound for his good Behavious, he was carried before a worthy Alderman of the City and there discharged; at which Time, some

here present asking how long might be given efore they should see him again at the *Old-*? A Gentleman made answer, in about three ns, in which time it seems he guessed very for the third Sessions from thence *Blake* was brought to the Bar.

no sooner were his Feet at Liberty, but his were employed in Robbing, and having l up Jack Shepherd for a Companion, they out together to search for Prey in the Fields. the Half-Way House to Hampstead, they met one Pargiter, a Man pretty much in Liquor, immediately Blake knocked down into the where he must have inevitably have perished, n Shepherd had not kept his Head above the with great Difficulty. For this Fact, the next ns after it happened, the two Brothers Brightn the Guards were tried, and if a Number of and not sworn them to have been upon Duty at ime the Robbery was committed, they had ily been convicted, the Evidence of the Prosebeing direct and full. Through the Grief of e elder Brightwell died in a week after he was ed from his Confinement, and so did not live his Innocence fully cleared by the Confession

rery short space after this, Blake and his Com-1 Shepherd committed the Burglary together in ouse of Mr. Kneebone, where Shepherd getting 11 in Blake at the back Door and 12 in the House to a considerable Value. For oth Shepherd and he were apprehended, and 12 instance is a convicted, his Com-12 in received Sentence of Death, but at the Time

Blake was taken up, had made his Escape out of th condemned Hole. He behaved with great Impu dence at his Trial, and when he found nothin would save him, he took the Advantage of Jonatha Wild coming to speak with him, to cut the sai Wild's Throat, a large Gash from the Ear beyond the Wind-pipe, of which Wound Wild languished long time; and happy had it been for him if Blake Wound had proved fatal, for then Jonathan has escaped Death by a more dishonourable Wound h the Throat than that of a Pen-Knife. Number of his Crimes and the Spleen of his Ene mies procured him a worse Fate. Whatever Will might deserve of others, he seems to have merite better Usage from this Blake; for while he continue a Prisoner in the Comptor, Fonathan was at the Expense of curing his Wound, allowed him Three Shillings and Sixpence a Week, and after his las Misfortune promised him a good Coffin, and actually furnished him with Money to support him in No. gate, and several good Books, if he would have made any Use of them. But because he freely declared to Blueskin, there was no Hopes of getting him transported, the bloody Villain determined to take away his Life, and was so far from showing any Signs of Remorse, when he was brought up again to Newgate, that he declared that if he had thought of it before, he would have provided such a Knife as should have cut his Head off.

At the Time that he received Sentence, there was a Woman also condemned, and they being placed a usual, in what is called Bail-Dock at the Old-Bailer Blake offered such Rudeness to the Woman, that she cried out and alarmed the whole Bench. All the

he lay under Condemnation, he appeared utterly ightless and insensible of his approaching Fate. ough from the Cutting of IVild's Throat, and n some other Barbarities of the same Nature, he gired amongst the Mob the Character of a brave low; yet he was in himself but a mean spirited prous Wretch, and never exerted himself, but er through Fury and Despair. His Cowardice eared manifest in his Behaviour at his Death; he t much at the Chapel the Morning he was to die; though he drank deeply to drive away Fear, yet he Place of Execution he wept again, trembled, shewed all the Signs of a timorous Confusion, rell he might, who had lived wickedly and trifled i his Repentance to the Grave. There was hing in his Person extraordinary; a dapper, well Fellow, of great Strength, and great Cruelty, ally detested by the sober Part of the World, for audacious Wickedness of his Behaviour, and pised by his Companions for the Villanies he mitted even against them. He was executed in 28th Year of his Age, on the 11th of November,

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· Life of the famous John Shepherd, Foot-pad, House-breaker, and Prison-breaker.

MONGST the Prodigies of ingenious Wickedness and artful Mischief, which have surprised the World in our Time, perhaps none has made so great a Noise as John bherd, the Malefactor of whom we are now to who was by Trade a Carpenter, and lived in S Fields, a Man of an extraordinary good Cha and who took all the Care his narrow Circums would allow that his Family might be brought the Fear of God, and in just Notions of their towards their Neighbour. Yet he was so un in his Children, that both this Son John and a took to ill Courses, and both in their Turn have convicted at the Bar of the Old Bailey.

After the Father's Death, his Widow did a could to get this unfortunate Son of hers ad into Christ's Hospital, but failing of that, she go bred up at a School in Bishopsgate-Street, who learned to read, and might in all probability got a good Education, if he had not been too removed, being put out to a Trade, viz., tha Cane-Chair Maker, who used him very well with whom probably he might have lived hor

he Judgment that might be passed upon him hereafter.

Amongst the Chief of his Mistresses there was one Elizabeth Lion, commonly called Edgeworth Bess, the Impudence of whose Behaviour was shocking even to the greatest Part of Shepherd's Companions; but it seems it charmed him so much, that he suffered her for a while to direct him in every Thing. She was the first who engaged him in taking base Methods to obtain Money wherewith to pur-thase baser Pleasures. This Lion was a large chase baser Pleasures. wasculine Woman, and Shepherd a very slight limbed Lad, so that whenever he had been drinking and came to her quarrelsome, Bess often beat him into better Temper, though Shepherd upon other Occasions manifested his wanting neither Courage nor Strength. Repeated Quarrels however with Shepherd and his Mistress, as it does often with People of better Rank, created such Coldness, that they spoke not together sometimes for a Month. But our Robber could not be so long without some fair one to take up his Time, and drive his Thoughts from the Consideration of his Crimes, and the Punishment which might one Day befall them.

The Creature he picked out to supply the Place of Betty Lion, was one Mrs. Maggott, a woman somewhat less boisterous in her Temper, but fully as wicked. She had a very great Contempt for Shepterd, and only made Use of him to go and steal Money, or what might yield Money, for her to spend in Company that she liked better. One Night when Shepherd came to her, and told her he had pawned the last thing he had for half a Crown, prithee says she, don't tell me such melancholy Stories, but think

how you may get more Money. I have been in White-Horse-Yard this Afternoon, there's a Piece-Broker there worth a great Deal of Money; he keeps his Cash in a Drawer under the Counter; and there's abundance of good Things in his Shop that would be fit for me A Word, you know, to the Wise is enough; let me see now how soon you'll put me in Possession of This had the Effect she desired. Shepherd left her about one o'Clock in the Morning, went to the House she talked of, took up the Cellar Window bars, and from thence entered the Shop, which he plundered of Money and Goods, to the amount of £22, and brought it to his Darry the same Day before she was stirring, who appeared thereupon very well satisfied with his Diligence, and helped him in a short Time to squander what he had so dearly However, he still retained some Affection for his old Favourite Bess Lion, who being taken up

two Brothers were always of one Party, Jack having (as he impudently phrased it) lent him Forty Shillings to put himself in proper Plight for it, and having soon after their being together broke open an Alehouse, where they got a tolerable Booty, John, in a high Fit of Generosity, presented it all to his Brother, as soon after he did Clothes to a very considerable Extent, that the young Man might not appear among the Damsels of Drury-Lane unbecoming Mr. Shepherd's Brother. In about three Weeks after their coming together, they broke open a Linen Draper's Shop, near Clarc Market, where the Brothers made good use of their Time; for they were not in the House above a Quarter of an Hour, before they made a Shift to strip it of £50; but the younger Brother acting imprudently in disposing of some of the Goods, he was detected and apprehended, upon which the first thing he did was to make a full Discovery, to impeach his Brother, and as many of his Confederates as he could. Fack was very quickly apprehended upon his Brother's Information, and was committed by Justice Parry to the Round-house, for further Examination, but Jack, instead of waiting for that, began to examine the Strength of the Place of his Confinement, which being much too weak for a Fellow of his Capacity, he marched off before Night. and committed a Robbery into the Bargain, but vowed to be revenged on Tom who had so basely behaved dimself (as Jack phrased it) toward so good a Brother. However that Information going off, Jack went on in his old way as usual. One Day in May, he and J. Benson being in Leicester-Fields, Benson attempted to get a Gentleman's Watch, but missing his pull, the Gentleman perceived it, and

raised a Mob, where Shepherd passing briskly to save his Companion, was apprehended in his stead, and being carried before Justice Walters was committed to New-Prison, where the first Sight he saw was his old Companion Bess Lion, who had found her way thither upon a like Errand. Jack who now saw himself beset with Danger, began to exert all his little Cunning, which was indeed his Master-piece, for which purpose he applied first to Benson's Friends, who were in good Circumstances, hoping by their Mediation to make the matter up, but, in this he Then he attempted a slight Information. miscarried. but the Justice to whom he sent it, perceiving how trivial a thing it was, and guessing well at the Drift thereof, refused it; whereupon Shepherd, when driven to his last shift, communicated his resolution to Bass They laid their Heads together the fore part of the Night, and then went to Work to break out which they effected by Force, and got safe off w one of Bess Lion's old Lodgings, where she kept him secret for some time, frightening him with Stories of great searches being made after him, in order to de tain him from conversing with any other Woman But Fack being not naturally timorous, and having a strong Inclination to be out again in his old Way with his companions, it was not long before he gave her the slip, and lodged himself with another of his Female Acquaintance, in a little by-Court near the Strand. Here one Charles Grace desired to become an Associate with him. Fack was very ready w take any young Fellow in as a Partner of his Vil lanies, Grace telling him that his Reason for doing such Things was to keep a beautiful Woman without the Knowledge of his Relations. Shepherd and he

getting into the Acquaintance of one Anthony Lamb, un Apprentice to Mr. Carter, near St. Clement's Thurch, they inveighled the young man to consent to et them in to rob his Master's house. He accordingly serformed it, and they took from Mr. Barton who odged there, Things to a very considerable value; out Grace and Shepherd quarrelling about the Division, Shepherd wounded Grace in a violent manner, and on his Quarrel, betraying one another, they were all aken, Shepherd only escaping. But the Misfortune of poor Lamb who had been drawn in, being so very young, so far prevailed upon several Gentlemen who cnew him, that they not only prevailed to have his Sentence mitigated to Transportation, but also fur-uished him with all Necessaries and procured an Order, that on his Arrival there he should not be old, as the other Felons were, but that he should be eft at Liberty to provide for himself as well as he

It seems that Shepherd's Gang, which consisted of nimself, his Brother Tom, Joseph Blake, alias Bluekin, Charles Grace and James Sikes, to whose Name his Companions tacked their two favourite syllables, Hell and Fury, not knowing how to discose of the Goods they had taken, made use of one William Field for that purpose, who Shepherd in his udicrous Style, used to characterize thus: that he was a Fellow wicked enough to do anything, but his want of Courage permitted him to do nothing, but arry on the Trade he did, which was, that of selling tolen Goods when put into his hands. But Blake and Shepherd finding Field sometimes dilatory, and not hinking it always safe to trust him, they resolved to nire a Warehouse and keep their Goods there, which

accordingly they did, near the Horseferry in W There they placed what they had t out of Mr. Kneebone's House, and the Goods made great shew there, whence the People in the Ne bourhood really took them for honest Persons, had so great wholesale business on their Hand occasioned their taking a place there which lay venient for the Water. Field however importi them, having got scent they had such a Wareho that he might go and see the Goods, pretending he had it just now in his power to sell them very great Price. They accordingly carried thither and shewed him the Things. Two or t Days afterwards Field, though he had not Cou enough to rob anybody else, ventured howeve break open the Warehouse, and took every rag had been lodged there. Not long after Shet was apprehended for the Fact, and tried at the Sessions at the Old-Bailey; his appearance

anding behind her in Riding-hoods; Fack no oner got his Head and Shoulders through bereen the Iron Spikes, than by a sudden Spring his ody followed with Ease, and the Women taking m down gently, he was without Suspicion of the eepers, (although some of them was Drinking at e upper end of the *Lodge*) conveyed safely out of e Lodge-Door, and soon getting a Hackney-Coach, ent clear off before there was the least notice of his scape; which, when it was known, very much surised the Keepers, who never Dreamt of an attempt that kind before. As soon as John breathed the sh Air, he went again briskly to his old Employent, and the first thing he did, was to find out one ige, a Butcher of his acquaintance in Clare-Market, no dressed him up in one of his Frocks, and then ent with him upon the Business of raising Money. o sooner had they set out, but Shepherd remembering e Mr. Martin's, a Watch-Maker, near the Castlezeern, in Fleet-street, and the Situation of the Shop. prevailed upon his Companion to go thither, and rewing a Gimlet fast into the Post of the Door, ey then tied the Knocker thereto with a string, and en boldly breaking the Glasses, snatched three atches before a Boy that was in the Shop (at the me time) could open the Door, and marched clear Shepherd had the impudence upon this occan to pass underneath Newgate. However he did t long enjoy his Liberty, for strolling about Finch--Common, he was apprehended and committed to engate; and was put immediately in the Stonenom, where they put him on a heavy pair of Irons. d then stapled him fast down to the Floor. ing left there alone in Sessions time, most of the

People of the Gaol then attending at the Old-Baile

he with a crooked Nail opened the Lock, and be that means got rid of his Chain, and went direct to the Chimney in the Room, where with incessar Working he got out a couple of Stones, and by the means into a Room called the *Red Room*, where no body had been lodged for a considerable Time Here he threw down a Door, which one would have thought impossible to have been done by the Strengt of a Man, though with ever so much noise. From hence with a great deal to do, he forced his passage

thought impossible to have been done by the Strength of a Man, though with ever so much noise. From hence with a great deal to do, he forced his passage into the Chapel, there he broke a Spike off the Door, forcing open by its help four other Doors, getting at last upon the leads. He from thence descended gently by the help of the Blanket on which he lay, for which he went back through the whole Prison, upon the Leads of Mr. Bird, a Turner, who lived next Door to Newgate, and looking in at the Garret Window saw the Maid going to Bed. As soon as he

Door to Newgate, and looking in at the Garret Window saw the Maid going to Bed. As soon as he thought she was asleep, he stepped down Stairs, went through the Shop, opened the Door, then into the Street, leaving the Door open behind him.

In the Morning when the Keepers were in search

no sooner freed from the Incumbrance that reed upon him, than he came privately into the n that Night, and robbed Mr. Rawlin's House. wnbroker in Drury-Lane. Here he got a very Booty, and amongst other things a very hand-: black Suit of Clothes and a Gold Watch. r dressed in this Manner, he carried the Rest of coods and valuable Effects to two Women, one hom was a poor young Creature whom Shepherd seduced, and who was imprisoned on this Ac-No sooner had he taken Care of the Booty. he went amongst his old Companions, Pickets and Whores in Drury-Lane and Clareket, where being accidentally espied fuddling at le Brandy-Shop, by a Boy belonging to an Alese, who knew him very well, he immediately Information, upon which he was apprehended, re-conducted with a vast Mob to his old Mansionse of Newgate, being so much intoxicated with for, that he hardly was sensible of his miserable However they took effectual Care to prevent ird Escape, never suffering him to be alone a ent, which as it put the Keepers to great Exe, they took Care to pay themselves with the iev they took of all who came to see him. last Confinement it was that Mr. Shepherd and Adventures became the sole Topic of Conversaabout Town. Numbers flocked daily to behold , and he far from being displeased at being made pectacle of, entertained all who came with the itest Gaiety that could be. He acquainted them all his Adventures, related each of his Robberies he most ludicrous Manner, and endeavoured to off every Circumstance of his flagitious Life, as

well as his Capacity would give him leave, which say Truth, was excellent at Cunning and Buffoone and nothing else. Nor were the Crowds of People on this Occasion, that thronged to News made up of the Dregs of the People only, for t there would have been no Wonder; but instead that, Persons of the first Distinction, and not a even dignified with Titles. It is certain that Noise made about him, and this Curiosity of Pers of so high a Rank was a very great Misfortune the poor Wretch himself, who from these Circ stances began to conceive grand Ideas of himself well as strong Hopes of Pardon, which encount him to play over all his Airs, and divert as many thought it worth their while, by their Presence prevent a dying Man from considering his la End, and instead of repenting of his Crimes, glov in rehearsing them. Yet when Shepherd came up Chapel, it was observed that all his Gaiety was aside, and he both heard and assisted with a Attention at Divine Service; though upon of Occasions he as much as he could avoided religi Discourse. Depending upon the Petitions he made to several Noblemen to intercede with King for Mercy, he seemed rather to aim at diver his Time until he received a Pardon, than to impo the few Days he had to prepare himself for his On the 10th of November, 1724, he was by Certain removed to the Bar of Court of King's Bench Westminster, an Affidavit being made, that he the same John Shepherd mentioned in the Recon Conviction before read, Mr. Justice Powis away Judgment against him, and a Rule was made for Execution on the 16th.

Buch was the unaccountable Fondness this Criminal for Life, and so unwilling was he to lose all pes of preserving it, that he framed in his Mind plutions of cutting the Rope when he should be and in the Cart, thinking thereby to get amongst Crowd, and so into Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, and thence to the Thames. For this Purpose he provided a Knife, which was with great Difficulty sen from him by Mr. Watson who was to attend to Death. Nay, his Hopes were carried even **cond** hanging; for when he spoke to a Person to om he gave what Money he had remaining, out of large Presents he had received from those who the to divert themselves, at Shepherd's Show, or weate-Fair, he most earnestly entreated him, that soon as possible his Body might be taken out of ■ Hearse which was provided for him, put into a arm Bed, and if it were possible, some Blood taken m him, for he was in great Hopes that he might brought to Life again; but if he was not, he dered him to defray the Expenses of his Funeral, and **turn** the Overplus to his poor Mother. sumed his usual Discourse about his Robberies. and in the last Moments of his Life endeavoured to ivert himself from the Thoughts of Death; yet so ncertain and various was he in his Behaviour, that told one whom he had a great Desire to see the **lorning** he died, that he had then a Satisfaction at is Heart, as if he was going to enjoy two hundred bands per Annum.

At the Place of Execution, to which he was coneyed in a Cart with Iron Handcuffs on, he behaved inself very gravely, confessing his robbing Mr. Philips and Mrs. Cook, but denied that Joseph Blake

The Life of Lewis Houssakt, the French a Murderer.

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S there is not any Crime more she human Nature, or more contrary to human and divine than Murder, so there has been few in these last Ye

mitted accompanied with more odd Circuithan that for which this Criminal suffered. Houssart was born at Sedan, a Town in Chain the Kingdom of France. His own Pathat he was bred a Surgeon and qualified Business; however that were, he was here than a Penny Barber, only that he let Bl thereby got a little and not much Money. Sother Circumstances of his Life, my Memoir full enough to assist me in speaking there can say of him is, that while his Wife Anne was living, he married another Woman, and t

muitted. Not long after he was indicted for Bigamy. non this Indictment he, scarce making any Defence, is found guilty; he said thereupon, it was no more en he expected, and that he did not trouble himself preserve so much as his Reputation in this Respect, in the first Place he knew they were resolved to wict him, and in the next he said, where there was • Fault, there was no Shame; and that his first Vife was a Socinian, an irrational Creature, and was stitled to the Advantages of no Nation nor People, reause she was no Christian; and accordingly the cripture says, with such a One have no Conversation, not so much as to eat with them. But an appeal eing lodged against him by Solomon Rondeau, Frother and Heir to Anne his Wife, yet that appearto be defective, it was quashed; and he was harged upon another, whereunto joining Issue upon ix Points, they came to be tried at the Old-Bailey; there the following Circumstances appeared upon be Trial.

First, that at the Time he was at Supper at his new Wife's House, he started on a Sudden, looked ghast and seemed to be very much frightened. A ttle Boy deposed that the Prisoner gave him Money ogo to his own House in a little Court, and fetch he Mother of the deceased Anne Rondeau to a sentleman who would be at such a Place and stay or her. When the Mother returned from that Place and found nobody wanting her, or that had wanted er, she was very much out of humour at the Boy's alling her; but that quickly gave way to the Surrise of finding her Daughter murdered as soon as he entered the Room. This Boy who called her was very young; yet out of a Number of Persons

observed that he was imporent and that the was imporent and that the was imporent and that the trick we make any other Defence, we condemned Hole amongst the rest of talk, he behaved himself in a very idd Mark sted upon it that he was innocent of the talk is Charge, and threw out most exprobinage against the Court that condemned when he was advised to lay aside such passionate Expressions, he said, he was sometimer fully expose British Justice upon to the Old Bailey, and that now since they he his Hands from acting, he would at least I faction in saying what he pleased.

When this Houssart was first apprel appeared to be very much affected with the was continually

would have given leave, attempted to puzzle :00, as to the Doctrines of a future State, and lentical Resurrection of the Body, saying, he not be persuaded of the Truth thereof in a 1 Sense; that when the individual Frame of which he bore about him was once dead, and being Flesh became again Clay, he did not r conceive or believe, that it, after lying in the h, or disposed of otherwise, perhaps for the e of a Thousand Years, should at the last Day canimated by the Soul which possessed it now, become answerable even to eternal Punishment, rimes committed so long ago. It was he said little agreeable to the Notions he entertained of infinite Mercy of God, and therefore he chose r to look upon such Doctrines as Errors received Education, than torment and afflict himself with Terrors which must arise from such a Belief. Mr. Deval after he had answered as well as he I these Objections once, refused to hearken a ad Time to any such Discourses, and was obliged ave Recourse to harsh Language to oblige him In the Meanwhile his Brother came over Holland, on the News of this dreadful Misfor , and went to make him a Visit in the Place of Confinement while under Condemnation, to conwith him on the heavy Weight of his Misfor-Instead of receiving the Kindness of his her in the Manner it deserved. Houssart began ake Light of the Affair, and treated the Death of Wife and his own Confinement in such a Manner, his Brother leaving him abruptly, went back to land more shocked at the Brutality of his Behar, than grieved for the Misfortune which had llen him.

ticularly, when the Sparks flew quickly on Charcoal Fire: he said to Shepherd, see, so there were so many Bullets that might beat the down about our Ears, and then I might Samson.

It was near a Month before he was call receive Sentence, after which he made no saying, that since they had found him guilty o cutting, they should not lie, he would ver Judgment by cutting his own Throat, upo when some who were in the same sad Schimself, objected to him how great a Crit Murder was: he immediately made Answas satisfied it was no Crime at all, and u he tell to arguing in favour of the Mortalit Soul, as if certain that it died with the B endeavouring to cover his Opinions with false on that Text in Genesis, where it is said, the breathed into Man a living Soul, from who would have inferred, that when a Man ceased

ght by the Parsons? that the Devil is a real ing? that our good God punishes Souls for ever lever? that Hell is full of Flames from material re; and that this Body of mine shall feel it? Well, may believe it if you please, but it is so with me to I cannot.

Sometimes, however, he would lay aside the Scepal Opinions for a time, talk in another strain, and pear mightily concerned at the Misfortunes he had twn upon his second Wife and Child; he would an speak of Providence, and the Decrees of God, the much seeming Submission, would own that he deen guilty of many and grievous Offences, say, the Punishment of God was just, and desired the reyers of the Minister of the Place, and those that we about him.

When he reflected on the Grief it would give his ther, near ninety Years old, to hear of his Misfories, and that his Son should be shamefully executed the Murder of his Wife; he was seen to shed ars, and to appear very much afflicted, but as soon these Thoughts were a little out of his Head, he umed his former Temper, and was continually ing Questions in relation to the Truth of the spel Dispensation, and the Doctrines therein taught Rewards and Punishments after this Life. Frenchman, and not perfectly versed in our Lanage, a minister of the reformed Church of that ation was prevailed upon to attend him. Houssart eived him with tolerable Civility, seemed pleased it he should pray by him, but industriously ved all Discourses of his Guilt, and even fell t into violent Passions if a Confession was pressed on him as a Duty. In this strange way he conhe heard that also seemingly with much Ca when he was asked immediately after to unl his Conscience in Respect of the Death of hi he not only refused it, but also expressed a zi dignation, that he should be tormented (as he it) to confess a Thing of which he was not In the Evening of that Day the Foreign ! and he whose Duty it was to attend him, both upon him at Night in order to Discourse wi on those strange Notions he had of the Mor the Soul, and a total Cessation of Being at Life. But when they came to speak to him Purpose, he said, they might spare themsel. Arguments upon that Head, for he believed a C a Resurrection as firmly as they did. discoursed to him of the Nature of a suffici pentance, and of the Duty incumbent upon confess that great Crime for which he was cond and thereby give Glory unto God. He fell

: was to apply for a Reprieve; but finding it e Relations of his deceased Wife from whom to expect it, he laid aside all those Hopes, as ing it rightly a Thing impossible to prevail 'eople to spare his Life, who had almost undone lves in Prosecuting him. In the Morning of ay of Execution he was very much disturbed g refused the Sacrament, which as the Minister m, could not be given him by the Canon with-Confession. Yet this did not prevail; he said, ld die then without receiving it, as he had before red a French Minister, who said, Lewis Housnce you are condemned on full Evidence, and I Reason but to believe you guilty, I must, as a lastor inform you, that if you persist in this , and Die without Confession, you can look for r but to be D-; to which Houssart replied, ist look for Damnation to yourself, for judging ilty, when you know nothing of the Matter, onfused frame of Mind he continued in, until ered the Cart for his Execution, persisting all ay he went in like Declaration of Innocence, sometimes intermixed with short Prayers to forgive his manifold Sins and Offences. the Place of Execution he turned very pale ew very sick. The Ministers told him, they not pray by him, unless he would confess the r for which he died. He said, he was very or that, but if they would not pray by him he sot help it, he would not confess what he was ignorant of; he persisted even at the Moment g tied up, and when such Exhortations were epeated, he said, Pray do not torment me, Pray oubling of me; I tell you I will not make myGhost; without any private Prayer when left or calling upon God or Christ to receive his! He delivered, however, a Paper, the Copy of follows, to the Minister of Newgate, from when Readers will receive a more exact Idea of the from this his Draught of himself, than from an ture I can draw.

## The Paper delivered by Lewis Houssart at his I

I, Lewis Houssart, am forty Years old, am born in Sedan a Town in Campaigne, near Boull I have left France above fourteen Years. I wa prenticed to a Surgeon at Amsterdam, and Examination was allowed by the College to be qu for that Business. I intended to go on board as Surgeon; but I could never have my Hea



## The Life of Charles Towers, a Minter in Wapping.

OTWITHSTANDING it must be apparent, even to an ordinary Understanding, that the Law must be executed, both in civil and criminal Cases, and that without a Execution those who live under its Protection ıld be unsafe, yet it happens so, that those who the Smart of its Judgment, though drawn upon n by their own Misdeeds, Follies, or Misfortunes, ch the Law of Man cannot remedy or prevent, always clamouring against its supposed Severity, making dreadful Complaints of the Hardships r from thence sustain. This Disposition hath aged Numbers under these unhappy Circumices to attempt screening themselves from the our of the Laws by sheltering in certain Places, ere by virtue of their own Authority, or rather cessities, they set up a Right of Exemption and eavour to establish a Power of preserving those > live within certain limits from being prosecuted ording to the usual Course of the Law. Ancily indeed, there were several Sanctuaries which ended on the Roman Catholic Religion, and ch were of course destroyed when Popery was en away by Law. However those who had ltered themselves in them, kept up such Exemp-L and by Force withstood whenever civil Officers ampted to execute Process for Debt, and that so orously, that at Length they seemed to have es-

tablished by Prescription what was directly a And these pretended privileged Place creased at last to such a Degree, that the L ture in the Ninth Year of King William obliged to make Provision by a Clause in a of Parliament, requiring the Sheriffs of London dlesex, and Surrey, the head Bailiff of the Liberty, or the Bailiff of Surrey, under the of one hundred Pounds, to execute with the tance of the posse Comitatus any Writ or II directed to them, for seizing any Person with pretended privileged Places; such as White-. the Savoy, Salisbury-Court, Ram-Alley, Court, Fuller's-Rents, Baldwin's Gardens, Mo Close or the Minories, Mint, Clink, or Dead Place, at the same Time ordering Assistan executing the Law, to the Sheriff or other Pe endeavouring to apprehend any Person or in such Places as aforesaid, with very great P

: King, the *Mint*, as it was commonly called, tated in the Parish of St. George's, Southwark, the County of Surrey, was taken away, and the nishment of Transportation, and even Death inted upon such who should persist in maintaining ir pretended privileges. Yet so far did the Gonment extend its Mercy, as to suffer all those o at the time of passing the Act were actually derers in the Mint, so that they made a just Disery of their Effects, to be discharged from any prisonment of their Persons, for any Debts con-ted before that Time. By this Act of Parliament, Privilege of the Mint was totally taken away destroyed; the Persons who had so many Years ported themselves therein were dissipated and Many of them getting again into Debt, associating themselves with other Persons in same Condition, they with unparalleled Impuce, attempted to set up towards Wapping a new ileged Jurisdiction under the Title of the Seven ies of Refuge, and in this Attempt were much furred and directed by one Major Santloe, formerly istice of the Peace; but being turned out of Comsion, he came first a Shelterer here, and afterds a Prisoner in the Fleet. But these People le an addition to those Laws which had formerly n established in such illegal Sanctuaries, for they vided large Books in which they entered the mes of Persons who entered into their Associa-, swearing to defend one another against all liffs and such like; in Consequence of which, very often rescued Prisoners out of Custody, or n entered the Houses of Officers for that purpose. longst the Number of these unhappy People who,

by protecting themselves against the kments of the Law, involved themselves Difficulties, and at last drew on the gr most heavy Sentence which it could Prone him we now speak of.

Charles Towers was a Person whose Circ had been for many Years bad; and in orc trieve them he had turned Gamester. For or two it seems he engaged for the Payment considerable Debt for a Friend, who not at his Time, Towers was obliged to fly for into the Old Mint, then in Existence; but obliged soon after to quit that, he went into t which was just then setting up, and who Shelterers took upon them to act more licer and with greater Outrages towards the Office Justice, than the People in any other Placedone. Particularly they erected which a Person chosen

caring their Clothes off their Backs, and even en-

One West, who had got amongst them, being House by Wapping Wall, the Shelterers in the New Mint no sooner heard thereof, but assembling on a Sunday Morning in a great Number, with Guns, Swords, Staves, and other offensive Weapons, they went to the House of said John Errington, and there terrifying and affrighting the Persons in the House. rescued John West, pursuant as they said to their Oaths, he being registered as a protected Person in their Books of the Seven Cities of Refuge. Expedition Charles Towers was very forward, being dressed with only a Blue-Pea-Jacket, without Hat, Wig, or Shirt, with a large Stick like a Quarter-Staff in his Hand, his Face and Breast being so blackened that it appeared to be done with Soot and Grease. contrary to the Statute made against those called Waltham Blacks, and done after the first Day of June, 1723, when that Statute took Place.

Upon an Indictment for this, the Fact being very fully and clearly proved, the Jury, notwithstanding his Defence, which was, that he was no more disguised than his Necessity obliged him to be, not having wherewith to provide himself Clothes, and his Face perhaps dirty and daubed with Mud, found him Guilty, and he thereupon received Sentence of Death.

Before the Execution of that Sentence, he insisted strenuously on his Innocence as to the Point on which he was found Guilty and Condemned, viz., having his Face blacked and disguised within the Intent and

Meaning of the Statute; but he readily acknowledged

that he had been often present and assisted at such Mock Courts of Justices as were held in the New Mint, though he absolutely denied sitting as Judge, when one Mr. Westwood, a Bailiff, was most abominably abused, by an order of that pretended Court He seemed fully sensible of the Ills and Injuries he had committed, by being concerned amongst such People, but often said that he thought the Bailiffs had sufficiently revenged themselves by the cruel treatment they had, used the riotous Persons with, when they fell within their Power; particularly since they hacked and chopped a Carpenter's right Arm in such a manner, that it was obliged to be cut off; had abused others in so terrible a Degree, that they were not able to Work or do anything for their Living he himself having received several large Cuts over the Head, which though received several Weeks be fore, yet were in a very bad Condition at the time of his Death.

As to Disguises, he constantly averred they were never practised in the New Mint. He owned they had some Masquerades amongst them, to which himself amongst others had gone in the Dress of a Millor, and his Face all covered with White, but as to any blacking or other means to prevent his Face being known when he rescued West, he had none but on the Contrary, was in his usual Habit, as all the Rest were that accompanied him. He framed as well as he could, a Petition for Mercy, setting forth the Circumstances of the Thing, and the Hardship he conceived for suffering upon the bare Construction of an Act of Parliament; he set forth likewise the miserable Condition of his Wife and two Children already, she being also big of a Third. This Po

on she presented to his Majesty at the Council tumber Door, but the Necessity there was of preting such Combinations for obstructing Justice, dered it of none Effect. Upon her return, and ters being acquainted with the Event, he said, he contented, that he went willingly into a Land of let, from a World so troublesome and so torting as this had been to him; then he kneeled in and prayed with great Fervency and Devotion, it which he appeared very composed and shewed Rage against the Prosecutor and Witnesses who brought on his Death, as is too often the Case in Men in his miserable Condition.

In the Day appointed for his Execution, he was ried in a Cart to a Gallows whereon he was to er in Wapping. The Crowd, which is not comon such Occasions, Lamenting him, and pouring in showers of Tears, he himself behaving with at Calmness and Intrepidity. After Prayers had n said, he stood up in the Cart, and turning tods the People, professed his Innocence in being Disguise at the time of rescuing Mr. West, with strongest Asseverations; said, that it was Capt. kland and not himself, who sat as Judge upon . Jones the Bailiff, though as he complained, he had ill-used while he remained a Prisoner upon that To this he added, that for the Robberies and efts with which he was charged, they were Falsities, he was a dying Man. Money indeed he said, might shaken out of the Breeches Pockets of the Bailiff n he was ditched, but that whether it was or was so, he was no Judge, for he never saw any of it. at as to any design of breaking open Sir Isaac liard's House he was innocent of that also; in fine,

he owned that the Judgment of God was exceeding just, for the many Offences he committed; but that the Sentence of the Law was too severe, because (as he understood it) he had done Nothing culpable within the Intent of the Statute on which he died. After this he inveighed for some time against Bailiffs, and then crying with Vehemency to God to receive his Spirit, he gave up the Ghost, on the 4th

of January, 1724-5.

However, the Death of Towers might prevent Persons committing such Facts as breaking open the Houses of Bailiffs, and setting Prisoners at Liberty: yet it did not quite stifle or destroy those Attempts which necessitous People made for screening themselves from public Justice, insomuch that the Go vernment on frequent Complaints were obliged at last to cause a Bill to be brought into Parliament for the preventing such Attempts for the Future, when upon in the 11th Year of the late King it passed into a Law to this Effect, That if any Number of Persons not less than Three, associate themselves legether in the Hamlet of Wapping, Stepney, or in any other Place within the Bills of Mortality, in Order to shelter themselves from their Debts, after Complaint made thereof, by presentment of a Grand Jury, and should obstruct any Officer legally empowered and in thorized in the Execution of any Writ or Warrant against any Person whatsoever, and in such obstruct ing or hindering should hurt, wound, or injure any Person; then any Offender convicted of such Offina should suffer as a Felon, and be transported for sw Years in like Manner as other Persons are so to victor. And it is further enacted by the same Law. That upon application made to the Judge of an

Sourt, out of which the Writs therein mentioned are sound, the aforesaid Judge, if he see proper, may runt a Warrant directly to the Sheriff, or other proper person to raise the Posse comitatus, where there is any Probability of Resistance; and if in the Execution of such Warrant any Disturbance should happen, and a Rescue be made, then the Persons assisting in such Rescue, or who harbour or conceal the Persons so rescued shall be transported for seven Years in like Manner as if convicted of Felony; but all Indictments upon this Statute, are to be commenced in six Months after the Fact committed.



The Life of THOMAS ANDERSON, a Scotch Thief.

MONGST a Multitude of Tragical Adventures it is with some Satisfaction that I mention the Life of a Person who was of the Number of those few, which take warn-

ing in Time, and having once felt the Rod of Affliction, fear it ever afterwards. Thomas Anderson, was the Son of reputable Parents in the City of Aberdeen in Scotland. His Father was of the Number of those unhappy People who went over to Darien when the Scots made their Settlement there, in the Reign of the late King William. His Son Thomas being left under the Care of his Mother then a Widow, his Education thus suffered, and he was put Apprentice to a Glazier, although his Father had been a Man of some Fashion, and the Boy always educated with Hopes of living genteelly; however he is not the first that has been deceived, though he

took it so to heart, that at his first going to his I ter 1% Grief was so great as had very nigh ki Lim. He continued however with his Master: Years and then making bold with about nine Gain of his, and thirteen of his Mother's; he product Horse, and made the greatest speed he could Edinburgh. Tom was sensible enough he should? pursued, and hearing of a Ship ready to sail int Leith for London, he went on board it and in in Days time having a fair Wind they arrived in the Recer of Thomes. Time had the Precaution, as sea as he got on Shore, to take a Lodging in a life Street near Bur-Street, in Wafping. There he sa his Things; and his Stock being now dwindled to twelve Guineas, he put two of them in his Fob, with his Mother's old Gold Watch, which he had likewise brought along with him, and then went out to s the Town. He had not walked whither he ha

r a considerable Time spent in Parley, it was at agreed that he should pass for her Husband ly come from Sea; and this being agreed on, the dlady was called up, and the Story told in Form. : Name the Woman assumed was that of Johnand Tom consequently was obliged to go by the e; so after Compliments expressed on all Sides his safe Return, a Supper was provided, and about i o'Clock they went to Bed together. Whether thing had been put in the Drink, or whether it was owing to the Quantity he had Drunk, he slept , sound until Eleven o'Clock in the Morning, n he was awakened by a Knocking at the Door, n which getting up to open it, he was surprised inding the Woman gone, and more so at seethe Key thrown under the Door. However, he : it up and opened it, his Landlady then delivered a Letter, which as soon as she was gone he ned, and found it to run in these Terms:

## PEAR SIR.

ou must know that for about three Years I have an unfortunate Woman, that is, have conversed many of your Sex, as I have done with you. I not tell you that you made me a Present of what very you had about you last Night after the Reckon-over the Way at the George was paid. I told Landlady when I went out this Morning, that I going to bring home some Linen for Shirts: you best say so too, and so you may go away without se; for as I owe her above Three Pounds for 'ging,' tis Odds, but as you said last Night you my Husband, she will put you to Trouble, and I think would be hard, for to be sure you have

paid dear enough for your Frolic. I hope you we forgive this Presumption, and I am yours next To you meet me.

JANE JOHNSON.

Tom was not a little chagrined at this Accide especially when he found that not only the Remain of his two Guineas, but also his Mother's old Wat and a Gold Chain and Ring was gone into the B gain. However, he thought it best to take Woman's Word, and so coming down and putting the best air he could, he told his Landlady he hop his Wife would bring the Linen home Time enor to go to Breakfast, and that in the meanwhile would go to the Coffee-House and read the Ne The Woman said, it was very well, and Tom gett to the Water Side, directed them to row to the St nearest to his Lodging by Burr-Street, ruminating the Way he went on the Accident which had befa him. The Rumours of Jonathan Wild, then in

e set out accordingly. About the Middle of Cheapde a well dressed Gentleman came up to him: riend, says he, I have heard you ask five or six cople as I followed you your Way to Burr-Street; am going thither, and so if you'll walk along with it will save you labour of asking farther Questions. om readily accepted the Gentleman's Civility, and on they trudged until they came within twenty ards of the Place, and into Tom's knowledge. oung Man, then says the Stranger, since I have own you the Way home, you must not refuse drinka Pint with me at a Tavern hard by of my Acaintance. No sooner were they entered and sat wn, but a third Person was introduced to their empany, as an Acquaintance of the former. A od Supper was provided, and when they had drank out a Pint of Wine apiece, says the Gentleman so brought him thither to Anderson, you seem an derstanding young Fellow; I fancy your Circumences are not the best; come, if you have a tolerable and any Courage, I'll put you in a Way to live casy as you can wish. Tom pricked up his Ears on this Motion, and told him, that truly as to his reumstances he had guessed very right, and hoped would be so good as to put him into any Road of ing like a Gentleman, ( for to say Truth, Sir, it was that View I left my own Country to come up to ndon). Well spoken, my Lad, says the other, and a Gentleman thou shalt live; but hark ye, are you I acquainted with the Men of Quality Families Aberdeen. Yes, Sir, says he. Well, then, reof the Stranger, do you know none of them who has Son about your Age. Yes, yes, replied Tom, my of 1 \_\_\_ sent his eldest to our Colleges at Aberdeen

to be bred, and he and I are much alike, and not about ten Days' Difference in our Ages. Why then, replie the Spark, it will do; and here's to your Honor Health. Come, from this Time forwards, you are! Honourable Mr. - Son and Heir Apparent the Right Honourable the Lord - To make t Story short, these Sharpers equipped him like t Person they put him upon the Town to be; a lodging him at a Scotch Merchant's House who w in the Secret, with no less than three Footmen all proper Livery to attend him, they in the Space ten Days' time took up Effects upon his Credit to t Amount of a Thousand Pounds. Tom was cunni enough to lay his Hands on a good Diamond Rin two Suits of Clothes, and a handsome Watch; a improving mightily from a Fortnight's Conversation with these Gentlemen, he foresaw the Storm wo quickly begin. The News of his arrival under the

as afraid to be out late, and if he made haste he ould give him a Shilling. When he came thither d had had his two Portmanteaus carried into the in, pretending to be very sick, he went imme-lately up Stairs to Bed, having first ordered a Pint Wine to be burnt, and brought up Stairs, reflecting the Night on the Condition he was in, and the onsequence of the Measures he was taking. He at ngth resolved with himself to abandon his ill Courses once, and try to live honestly in some Plantation the West Indies. These Meditations kept him netty much awake, so that it was late in the Morng before he arose. Having ordered Coffee for his reakfast, he gave the Chamberlain a Shilling to go id fetch the Newspapers, where the first Thing he w was an Account of his own Cheat in the Body the Paper, and an Advertisement with a Reward apprehending him at the End of it. This made m very uneasy, and the rather because he had no othes but those which he had taken up as aforesaid. e ordered the Chamberlain to send for a Tailor, d pretended to be so much indisposed that he could t go out. When the Tailor came, he directed him make him a Riding Suit with all the Expedition could. The Tailor promised it him in two Days' me. The next Day, pretending to be still worse, sent the Chamberlain to take a Place for him in Bristol Coach, which being done, he removed self and his Things early in the Morning to the where it lay, and set out the next Day undisered for Bristol. three Days after his arrival, he met with a

Main bound for the West Indies, with whom having ead for a Passage, they set sail for Famaica; but

a fresh Gale at Sea accidentally damaging their Ru der, they were obliged to come to an Anchor in Ca where the Captain himself and several other Pass gers went on Shore. Anderson accompanied him the Coffee-House, where calling for the Papers the last came in, he had liked to have swooned at I Table on finding himself to be again mentioned have been discovered at Bristol, and to have sail in such a Ship the Day before the Persons car down to apprehend him, in order to his being carn back to London. As soon as he came a little to hi self, he stepped up to the Man of the House a asked him for the Vault, which being shewn him. immediately threw the Paper down, and as soon he came out, finding the Captain ready to go, he companied him with great Satisfaction on low again, where things being set to rights, by the Day at Ten o'Clock, they sailed with a fair W and without any farther cross Accident arrived s at Famaica. Here Tom had the good Luck to p up a Woman with a tolerable Fortune; and in all three Vears after remitted about £300 home to Teweller, who had been defrauded of the Watch Ring, and directed him to pay what was over, deducting his own Debt, to the People who trusted him with other Things, and who upon going off recovered most of them, and by means obtained a tolerable Satisfaction. in the West Indies for about five Years in all, and that Time, by his own Industry acquired a very ha some Fortune of his own, and therewith returned Scotland. I should be very glad if this Story wo incline some People who have got Money in much honester ways, though perhaps less danger

endeavour at extenuating the Crimes they have een guilty of, by making such Reparation as in their lower, by which at once they may atone for their ault and regain their lost Reputation; but I am fraid this Advice may prove both unsuccessful and nseasonable, and therefore shall proceed in my Nartions, as the Course of those Memoirs I have frect me.



The Life of Joseph Picken, a Highwayman.

HERE cannot perhaps be a greater Misfortune to a Man than his having a Woman of ill Principles about him, whether as a Wife or otherwise. Women when they once lay

side Principles either of Modesty or Honesty, become ommonly the most abandoned, and as their Sex enders them capable of seducing, so their Vices empt them often to persuade Men to such Crimes, s otherwise perhaps they would never have thought IT. This was the Case of the Malefactor, the Story of whose Misfortunes we are now to relate. Picken, was the Son of a Tailor in Clerkenwell, who rorked hard at his Employment, and took Pleasure n Nothing but providing for and bringing up his Family. This unhappy Son Foseph was his Darling, and Nothing grieved him so much upon his Deathred as the Fears of what might befall him, being then in Infant of five Years Old. However his Mother, hough a Widow, took so much Care of his Educaion, that he was well enough instructed for the

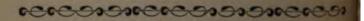
Business she designed him, viz., that of a Vintuer, to which Profession he was bound, at a noted Tavern near Billingsgate. He served his Time very faithfully and with great Approbation, but falling in Love, or to speak more properly, taking a whim of Marriage in his Head, he accepted of a young Woman in the Neighbourhood as his Partner for Life, soon after which, he removed to Windsor, where he took the Tap at a well accustomed Inn, and began the World in a way of ably doing well. However, partly through his own Mismanagement, and partly through the Extravagance of his Wife, he found himself in a little more than a Twelve Months' Time, thirty Pounds in Debt, and he in no likelihood from his Trade of getting Money to pay it. This made him very melancholy, and Nothing added so great Weight to his Load of Affliction, as the Uneasiness he was under at the Misfortunes which might befall his Wife, to whom as yet this fall in his Circumstances was not known.

However, fearing it would be too soon discovered in another way, at last he mentioned it to her, at the same time telling her that she must retrench in her Expenses, for he was now so far from being able to support them, that he could hardly get his Family Bread. Her Mother and she thereupon removed to a Lodging, where by the side of the Bed, poor Picken used to slumber upon the Boards, heavily disconsolate with the Weight of his Misfortunes. One Day after talking of them to his Wife, he said, I am new quite at my Wits End, I have no way left to get anything to support us; what shall I do? Do, answered she why what should a Man do that wants Money, and has any Courage? go upon the Highway! The poor

not knowing how else to gain anything, took lvice, and recollecting a certain Companion of o had once upon a Time offered the same Ext for relieving their joint Misfortunes, Picken oon found him out, and without saying it was fe's Proposal, pretended that his Sorrows had so prevailed upon him, that he was resolved to the Injuries of Fortune, by taking away Somerom those whom she had used better than him. omrade unhappily addicted himself still to his ay of thinking, and instead of dissuading him is Purpose, seemed pleased that he had taken Resolution, and told him, that for his Part he thought Danger rather to be chosen than Want, it while Soldiers hazarded their Lives in War pence a Day, he thought it was Cowardice made i starve, where he had a Chance of getting so nore than those who hazarded as much as they Accordingly *Picken* and his Companion prothemselves that Week with all necessaries for Expedition, and going upon it in the beginning next, set out and had Success, as they called to or three Enterprises, but returning to London End of the Week, they were apprehended for bery committed on one Charles Cooper, on ey-Common; for which they were tried the next s, and both Capitally convicted. the Picken, through fear of Death and want of

ph Picken, through fear of Death and want of saries, fell into a low and languishing State of it, under which, however, he gave all the Signstitence and Sorrow for the Crimes he had comthat could be expected. Yet though he loaded fe with the Weight of all his Crimes, he forty harsh or shocking Reproaches against her,

saying only, that as she had brought him into all the Miseries he now felt, so she had left him to bear the Weight of them alone, without either ever coming was him, or affording him any Assistance. However, in said, he was so well satisfied of the Multitude of his own Sins, and the Need he had of forgiveness from God, that he thought it a small Condition to forgis her, which he did freely from his Heart. In thes Sentiments he took the holy Sacrament, and continued with great Calmness to wait the Execution of his Sentence. In the passage to Execution, and even a the fatal Tree, he behaved himself with Ouietness and Resignation, and though he appeared much less fearful than any of those who died with him, he parted with Life almost as soon as the Cart was draw away. He was about twenty-two years of Age. somewhat more, at the time he suffered, which wa on the 24th of February, 1724-5, much pitied by the Spectators, and much lamented by those that know him.



The Life of THOMAS PACKER, a Highwayman.

HOMAS PACKER, the Companion of the last named Criminal, both in his Crime and in his Punishment, was the Son of very honest and reputable Parents, not far from

Newgate-Street. His Father gave him a competed Education, designing always to put him in a Trade and as soon as he was fit for it, placed him accordingly with a Vintuer at Greenwich. There he served

r some Years, but growing out of Humour with Place, he made continual appeals to his Friends be removed. They, willing and desirous to comply the young Man's Humours, at length after re**eated** Solicitations prevailed with his Master to pasent, and then he was removed to another Tavern **Town**, where he completed his Time; but ever fter being of a rambling Disposition, he was coninually changing Places and never settled. Amongst hose in which he lived, there was a Tavern towards he New Buildings, where he had resided as a Drawer or about Six Weeks. Here he got into the Acmaintance of a Woman, handsome indeed, but of no Fortune and little Reputation. His Affection for this Woman, and the Money he spent on her, was the chief Occasion of those Wants which prevailed upon him to join with Picken in those Attempts which were fatal to them both. It cannot indeed be said that the Woman in any Degree excited him to such Practices; on the contrary, the poor Creature really endeavoured by every Method she could to procure Money for their Support, and did all that in ner lay, while Packer was under his Misfortunes, to prevent the Necessities of this Life from hindering nim in that just Care which was necessary to secure nis Interest in that which was to come. Packer was n himself a Lad of great good Nature, and not without just Principles if he had been well improved; out the rambling Life he had led, and his tender Affection for the before-mentioned Woman, led him nto great Crimes rather than he would see her sustain Want. The Reflection which he conceived his Death would bring upon his Parents, and the Miseries which he dreaded it would draw upon his Wife and Child, seemed to press him heavier than any Ap hensions for himself of his own Sufferings, w from the Time of his Commitment he bore with greatest Patience, and improved to the utmost of As he was sensible there were no Hop remaining in this World, he immediately remove Thoughts, his Wishes and his hopes from th applied himself seriously to his Devotions, and Suffered even the Woman, whom he so much l to interfere or hinder them in any Degree. had been his first Week of Robbing, and his las he had little Confession to make in that Respec acknowledged however the Facts which they done in that Space, and seemed to be heartily tent, ashamed and sorry for his Offences. place of Execution he behaved with the samcency which accompanied him through all th rowful Stations of his sad Condition. He was whether he would say anything to the People, I

The were really committed by us, and consequently the tence under which we suffer is very just; let me Press ye again, that the warnings of our Deaths y not be in vain, but that you will remember our te, and by urging that against your depraved Wishes, event following in our Steps, which is all I have say.

THOMAS PACKER.

He was about twenty years of Age at the time he effered, which was with the before-mentioned Malector at *Tyburn*, much pitied by all the Spectators.



The Life of Thomas Bradley, a Street Robber.

NE must want Humanity and be totally void of that Tenderness which denominates both a Man and a Christian, if we feel not some kind of Pity for those who are brought to a

violent and shameful Death, from a sudden and rash Act, excited either by Necessity, or through the frailty of human Nature, sinking under Misfortune or hurried into Mischief by a sudden Transport of Passion. I am persuaded, therefore, that the greater Part, if not all of my Readers, will feel the same Emotions of Tenderness and Compassion for the miserable Youth of whom I am now going to Speak. Thomas Bradley, was the Son of an Officer in the Custom House at Liverpool. The Father took care of his Education himself, and having qualified him for a seafaring business, in Reading and Writing, placed him therein. He came up accordingly with

the Master of a Vessel to London, where some Misfortunes befalling the said Master, Thomas was turned out of his Employment and left to shift for himself. Want pinched him; he had no Friends, nor anybody to whom he might apply to for Relief, and in the Anguish with which his Sufferings oppressed him, he unfortunately resolved to steal rather than submit to starving or to beg. One Fact he committed, but would never be prevailed on to mention the Time, the Person, or the Place. The Robbery for which he was condemned, was upon a Woman, carrying another Woman's Riding-hood home which she had borrowed and he assaulting her on the Highway took it from her. It was valued at 25s. Upon this he was care tally convicted at the next Sessions at the Old Bailey. He could never be prevailed on by a Person who visited him to write to his Friends to apply for a Pardon; on the contrary, he said, it was his greatest Grief, that notwithstanding all he could do to stifle it the News would reach his Father and break his Hart He was told that such Thoughts were better omitted than suffered to disturb him, when he was on the Point of going to another, and if he repented the roughly, to a better Life. At which he sighed and said, their Reasoning was very right, and he assult comply with it if he could; and from that Time appeared more composed and cheerful, and resigned to his Fate. This Temper he preserved to the Time of his Execution, and died with as much Courage and Penitence as is ever seen in any of those unhappy Persons who suffer at the same Place. At the Time of his Death he was not quite nineteen Years of Age. He died between the last mentioned Malefactor and him whose Life we are next to relate

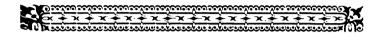


The Life of WILLIAM LIPSAT, a Private Thief.

ILLIAM LIPSAT was the Son of a Person at Dublin in very tolerable Circumstances, which he strained to the utmost to give this Lad an Education, which when he

d acquired, he sent him to an Uncle of his at ockden, Worcestershire, where he lived with more dulgence than even when at home. His Uncle ving no Children, behaved to him with all the inderness of a Parent. However, on some little fference, the Boy having long had an Inclination to this great City of London, he took that Occasion go away from his Uncle, and accordingly came up Town, and was employed in the Service of one r. Kalway, where he had not been long before he eived a Letter from his Father, entreating him to urn to Dublin with all the Speed he was able. nis Letter being soon followed by another, which t only desired, but commanded him, to come back Ireland, he was not troubled at thinking of the wage and going home to his Friends, but he was ry desirous of carrying Money over with him to ike a Figure amongst his Relations, which not owing how to get, he at last bethought himself of aling it from a Place in which he knew it lay. fter several struggles with himself, Vanity prevailed, d he accordingly went and took away the Things, z, 57 Guineas and a Half, 25 Carolus's, 5 Jacobus's, Moidores, six Pieces of Silver, and two Purses valued at twelve Pence. These as he have made his Journey pleasant and his welcome, which was the Reason he took Evidence was very clear and direct agathat the Jury found him guilty without I

From the Time of his Condemnation he died, he neither affected to extenuate or reflect as some are apt to do on the C Prosecutor's Witnesses, or the Court that him. So far from it, he always acknow Justice of his Sentence, seemed grieved Greatness of his Sin, and the Affliction of ment of it would bring upon his Relatio hitherto born the best of Characters, the Failing they were now like to be stigmation most infamous Crimes. However since came now too late, he resolved as much able to keep such Thoughts out of his apply himself to what more nearly con-



The Life of John Hewlet, a Murderer.

HERE are several Facts which have happened in the World, the Circumstances attending which, if we compare them as they are related by one or other, we can hardly

ix in our own Mind any Certainty of Belief concernng them, such an Equality is there in the Weight of he Evidence of one Side and of the other. at the Time it happened, was the Case of the Maleactor before us. John Hewlet, born in Warwickhire, the Son of Richard Hewlet, a Butcher; and hough not bred up with his Father, yet bred to the ame Employment at Leicester, from which malicious People said, he acquired a bloody and barbarous Dis-However, he did not serve his Time out vith his Master, but being a strong sturdy young ellow, and hoping for some extraordinary Prefernent in the Army, he with that View engaged himelf in the First Regiment of Guards during the Reign of the late King William. In the War he ained the Reputation of a very brave but a very ruel and rough Fellow; and therefore though relied n by his Officers, never liked by them. Persons of similar Disposition generally live on good Terms rith one another; Hewlet found out a Corporal one *Blunt*, much of the same Humour with himself, never leased when in Safety, nor afraid though in the nidst of Danger. At the Siege of Namur in Flanders, hese Fellows happened to be both in the Trenches,

when the French made a desperate Sally beat off at last with much Loss, and in fusion that their Pursuers lodged themsel of the Outworks, and had like to have other, in the Attack of which a young C. Regiment in which Blunt served was kille observing it, went to the Commanding ( told him, that the Cadet had ninetcen Pis Pocket, and it was a Shame the French s Why that's true Corporal; said th them. but I don't see at present how we can hel, replied Blunt, give me but Leave to go and Pockets, and I'll answer for bringing the I Why, Fool, said the Colonel, dost thou Place covered with French, who, should a from hence, would pour a whole Shower of upon him? I'll venture that, says Blur will you know the Body? added the Cole afraid we have left a Score besides him

red some time after, of performing such a Service 10 Man in the Army would have undertaken. pened thus: the Engineer who was to set Fire to Train of a Mine, which had been made under a tion of the Enemy's, happened to have drank v hard over Night, and mistaking the Hour, laid Match an Hour sooner than he ought. I immediately as he came out called out aloud. it have you clapped Fire to the Train? nty People in the Mine, who will be all blown up. hould not have been fired till 12 o'Clock. hearing this, ran in with his Sword drawn, and ewith cut off the Train a Moment before it would e given Fire to all the Barrels of Powder that e within, by which he saved the Lives of all the neers who were carrying the Mines still forward. he Time the wild Fire was unseasonably lighted he Engineer. At the Battle of Landau, he had Skull broke by the Blow of the Butt-end of a This occasioned his going through the eration called the *Trepan*, which is performed by Engine not unlike a Coffee-Mill, which being fixed he bruised Part of the Bone, is turned round, and out all the black, till the Edges appear white After this Cure had been performed n him, he never had his Senses in the same mer he had before, but upon the least drinking he into Passions which were but very little removed 1 Madness. He returned into England after the ce of Reswick, and being taken into a Gentleis Service, he there married a Wife, by whom he nine Children. Happy was it for them that they e all dead before his disastrous End. low *Hewlet* came to be employed as a Watchman

a little before his Death, the Papers I hav no Account of, only that he was in that Sta Time of the Death of Joseph Candy, Murder he was indicted, for giving him Bruise on the Head with his Staff. December, 1724, upon full Evidence of Eyethe Jury found him Guilty, he making no fence than great Asseverations of his Inno an obstinate Denial of the Fact. After 1 tion, being visited in the Condemned Ho of showing any Marks of Penitence or Co raved against the Witnesses who had been to destroy him, called them all perjured, a God to inflict some dreadful Judgment Nay, he went so far as to desire that he hin have the executing thereof, wishing tha Death his Apparition might come and to to their Graves. When it was represent how odd this Behaviour was

stied with protesting his Innocence to the People, designing to have one of the Prayer Books which made use of in the Cart, he kissed it as People when they take Oaths, and then again turning to Mob, declared as he was a dying Man, he never ve Candy a blow in his Life. Thus with many aculations he gave way to Fate in an advanced ge at Tyburn, at the same Time with the Maletors last mentioned.



e Lives of James Cammel, and William Marshal, Thieves and Footpads.

AMES CAMMEL was born of Parents in very low Circumstances, and the Misfortunes arising therefrom were much in creased by his Father dying while he was

Infant, and leaving him to the Care of a Widow the lowest Circumstances of Life. The Consences were what might be easily foreseen, for he got what little he had heard in his youngest Years, ering away his Time about *Islington*, *Hoxton*, *orfields*, and such Places, being continually drinkthere, and playing at Cudgels, Skittles, and such there, and playing at Cudgels, Skittles, and such the never applied himself to Labour or honest orking for his Bread, but either got it from his other or a few other Friends, or by Methods of a re scandalous Nature, I mean Pilfering and Stealfrom others, for which, after he had long practised he came at last to an untimely Death. He was a llow of a Froward Disposition, hasty and yet re-

vengeful, and made up of almost all the Vices go to form a Debauchee in low Life. He had a long Acquaintance with the Person that suff with him for their Offences; but what made him pear in the worst Light was, that he had endeave to commit Acts of Cruelty at the time he did Robbery; notwithstanding, he insisted not only he was innocent of the former part of the Of but that he never committed the Robbery a though Marshal his Associate did not deny it. had been together in these Exploits for some and once particularly, coming from Sadlers-i they took from a Gentlewoman a Basket full of ( bed Linen to a very great Value, which offeri sell to a Woman in Monmouth-Street, she prisent for a Constable to apprehend them, which of their Companions who went with them obse he tipped them the Wink to be gone, which the n behind the Seat, and listened with great atten-He perceived the Woman had her Pocket in Hand, and heard her distinctly say, a Rogue not be contented with cutting one Pocket and taking way, but he must cut the other and let it drop at Foot. Well, sure Woman was never so unhappy! n she wiped her Eyes, and laying down her Pocket her, then began to shake her Petticoats, to see if other Pocket had not lodged between them as the ner had done, Marshal took the Opportunity and retly conveyed that away, thinking one Lamentamight serve for both. Upon turning the Pocket , he found only a Thread Paper, a Housewife and rown piece; upon this Crown piece he lived a rtnight at a Mi'k-house, coming twice a Day for k, and hiding himself at Nights in some of the iss Plats, it being Summer; but his Creditor dying, the Person whose Pocket he had picked going Denmark, he came abroad again, and soon after aged with Cammel in the Fact for which they e both hanged. It was committed upon a Man a Woman coming through the Fields from neton, and the Things they took did not amount above thirty Shillings. After they were convicted had received Sentence of Death, Cammel sent the Practice of Picty, the Whole Duty of Man, such other good Books as he thought might st him in the Performance of their Duty. Yet withstanding all the outward Appearance of Renation to the Divine Will, upon the Coming in of erson to the Chapel the Sunday before his Exeion, whom he took to be his Prosecutor, he flew a very great Passion, and expressed his Uneasis that he had no Instrument there to murder him

with, and notwithstanding all that could be said to him to abate his Passion, he continued restless and uneasy until the Person was obliged to withdraw, and then with great Attention applied himself to hear the Prayers and Discourse that was made proper for that Marshal in the meanwhile continued Occasion. very sick, but though he could not attend the Chapel did all that from a true Penitent could be expected In this Condition they both continued until the Time of their Death, when Marshal truly acknowledged the Fact, but Cammel prevaricated about it, and # last peremptorily denied it. They suffered on the 30th of April, 1725, Cammel appearing with an estraordinary Carelessness and Unconcern, desired them to put him out of the World quickly, and was ver angry that they did not do it in less Time.

## 

The Life of JOHN GUY, a Deer-Stealer.

NE would have thought that the numerous Executions which had happened upon the Appearance of those called the Waltham Blacks, and the Severity of that Act of Parliament which their Folly had occasioned, would effectually have prevented any Outrages for the Future, upon either the Forests belonging to the Crown or the Parks of private Gentlemen; but it seems, there were still Fools capable of undertaking such mad Exploits. It is said that Guy, being at public House with a young Woman, whom (as the Country phrase it) was his Sweet-heart, a Discourse

t Supper concerning the Expeditions of the ealers, which Guy's Mistress took occasion to great Admiration of, and to regard them as v Heroes, which had behaved with Courage to win the most obdurate Heart, adding, that very fond of Venison, and she wished she wn some of them. This silly Accident proved the poor Fellow, who engaging with one ord, an old Deer-Stealer, they broke into both and Parks, and carried off abundance of ith Impunity. But the Keepers at last, getting ht a Number of stout young Fellows to their nce, when they were informed by the Keeper the House that Guy and Biddisford intended for Deer, waylaid them. I must inform my that the Method these young Men took in tealing was this: they went into the Park on ometimes with a Cross Bow, and sometimes Couple of Dogs, being armed always however stols for their own Defence. When they had Buck, they trussed him up and put him upon icks and so walked off with them, neither of eing able to procure Horses for such Service. Night that the Keepers were acquainted with ming, they sent to a Neighbouring Gentleman Assistance of two of his Grooms. The Felme about eleven o'Clock at Night, and tying orses in a little Copse, went to the Place where epers had appointed to keep Guard. a little rising Ground, planted with a Starthrough the Avenues of which they could see d them without being discerned themselves. oner therefore had Guy and his Companion the Forest, but suffering them to pass by one

of the Entries of the Grove where they were, immediately issued out upon them, and pursued so closely, that they were within a few Yards of when they entered the Coppice, where the Strangers had left their Horses. They did not so much as to untie them, but cutting the Bi mounted them and rode off as hard as they turning them loose as soon as they were in S and got home secure, because the Keepers cou say they had done anything but walked acro Forest. This Escape of theirs, and some oth the same Nature made them so bold, that no tented with the Deer in Chases and such Place broke into the Paddock of Anthony Duncombe and there killed certain Fallow Deer. One C George, who was the Keeper, and some of his tants hearing the Noise they made, issued or a sharp Fight beginning, the Deer-Stealers began to fly, but a Blunderbuss being fired after vely bring them to the same Fate which he suffered, so inconsiderable a Thing perhaps as a Haunch Venison. Whether these Epistles had the Effect which they were designed, I am not able to say, at this the Papers I have by me inform me of, that Prisoner Guy died with very cheerful Resolution, above twenty-five Years of Age, the same Day ith the Malefactors before mentioned.



The Life of VINCENT DAVIS, a Murderer.

T is an Observation made by some Foreigners, and I am sorry to say there is too

much truth in it, that though the English are perhaps less Jealous than any Nation under the Heavens, yet more Men murder their Wives amongst us than in any other Nation in Europe. Vincent Davis was a Man of no Substance, and who for several Years together had lived in a very ill Correspondence with his Wife, often beating and abusing her until the Neighbours cried out Shame; but he, instead of amending addicted himself still more to such villanous Acts, conversing also with other Women. At last, buying a Knife, he had the Impudence to say, that that Knife should end her, in which he was as good as his Word; for on a sudden Quarrel he stabbed her to the Heart. For

When Davis was first committed, he thought fit to

this Murder he was indicted, and also on the Statute for Stabbing, of both of which on the fullest Proof

he was found guilty.

appear very melancholy and dejected, but when found there was no hopes of Life, he threw off Decency in his Behaviour, and to pass for a Man Courage, showed as much Vehemence of Temper a Madman would have done, rattling and raving every one that came in, saying, it was no Crime kill a Wife, and in all other Expressions he made of, behaved himself more like a Fool or a Man v had lost his Wits, than a Man who had lived so k and creditably in a Neighbourhood as he had do excepting in Relation to his Wife. But he was duced with the Hopes of passing for a bold; daring Fellow, to carry on this Scene as long as could; but when the Death Warrant arrived, all Intrepidity left him, he trembled and shook, never afterwards recovered his Spirits to the time his Death. The Account he gave of the Reason his killing his Wife in so barbarous a manner this, that a Tailor's Servant having kept him

Lan, the Cruelty with which he treated his Wife in r last Moments, the Spleen and Malice with which always spoke of her, and the little Regret he mowed for having imbrued his hands in her Blood. vet had an unaccountable Tenderness for his own erson, and employed the last Days of his Confinetent in Writing many Letters to his Friends, en-reating them to be present at his Execution, in rder to preserve his Body from the Hands of the ingeons, which of all things he dreaded, and in order **p** avoid being Anatomised he affronted the Court at he Old-Bailey, at the Time he received Sentence of Death, intending as he said, to provoke them to hang in Chains, by which means he should escape the Mangling of the Surgeons' Knives, which to him emed ten Thousand times worse than Death itself. Thus confused he passed the last Moments of his ife, and with much ado recollected himself, so as to uffer with some kind of Decency, which he did on ne 30th of April, at the same time with the last ientioned Malefactor.



The Life of MARY HANSON, a Murderer.

MONGST the many Frailties to which our Nature is subject, there is not perhaps a more Dangerous one than the indulging ourselves in ridiculous and provoking Dis-

speak not this with regard to the *Criminal* of whom re are next to treat, but of the Person who in the

midst of his Sins drew upon himself a sudden violent Death by using such silly kind of Spee towards a Woman weak in her Nature, and depr of what little Reason she had by Drink. This Creature flying into an Excess of Passion with Francis Peters, who was some distant Relation to by Marriage, she wounded him suddenly under right Pap with a Knife, before she could be preve by any of the Company, of which Wound her The warm Expressions she had been guilty of bothe Blow, prevailed with the Jury to think she a premeditated Malice, and thereupon found guilty.

Fear of Death, Want of Necessaries, and a na Tenderness of Body, brought on her soon after viction so great a Sickness, that she could not a the Duties of public Devotion, and reduced h the Necessity of catching the little Intervals of which her Distemper allowed her, to beg pard



er receiving the Sacrament, she not only perled this *Mray Hanson* to behave herself as became oman under her unhappy Condition, but also maded two or three other Female Criminals in Place to make the best use of that Mercy which ity of the Government had extended them. ere was a Man suffered to go twice a day to read them, and probably it was he who drew up the per for Mary Hanson, which she left behind her; though it be very agreeable to the Nature of her e, yet it is penned in the Manner not likely to ne from the hands of a poor ignorant Woman. tain it is, however, that she behaved herself with at Calmness and Resolution at the time of her ath, and did not appear at all disturbed at that rry which (as I shall mention in the next Life) pened at the Place of Execution. The Paper she ran in these Words, viz.:-

## Paper left by Mary Hanson, at the Time of her Death.

Though the Poverty of my Parents hindered me n having any great Education, yet I resolve to do know others in my unhappy Circumstances have and by informing the World of the Causes which me to that Crime, for which I so justly suffer, that by shunning it may avoid such a shameful End; I particularly desire all Women to take heed how give Way to Drunkenness, which is a Vice but too mon in this Age. It was that Disorder in which Spirits were, occasioned by the Liquor I had drank, ich hurried me to the committing a Crime, at the oughts of which on any other time my Blood would

have curdled. I hope you will afford me your Pr for my departing Soul, as I offer up mine to Ga none of you may follow me to this fatal Place. H delivered this Paper, she suffered at about Years old.

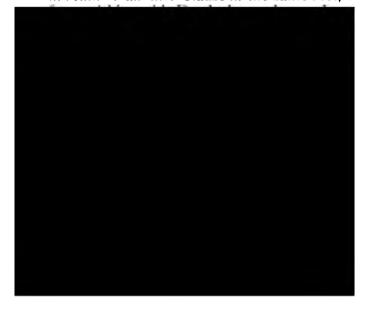


The Life of Bryan Smith, a Threatning Writer.



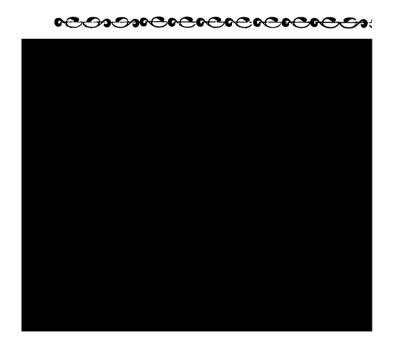
HAVE already observed how that the Black Act was extended for pu Charles Towers, concerned in setting New Mint, who as he affirmed die

for having his Face accidentally dirty at the assaulted the Bailiff's House. I must now in Mind of another Clause in the same Act, a



Bryan Smith, who occasioned this observation, was Irishman of Parts so very mean, as perhaps such ere never met with in one who passed for a rational Seature. Yet this Fellow, forsooth, took it into his Head that he might be able to frighten Baron Secusso, a very rich Jow in the City, out of a con-Siderable Sum of Money, by terrifying him with a Letter: for this Purpose he wrote one indeed in a Style I dare say was never seen before or since. Spelling was a-la-mode de Brogue, and the whole Substance of the Thing filled with Oaths, Curses, Execrations and Threatenings of Murder and Burnif such a Sum of Money was not sent as he in his great Wisdom thought fit to demand. The Man's Management in sending this, and directing how he would have an Answer was of a piece with his Style, and altogether made Discovery no difficult Matter. So that Bryan being apprehended, was at the next Sessions at the Old-Bailey tried and convicted on the Evidence of some of his Countrymen. And when after receiving Sentence, there remained no hopes for him of Favour, to make up a consistent Character he declared himself a Papist, and as is usual with Persons of that Profession, was forbidden by his Priest to go any more to the public Chapel. ever, that Justice may be done him, he appeared as far as outward Circumstances will give us leave to judge very sorry for the Crime he had committed; and having had the Priest with him a considerable Time the Day before his Death, he would needs go to the place of Execution in a Shroud. He repeated as he went along, the Hail Mary and Pater Noster, but there being many Persons to Suffer, and the Executioner thereby put into a Confusion, Smith

observing the hurry slipped the Rope over his He and jumped at once over the Copse of the C amongst the Mob. Had he been wise enough have come in his Clothes, and not in a Shroud, i highly probable he had made his Escape; but white dress rendering him conspicuous even at a tance, the Sheriffs' Officcers were not long be they retook him, and placed him in his former Si tion again. Hope and Fear, Desire of Life, dread of immediate Execution, had occasioned great an Emotion of his Spirits, that he appeare his last Moments in a Confusion not to be describ and departed the World in such an Agony tha was a long time before he died, which was at same Time with the Malefactor before mentic vis., on the 30th of April, 1725.



of great Use to him, in the most miserable of his Life. He rambled about with his Father other until the Age of fourteen. When they he was left to the wide World, with Nothing vide for himself but his Wits, so that he was under Necessity of going into a Gang of s, that passed by that Part of the Country These Gipsies taught him all their he was. of Living; and it happened that the Crew he to were not of the worst sort neither, for they fined themselves rather by the Credulity of ry Folks, than by the ordinary Practices of those f People, stealing of Poultry and robbing es of what Linen People are careless enough to I shall have another and more proper on, to give my Readers the History of this People, who were anciently formidable enough erve a peculiar Act of Parliament, altered and ed in several Reigns for banishing them the om; but to go on with the Story of Ward, he ng this Employment, took occasion when they nto Buckinghamshire, to leave them at a Comby Gerard-Cross, and came up to London. he came here, he was still in the same State, lowing what to do to get Bread. At last he ght himself of the Sea, and prevailed on a n to take him with him a pretty long Voyage. haved himself so well in his Passage, that his took him with him again, and used him very , but he dying, Ward was again put to his though on his Arrival in England he brought n him near thirty Guineas to London. He took Lodging near the Iron Gate at St. Catherine's, king a Walk one Evening on Tower Wharf,

solignag com im Marriage, aimiered her from the of her ming a West without his Approbation trat (josephore populaty) by Wilman I rate has a consecutive in the Heart of he to maries became happy at once. With m Maiamous prevailed in to consent and goin Alex may were there married, and soon retu Si Christian to new Lodgings which We taken, where he had projesed to continue a two and then wait upon the Uncle. Never I in his own Opinion, more harry than Foret in his new Wife, but alast all human happheeding and uncertain; especially when it deany Degree upon a Woman. The very nex ing after their Wedding, Madam prevailed o slip on an old Coat and take a Walk by th which she had shewn him for her Uncle's. no sooner out of Doors, but she gave the some of her Accomplices, who in a Quart-Hour's time helped her to strip the Lodg him in so many Words. that if he did not find Toman, or make them Reparation for their Goods, avoild send him to Newgate; but alas! it was er in Ward's Power to do one nor the other; which the People were as good as their Word, hey sent for a Constable and had him before a ce: there the whole Fact appearing, the Justice larged him, and told them, they must take their adv against him at common Law. Upon this, al took the Advantage and made off; but taking inking to drive away the Sorrows that encomed him, he at last fell into ill Company, and by I was prevailed on to join in doing ill Actions to Money. He had been but a short time at this le, before he committed the Fact for which he

lington was the Road where he generally took a e, and therefore endeavoured to make himself ectly acquainted with many Ways that lead to that Town, which he effected so well, that he escaped ral times from the strictest Pursuits. At last it into his Head, that the safest Way would be to Women, which accordingly he put in Practice, committed abundance of Thefts that Way for Space of six Weeks; particularly on one Mrs. . Tickary of a Gold Ring Value twenty Shillings, soon after Mrs. Elizabeth Barker of a Gold Ring rith Garnets. For these two Facts being appreled, he was committed to New-Prison, where er refusing or not being able to make Discoveries, emained in Custody till the Sessions at the Oldcy, where the Persons swearing positively to his he was after a trivial Defence convicted, and ived Sentence of Death accordingly. As he had no Relations that he knew of, nor so much as one Friend in the World, the Thoughts of Pardon never distracted his Mind a Moment; he applied himself from the Day of his Sentence to a new Preparation for Death, and having in the Midst of all his Troubles accustomed himself to Reading, he was of great Use to his unhappy Companions in reading the Scripture and assisting them in their private Devotions. He made a just use of that Space which the Mercy of the English Law allows to Persons who are to suffer Death for their Crimes to make their Peace with their Creator.

There was but one Person who visited this Offender while under the Sentence of the Law, and he thought that the only Method by which he could do him Ser vice was to save his Life. He therefore proposed to him a very probable Method of escaping, which is Reasons not hard to be guessed at, I shall forber describing. He pressed him so often and made the Practicability of the Thing so plain, that the Criminal at last condescended to make the Experiment, and his Friend promised the next Day to bring him Materials for his Escape. That Night Ward, who began then to be weak in his Limbs, with the Sek ness which had lain upon him ever since he had been in the Prison, fell into a deep Sleep, a Comfort M had not felt since the coming on of his Misfortimes In this Space he dreamed that he was in a very barren sandy Place, which was bounded before him by a deep River, which in the Middle of the Plain partel itself into two Streams, and after having run a considerable Space, united again, having formed at Island within the Branches. On the other Side of the main River, there appeared one of the med

Countries that could be thought of, covered rees full of Ripe Fruit and adorned with, On the other Side in the Island which was , having a large Arm of Water running behind nother smaller before, the Soil appeared sandy ren, like that whereon he stood. While he sing at this Sight, he beheld a Person of a id venerable aspect, in Garb and Appearance hepherd, who asked him twice or thrice. we the meaning of what he there saw, to which ering, No, well then, says the Stranger, I will on this Sight which you see, is just your pre-You have nothing to resolve with yourself, her you will prepare by swimming across this umediately, for ever to possess that beautiful that lies before you, or by attempting the Pasr the narrow Board, which crossing the first the River leads into the Island where you will amidst Briars and Thorns, and must at last t deep Water, before you can enjoy the pleasant you behold on the other Side. This Vision o strong an Impression on the poor Man's that when his Friend came he refused absomake his Escape, but suffered with great of Calmness and true Repentance at Tyburn, venty-seventh Year of his Age.





The Life of JAMES WHITE, a Private Thief.

TUPIDITY, however it may arise, whether from a Natural Imperfection of the rational Faculties, or from want of Education, or from drowning it wholly in bestial and sensual Pleasures, is doubtless one of the highest

sensual Pleasures, is doubtless one of the highest Misfortunes, which can befall any Man whatsoever: for it not only leaves him little better than the Beast which perish, exposed to a thousand Inconveniences against which there is no Guard but that of clear and unbiassed Reason, but it renders him also base and abject, when under Misfortunes, the Sport and Contempt of that wicked and debauched Part of the

e force that might oblige Women to submit st their Wills unto the other.

hile he was a mere Boy, and worked about as ould with anybody who would employ him, he la Way to steal and carry off thirty Pounds' ht of Tobacco, the Property of Mr. Perry, an ent Virginia Merchant, and for which he was at nsuing Assizes at the Old Bailey tried and conl, and thereupon ordered for Transportation, n pursuance of that Sentence sent on board the sport Vessel accordingly. Their Allowance was very poor, such as the Miserable Wretches hardly subsist on, vis., a Pint and a half of Water, and a very small Piece of Salt Meat iem each; but that wherein their greatest Misery sted, was the Hole in which they were locked neath the Deck, where they were tied two and n order to prevent those Dangers which the s Crew often runs, by the Attempts made by is to escape. In this disconsolate Condition he d his time until the Arrival of the Ship in ica, where he met with a Piece of good Luck, aining Liberty may be called good Luck withequiring at the same time a Means to preserve n any Comfort. It happened thus: The Superfalling sick, under the usual Distemper which Strangers at first coming, if they keep not to xactest Rules of Temperance and Forbearance ong Liquors, ran quickly so much in Debt with hysician, that he was obliged immediately to go by doing which, fix Felons became their own ers, of whom Yames White was one. He retired he Woods, and lived there in a very wretched ner for some time, till he met with some Indian

ported, and that for fear of being seized he f the Woods, where he had endured the greatest ships. The Servants pitying his desperate Co relieved him often, without the Knowledge of Mistress until they got him into a Planter's S where though he worked hard he was sure tolerably well. But at length being ordered t Water in large Vessels over the Rocks to th that rode in the Bay underneath it, his Fee thereby so intolerably cut, that he was soon re lame and incapable of doing it any longer. Family thereupon grew weary of keeping him decrepit State he was in, and so for what Scullion-like Labour he was able to do, a Mi a Ship took him on board and carried England.

On his Return hither, he went directly Friends in *Cripplegate* Parish, and told then had befallen him, and how he was driven homelement as much by force as he was hurried. They were too poor to be able to conceal his harmon therefore obliged to go and on Fruit

aking up all such Persons as returned from portation, White amongst the Rest was seized, to the ensuing Sessions at the Old-Bailey conton that Statute, and pleaded only that he was young Man, and if the Court would have so Pity on him as to send him over again, he be satisfied to stay all his Lifetime in America, he Resolution which had been taken to spare who returned back to England, because such his were more bloody and dangerous Rogues my other, and prompted by Despair, apt to ree Officers of Justice, caused him to be put into eath-Warrant.

a before and after receiving Sentence, he not abandoned himself to a stupid heedless Inee, but behaved in so rude and troublesome a er, as occasioned his being complained of by miserable Wretches who were under the same mnation as a greater Grievance to them than ir other Misfortunes put together. He would mes threaten modest Women who came into ble to visit, tease them with obscene Discourse, ter his being Prisoner there committed Acts of tess to the Amazement and Horror of the most I and abandoned Wretches in that dreadful

Being however severely Reprimanded for aing so beastly a Course of Life, when Life was no near being extinguished, he laid the to his own ignorance, and said, if he were better ted he would behave better, but could not bear abused, threatened, and even maltreated by who were in the same State with himself, this Time he addicted himself to attend more ly to religious Discourses than most of the

Rest, and as far as the amazing Dulness of his latellect would give him leave, applied to the Duties of his sad State.

Before his Death he gave many Testimonies of a sincere and unaffected Sorrow for his Crimes, but as he had not the least Notion of the Nature, Efficacy, or Preparation necessary for the Sacrament, it was not given him as is usually done to Malefactors on the Day of their Death. At the Place of Execution he seemed to be surprised and astonished, looked wildly round upon the People, and then asking the Minister who attended him, what he must now do? The Person spoke to instructed him, and shutting his Hands close, cried out with great Vehemence, Lord receive my Soul. His age was about twenty-five at the time he suffered, which was on the 6th Day of November, 1723.

it Motive to excite Compassion, and consequently obtain Mercy, it is made very often a Pretence. Foseph Middleton was the Son of a very poor ough honest labouring Man, in the County of Kent, ar Deptford, who did all that was in his Power to ng up his Children. This unfortunate Son being ten off his Hands by an Uncle, a Gardener, who ought the Boy up to his own Business, and conseently to labour hard enough, which would to an derstanding Person appear no such very great ardship, where a Man had continually been inured it even from his Cradle, and had neither Capacity r the least probability of attaining anything better, such an intolerable thing did it seem to *Middleton*. it he resolved at any rate to be rid of it, and to rchase an easier way of spending his Days. In order to this, he very wisely chose to go on ard a Man of War then bound for the Baltic. He s in himself a stupid clumsy Fellow, and the ficers and Seamen in the Ship treated him so rshly, the fatigue he went through was so great, 1 the Coldness of the Climate so pinching to him, it he who so impatiently wished to be rid of the untry Work, now as earnestly desired to return ereto; and therefore when on the Return of Sir ohn Norris, the Ship he was in was paid off and charged, he was in extasy of Joy thereat, and imdiately went down again to settle hard to Labour, he had done before. Experience having convinced n, that there were much more Hardships sustained one short Ramble, than in a laborious Life. der, as is the common Phrase, to settle in the orld, he married a poor Woman, by whom he had o Children, and thereby made her as unhappy as himself; for what he was able to earn by his Ha falling much short of what was necessary to k House in the Way he lived, this reduced him to s Narrowness of Circumstances, that he was obli as he would have it believed, to take illegal Meth for Support.

His own blockish and dastardly Temper, as it prevented his ever doing Good in any honest V so it as effectually put it out of his Power to accanything considerable by the Rapine he commit for as he wanted Spirit to go into a Place where t was immediate Danger, so his Companions who the Fact while he scouted about to see if anyl was coming, and to give them Notice, when divided the Booty gave him just what they tho fit, and kept the Rest to themselves. He had on in this miserable Way for a considerable Spand yet was able to acquire very little, his Wheing very near as great while he robbed.

m Intelligence, and shared in the Money they

k, the Jury found him guilty.

While he lay under Conviction, he did his utmost deavour to understand what was necessary for him do in order to Salvation; he applied himself with nost Diligence to praying God to instruct and ighten his Understanding, that he might be able improve by his Sufferings and reap a Benefit from Chastisements of his Maker. In this Frame of ad he continued with great Steadiness and Calms till the Time of his Execution, at which he wed some Fear and Confusion, as the Sight of h a Death is apt to create, even in the stoutest l best prepared Breast. This Joseph Middleton he time of his Exit, was in about the fortieth Year his Age.

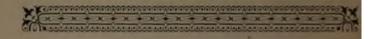


The Life of JOHN PRICE, a Housebreaker.



PROFLIGATE Life naturally terminates in Misery, and according to the Vices which it has most pursued, so are its Punishments suited to it. *Drunkenness* besots the Under-

nding, ruins the Constitution, and leaves those licted to it in the last Stages of Life, in Want and sery, equally destitute of all Necessaries, and inable to procure them. Lewdness and Lust after se Women, enervates both the Vigour of the in and Strength of the Body, induces Weaknesses t anticipate old Age, and afflict the declining Sinwith so many Evils, as makes him a Burden to



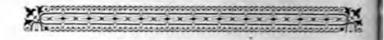
The Life of WILLIAM SPERRY, Footpad and High wayman.

HERE is not anything more extraordinar in the Circumstances of those who from

Life of Rapine and Plunder come to it natural Catastrophe, a violent and ignom nious Death, than that some of them, from a Life Piety and Religion, have on a sudden fallen into 5 opposite a Behaviour, and without any Stumbles i the Road of Virtue, taken as it were a Leap from the Precipice at once. This Malefactor, William Sport was born of Parents in very low Circumstances, wa afforded him and his Brother scarcely any Education until having reached the Age of fourteen Years, ke with his younger Brother before-mentioned, were both decoyed by one of the Agents for the Planta tions, and transported to America, where they were sold for about seven Years. After the Expiration of this Term, William Sperry went to live at Phila delphia, the Capital of Pensylvania, one of the best Plantations the English have in America. It receive its Name from William Pen, the famous Onaker, who first planted it. Here, being chiefly instigated there from the great Piety and unaffected Purity of Moral in which the Inhabitants of that Colony excel the

greater Part of the World besides, Sperry begat with the utmost Industry to endeavour at retrieve his Reading, and the Master with whom he live favouring his Inclinations, was at great Pains and

Te and Sparks, undertook, after having well weighed Attempt, to enter the House of the Duke of k, by moving the Sash, and so plunder it of what to be got. *Cliffe* accordingly, by their Assistance. in at the Window, and afterwards handed out a ak, Hat, and other Things to his Companions, rks and Price, but they were all immediately aprended. Cliffe made an Information by which heovered the whole Fact, and it was fully proved Mr. Bealin that Price when first apprehended, ed that he had been with Cliffe and Sparks. on the whole the Jury found him guilty, upon ch he freely acknowledged the Justice of their dict at the Bar. All the Time he lay under Conion, he behaved himself as a Person convinced of own Unworthiness of Life, and therefore repined at the Justice of that Sentence which condemned to Death, though in his Behaviour before his il, there had appeared much of that rough and terous Disposition usual in Fellows of no Eduon who have long practised such Ways of Living. long before his Death, he laid aside all that ocity of Mind, appearing calm and easy under Weight of his Sufferings, and so much dissatisfied the Trouble he had met with in the World, that ppeared scarce desirous of remaining in it. not able himself to give any Account of his Age, as far as could be guessed from his Looks, he nt be about thirty when executed, which was at same Time with the Malefactor last mentioned, v, whose Information had hanged him, being reved.



The Life of WILLIAM SPERRY, Footpad and Highwayman.

HERE is not anything more extraordinary in the Circumstances of those who from a Life of Rapine and Plunder come to its natural Catastrophe, a violent and ignomi-

nious Death, than that some of them, from a Life of Piety and Religion, have on a sudden fallen into so opposite a Behaviour, and without any Stumbles in the Road of Virtue, taken as it were a Leap from the Precipice at once. This Malefactor, William Sperry, was born of Parents in very low Circumstances, who afforded him and his Brother scarcely any Education, antil having reached the Age of fourteen Very he

me Expense to have him taught Writing. Yet he I not swerve in his Religion, or fall into Quakerism, e predominant Sect here, but went constantly to e Church belonging to the Religion by Law estabhed in England, read several good Books, and plied himself with much Zeal to the Service of Removing from the House of this his kind aster, to that of another Planter, he abated Nothing his Zeal for Devotion, but went constantly from Master's House to the Church at West Chester, ich was near five Miles from his Home. Happeng not long after to have the Advantage of going a Trading Vessel to several Ports in America, he ve himself up with great Pleasure to this new fe, but his Happiness therein, like all other Species human Bliss, very shortly faded; for one Morn-g just as the Day began to dawn, the Vessel in iich he sailed, was boarded, and after a very short ruggle taken, by the famous Lowe the Pirate. verry being a brisk young Lad, Lowe would fain we taken him into his Crew, but the Lad having Il virtuous Principles remaining, earnestly entreated at he might be excused, which on the Score of his ving discovered to Lowe, a mutinous Conspiracy of s Crew, the Generosity of that Pirate was so great, at finding no Offer of his could make any Impreson, he caused him to be set safe on Shore in the ight, on one of the Leeward Islands.

Notwithstanding Sperry did not at that Time comy with the Instigations of the Pirate, yet his Mind is so much poisoned by the Sight of what passed board, that he from that Time had an Itching toirds Plunder, and a Desire of getting Money at an sier Rate than by the Sweat of his Brow. While

these Thoughts were floating in his Head, he was entertained on board one of his Majesty's Men of War, and while he continued in the Service, saw a Pirate Vessel taken, and the Men, being tried before a Court of Admirally in New England, were every one of them executed except five, who manifectly appeared to have been forced into the Pirate's Service. One would have thought this would have totally eradicated all Liking to that Sort of Practice, but it seems it did not. For as soon as Sperry came home to England, and had married a Wife, by which his Inclinations were chained, though he had no Ability to support her, and falling into great Necessities, he either tempted others, or associated himself with certain loose and abandoned young Men; for, as he himself constantly declared, he was not led into evil Practices by the Persuasions of any. However it was, the Facts he committed were many,

e Gentlemen say to the other, there's De Gamester, behind us; he has won at least sixty vincas to-night. Sperry and his Crew had no furer Dispute whether they should rob the Gentlemen Red or no, but resolved to wait the Coming of so h a Prize. It was but a few Minutes before M peared in Sight; they immediately stepped into e Path, two before him, and two behind, and watchg him to the Corner of a Hedge, the two who ere behind him caught him by the Shoulders, turned m round, and hurrying him about ten Yards, pushed m into a dry Ditch, which they had no sooner done, it they all four leaped down upon him. ey began to examine his Pockets. M— thought have talked them out of a stricter Search by prending he had lost a great Deal of Money at Play, d had but fifty Shillings about him, which with a lver Watch and a Crystal Ring he seemed very ady to deliver; and it is very probable these would we been accepted, if they had not had better telligence; but one of the oldest of the Gang periving after turning out all his Pockets, that they uld discover nothing of Value, he began to exert e Style of a Highwayman upon an Examinaon, and addressed the Gamester in these Terms: obody but such a Rogue as you would have given entlemen of our Faculty so much Trouble. Sir, we ve received Advice by good Hands from Bellsize, at you won sixty Guineas to-day at Play; produce em immediately, or we shall take it for granted you we swallowed them, and in such a Case, Sir, I have Instrument ready to give us an immediate Account the Contents of your Stomach. M-, in a eadful Fright, put his Hand under his Arm, and

from thence produced a Green Purse with a fifty-pound Bank-Note, and eighteen Guineas, which they had no sooner taken, than tieing him fast to a Hedge Stake, they ran across the Fields in search of another Booty. They spun out the Time, being a Moonlight Night, until past Eleven, there being so much Company on the Road that they found it impossible to attack without Danger.

As they were returning home, they heard the Noise of a Coach driving very hard, and upon turning about saw it was that of  $Sir\ W$ ——B——, himself in the Box, two Ladies of Pleasure in the Coach, and his Servants a great Way behind. One of them therefore seized the Horse on one Side, and another on the other, but  $Sir\ W$ —— drove so very hard, that the Pull of the Horses brought them both to the Ground, and he at the same Time encouraging them with his Voice and the Smack of his Whip, drove safe off without any Hurt, though they fired two

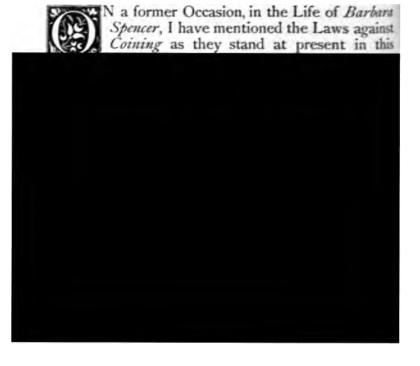
being unwilling to disgrace his Family, rather than take rougher Methods, they had informed him, in order that by his Interposition the Affair might be made up. As soon as they had written this Letter, they dispatched one of their Number to carry it and to deliver it, as if by Mistake, to the young Gentle-This had the desired Effect, for in less man's Wife. than Half-an-hour came the Father, the Wife, and another of her Trustees, who happened to be paying a Visit there when the Letter came. They no sooner entered the Tavern, but hearing the Gentleman's Voice they asked for, they without Ceremony opened the Door, and finding a Woman there, all was believed, and there followed a mighty Uproar. of the Rogues who were best dressed, had slipped into the next Room and called for half a Pint. as if by accident came out at the Noise, and under Pretence of inquiring the Occasion, took the Opportunity of picking the Gentleman's Pockets of twentyfive Guineas, one Gold Watch, and two silver Snuff-Boxes, which it is to be presumed were never missed until after the Affair was over.

The last Robbery Sperry committed was upon one Thom is Golding, not far from Bromley, who not having any Money about him, Sperry endeavoured to make it up by taking all his Clothes; for which being apprehended, at the next Sessions at the Old-Bailey, he was convicted for this Offence, and having no Friends, could not entertain the least Hopes of Pardon. From the Time therefore that he was convicted, and indeed from that of his Commitment, he behaved like a Person on the Brink of another World, ingenuously confessing all his Guilt, and acknowledging readily the Justice of that Sentence by which

he was doomed to Death. His Behaviour was perfectly uniform, and as he never put on an Air of Contempt towards Death, so at its nearest Approach he did not seem exceedingly terrified therewith, but with great Calmness of Mind prepared for his Dissolution. On the Day of his Execution his Countenance seemed rather more cheerful than ordinary, and he left this World with all exterior Signs of true Penitence and Contrition, on Monday, the 24th of May, 1725, at Tyburn, being then about twenty-three Years of Age.



The Life of ROBERT HARPHAM, a Coiner.



at a Cart-load of Guineas had been carried from ence, because those Instruments were so cumbrous to be fetched in that Manner; but the Truth insed was, no great Number of false Guineas had en coined, though the Instruments undoubtedly ere fitted and made use of for that Purpose. Harpum, who well knew what Evidence might be proceed against him, never flattered himself with Hopes ter he came into Newgate, but as he believed he ould die, so he prepared himself for it as well as could.

At his Trial the Evidence against him was very Il and direct. Mr. Pinkney deposed flatly, that the struments produced in Court, and which were sworn be taken from the Prisoner's House, could not rve for any other Use than that of Coining. These struments were an Iron Press of very great Weight, utting Instrument for forming Blanks, an Edging vol for indenting, with two Dies for Guineas, and o Dies for half Guineas. To strengthen this, 'illiam Fordham deposed in Relation to the Priner's Possession, and Mr. Hornbey swore directly his striking an half Guinea in his Presence. *tkley* and Mr. Yardley deposed further that they d flatted very considerable Quantities of a mixed etal for the Prisoner, made up of Brass, Copper, a, sometimes to the Quantity of thirty or forty ounds' Weight at a Time. The Defence he made is weak and trifling, and the Jury after a very short onsideration brought him in guilty of the Indict-He never entertained any Hopes of Pardon, it bent all his Endeavours in making his Peace with Some Persons in the Prison had been very ril to him, and one of them presuming thereon,

asked him wherein the great Secret of his. Coining lay? Mr. Harpham thanked him f Kindnesses he had received of him, but said, should make a very ill Return for the time a him by the Law for Repentance, if he should behind him anything of that Kind which might detriment his Country. Some Instances wer made to him, that he should discover certain F of that same Profession with himself, who were to carry on the same Frauds long after his D Mr. Harpham, notwithstanding the Answer 1 made the other Gentleman, refused to comp this Request, for he said, that the Instrument. would effectually prevent that, and he would a away their Lives and ruin their Families, when sure they were incapacitated from Coining as for the Future. However that he might dis his Conscience as far as he could, he wrote Pathetic Letters to the Persons concerned, ex



## he Life of the Famous JONATHAN WILD, Thief-taker.

S no Person in this Collection ever made so much Noise as he whom we are now speaking of, so never any Man perhaps in any Condition of Life whatever had so vany romantic Stories fathered upon him in his ife or so many fictitious legendary Accounts pubshed of him after his Death. It may seem a low Lind of Affectation to say, that the Memoirs we are ow giving of Jonathan Wild are founded on Cerunty and Fact, and that though they are so founded, ney are yet more extraordinary than any of those abulous Relations pushed into the World to get a enny at the time of his Death—a proper Season or vending such Forgeries, the Public looking with much Attention on his Catastrophe, and greedily atching up whatever pretended to give an Account his Actions. But to go on with the History in its roper Order.

Jonathan Wild was the Son of Persons in a mean nd low State of Life, yet for all that I have ever eard of them both honest and industrious. Their amily consisted of three Sons and two Daughters, rhom their Father and Mother maintained and eduated in the best Manner they could from their joint abours, he as Carpenter, and she by selling Fruit in Volcerhampton Market, in Staffordshire, which in ture Ages may perhaps become famous, as the

Birthplace of the celebrated Mr. Jonathan Will He was the eldest of the Sons, and received as goo an Education as his Father's Circumstances would allow him, being taught at the Free-School to rea and write, to both of which having attained to tolerable Degree, he was put out an Apprentice to Buckle-Maker in Birmingham. He served his Tim with much Fidelity, and came up to Town in the Service of a Gentleman of the long Robe, about the Year 1704, or perhaps a little later; but he, not likin his Service, or his Master not altogether so w pleased with him, he quitted it and retired again his old Employment in the Country, where he call tinued to work diligently for some Time. last, growing sick of Labour, and still entertaining Desire of tasting the Pleasures of London, he can hither a second Time, and worked Journey-work the Trade to which he was bred. This not produce Money enough to support the Expenses Fonathan Love of Pleasure threw him into, he got pretty deep in Debt, and some of his Creditors not being ender with altogether as much Patience as his Circumstance required, he was suddenly arrested, and thrown in Wood-Street Compter. Having no Friends to anything for him, and having very little in his Pock when this Misfortune happened, he lived very hard there, scarcely getting Bread enough to support hi from the Charity allowed to Prisoners, and what litt Services he could render to Prisoners of the bett Sort in the Gaol. However, as no Man wanted A dress less than Jonathan, so nobody could have a ployed it more properly than he did upon this Od He thereby got so much into the Favour the Keepers, that they quickly permitted him

Iberty of the Gate, as they call it, and he thereby some little Matter for going of Errands. t him above the very Pinch of Want, and that was L but his Fidelity and Industry in these mean Emovments procured him such Esteem amongst those . Power there, that they soon took him into their linistry, and appointed him an Underkeeper to those isorderly Persons who were brought in every Night, nd are called, in their Cant, Rats. Jonathan now ame into a comfortable Subsistence, having learnt ow to get Money of such People by putting them to the Road of getting Liberty for themselves. But there, says my Author, he met with a Lady who ras confined on the Score of such Practices very ften, and who went by the Name of Mary Milliner, nd who soon taught him how to gain much greater iums than in this Way of Life, by Methods which e until then never heard of, and will, I am confident, o this Day carry the Charms of Novelty to most of w Readers. Of these, the first she put him upon ras going on what they call the Twang, which is thus ranaged: the Man who is the Confederate goes out rith some noted Woman of the Town, and if she fall ito any Broil, he is to be at a proper Distance, ready come to her Assistance, and by making a sham puarrel, give her an Opportunity of getting off, peraps after she has dived for a Watch or a Purse of uineas, and was in Danger of being caught in the ery Fact. This proved a very successful Employnent to Mr. Wild for a Time. Moll and he therefore esolved to set up together, and for that Purpose ook Lodgings and lived as Man and Wife, notwithtanding Jonathan had a Wife and a Son at Wolverampton, and the fair Lady was married to a

what Manner they disposed of their ill-gotter when they came into their Possession. Wild. always an intriguing Head, set up for a amongst them, and soon became so useful t that though he never went out upon any Lays, yet he got as much or more Money Crimes, than if he had been a Partner wit which upon one Pretence or other he always of He had long ago got rid of that Debt for v had been imprisoned in the Compter, and ha his own Thought projected a new Manner he began in a very little Time to grow weary Milliner, who had been his first Instructor. probably contributed thereto were the Da which he saw himself exposed, by continuing in her Service. However, they parted with ing out, and as he had Occasion to make us pretty often in his new Way of Business. proved very faithful and industrious to hi though she still went on in her old Way. Time, that both this and the remaining Par

Discourse may be intelligible to explain the

i

ssion could do, and there were Multitudes of le ready to help him off, with whatever Effects d got without any more to do; but this Method totally destroyed by an Act passed in the Reign ing William, by which it was made Felony for 'erson to buy Goods stolen, knowing them to be id some Examples having been made on this there were few or no Receivers to be met with. that still carried on the Trade taking exorbitant for their own Profit, and leaving those who had ne Hazard of their Necks in obtaining them the Share in the Plunder. This (as an ingenious or says) had like to have brought the Thieving e to Nought; but Jonathan quickly thought of thod to put things again in Order, and give new to the Practisers in the several Branches of that nt Art and Mystery called Stealing. The Mehe took was this: as soon as any considerable ery was committed, and Jonathan received Inence by whom, he immediately went to the res, and instead of offering to buy the Whole, y part of the Plunder, he only inquired how the y was done, where the Persons lived who were d, and what the Booty consisted in that was away; then pretending to chide them for their edness in doing such Actions, and exhorting to live honestly for the Future, he gave it them 3 Advice, to lodge what they had taken in a r Place which he appointed them, and then prohe would take some Measures for their Secuy getting the People to give them somewhat to them restored again. Having thus wheedled who had committed a Robbery into a Come with his Measures, his next Business was to

divide the Goods into several Parcels, and cause to be sent to different Places, always avoiding t them into his own Hands. Things being in Position, Jonathan, or Mrs. Milliner, went t Persons who were robbed, and after condolin Misfortune, pretended that they had an Acquair with a Broker, to whom certain Goods were bro some of which they suspected to be stolen, and ing that the Person to whom they thus applied been robbed, they said they thought it the D one honest Body to another, to inform them th and to inquire what Goods they were they le order to discover whether those they spoke of the same or no. People who have had such L are always ready after the first Fit of Passion is to hearken to anything that has a Tendency to recovering their Goods. Jonathan, or his Mi therefore, who could either of them play the I

which they had stole; and it must be acknowledged o be a great Benefit to those who were robbed, thus o have their Goods again on a reasonable Premium. *Yonathan* or his Mistress all the while took appaently nothing, their Advantages arising from what hey took out of the Gratuity left with the Broker, nd out of what they had bargained with the Thief o be allowed out of the Money which they had proured him. Such People finding this Advantage in it hus, the Rewards were very near as large as the 'rice is now given by Receivers, since receiving beame so dangerous, and they reaped a certain Security lso by the Bargain. With Respect to Yonathan, he Contrivance placed him in Safety, not only from ll the Laws then in Being, but perhaps would have ecured him as effectually from those that are made ow, if Covetousness had not prevailed with him to ake bolder Steps than these. For in a short Time e began to give himself out for a Person who made : his Business to recover stolen Goods to their right Owners. When he first did this, he acted with so auch Art and Cunning, that he acquired a very great Reputation, not only as an honest Man from those tho dealt with him to procure what they had lost, ut even from People of higher Station, who obsering the Industry with which he prosecuted certain Jalefactors, took him for a Friend of Justice, and as uch afforded him Countenance and Encouragement. Pertain it is, that he brought more Villains to the rallows than perhaps any Man ever did, and conseuently by diminishing their Number, made it much nore safe for Persons to Travel, or even to reside ith Security in their own Houses; and so sensible as Jonathan of that Necessity there was for him to

act in this Manner, that he constantly hung or three of his *Clients* at least in a Twelve that he might keep up that Character to whad attained, and so indefatigable was he in suit of those he endeavoured to apprehend never happened in all his Course of acting, as one single Person escaped him; nor nappear so great a Wonder, if we consider exact Acquaintance he had with their Gathe Haunts they used, put it out of their almost to hide themselves so as to avoid his S

When this Practice of Fonathan's became and the People resorted continually to his I order to hear of the Goods which they had produced not only much Discourse, but sequiries into his Behaviour. Fonathan fores and in order to evade any ill Consequence the follow upon it, put on upon such Occasions a Gravity, and complained of the evil Dispo

Step he took, but trod on Felony, nor a Farthing did he obtain but what deserved the Gallows. great Things there were which contribted to his Preservation, and they were these: the great readiness the Government always shows in detecting Persons guilty of capital Offences; in which Case we know it is common to offer not only Pardon but Rewards **To Persons** guilty, provided they make Discoveries: and this Jonathan was so sensible of, that he did not only screen himself behind this Lenity of the Supreme Power, but made use of it also as a sort of Authority, and behaved himself with a very presuming Air, and taking upon him the Character of a sort of Minister of Justice, which assumed Character of his, however ill founded, proved of great Advantage to him in the Course of his Life. The other Point, which, as I have said, contributed to keep him from any Prosecutions on the Score of these illegal and unwarrantable Actions, was the great Willingness of People who had been robbed to recover their Goods, and who, provided for a small Matter they could regain Things of a considerable Worth, were so far from taking Pains to bring the Offenders to Justice, that they thought the Premium a cheap Price to get off. And thus by the Rigour of the Magistrate, and the Lenity of the Subject, Jonathan claimed constant Employment; and according as wicked Persons behaved, they were either trussed up to satisfy the just Vengeance of the one, or protected and encouraged, that by bringing the Goods they stole, he might be enabled to satisfy the Demands of the other. And thus we see the Policy of a mean and scandalous Thief-Taker, conducted with as much Prudence, Caution, and necessary Courage, as the Measures

taken by even the greatest Persons upon Earth perhaps is there in all History an Instance of a who thus openly dallied with the Laws, and p even with Capital Punishment. As I am persi my Readers will take a Pleasure in the Relat Jonathan's Maxims of Policy, I shall be a little particular in Relation to them than otherwise I: have been, considering that in this Work I c propose to treat of the Actions of a single I but to consider the Villanies committed through the Space of a dozen Years, such especially as reached to public Notice, by bringing the Aut them to the Gallows. But Mr. Wild being of such Eminence, as to value himself in his L on his Superiority to meaner Rogues, so I am to distinguish him, now he is dead, by she greater Compliance, in recording his Histor that of any other Hero in this Way whatsoev

Nor to speak properly was Yanathan or

essness, or the Dexterity of the Thief. lied faithfully with his Instructions, he was a ain Protector on all Occasions, and sometimes nterest enough to procure them Liberty when hended, either in the committing a Robbery, or the Information of one of the Gang; in which Fonathan's usual Pretence was that such a n who was the Man he intended to save, was le of making a larger and more effectual Inforn, for which Purpose Jonathan would somesupply him with Memorandums of his own, hereby establish so well the Credit of his Disv, as scarce ever to fail of producing its Effect. they pretended to become independent, and se his Rules, and endeavour for the Sake of , to vend the Goods they got some other Way ut making Application to Yonathan, or if they out any threatening Speeches against their panions, or grumbled at the Compositions he for them, in such Cases as these, Wild took the Opportunity of talking to them in a new Style, r them, that he was well assured they did very ill and plundered poor honest People, to indulge clees in their Debaucheries, that they would do to think of amending, before the Justice of Country fell upon them; and that after such ting they must not expect any Assistance from in Case they should fall under any Misfor-The next Thing that followed after this Harangue was, they were put into the infor-

Harangue was, they were put into the inforn of some of Jonathan's Creatures; or the resh Fact they committed, and Jonathan was ed to for the Recovery of the Goods, he diately set out to apprehend them, and laboured them in a proper Place. I shall now go or other Observation, 2/2., that in those Steps Business which were most hazardous, Jonatha the People themselves take the first Steps. publishing Advertisements of Things lost, d them to be brought to Mr. Wild, who was emi to receive them, and pay such a Reward as t son that lost them thought fit to offer; and T in this Capacity appeared no otherwise th Person on whose Honour these sort of Peop rely, by which his Assistance became necess retrieving whatever had been pilfered. Afte gone on in this Trade for about ten Years w cess, he began to lay aside much of his Caution, giving way to the natural Vanity Lemper, taking a larger House in the Gre Barder than that in which he formerly lived the Woman, whom he called his Wife, abunc time Things; and keeping open Office for r stolen Goods,appointing Abundance of under to receive Goods, carry Messages to those w Tewels, or other things, whether of great, real or maginary Value. But as his Method of treating those who applied to him for his Assistance has been much misrepresented, I shall next give an exact and impartial Account thereof, that the fabulous History of Jonathan Wild may not be imposed upon Posterity.

In the first Place then, when a Person was introduced to Mr. Wild's Office, it was first hinted to him. that a Crown must be deposited by way of Fee for his Advice; when this was complied with, a large Book was brought out, then the Loser was examined with much Formality as to the Time, Place, and Manner that the Goods became missing, and then the Person was dismissed with a Promise of careful Enquiries being made, and of hearing more concerning them in a Day or two. When this was adjusted. the Persons took their Leave, with great Hopes of being acquainted shortly with the Fruits of Mr. Wild's Industry, and highly satisfied with the methodical Treatment they had met with, when at the Wild had not the bottom this was all Grimace. least Occasion for these Queries, but to amuse the Persons he asked: for he knew beforehand all the Circumstances of the Robbery much better than they did; nay, perhaps had the very Goods in his House when the Folks came first to enquire for them, though for Reasons not hard to guess he made use of all this Formality, before he proceeded to return them. When therefore according to his Appointment the Enquirer came the second Time, *Yonathan* then took care by a new Scene to amuse nim. He was told that Mr. Wild had indeed made

Restitution unless upon better Terms. But 1 standing all this, says Jonathan, if I can but the Speech of him, I don't doubt bringing Reason. At length, after one or two more dances, Mr. Wild gave the definitive Answ provided no Questions were asked, and you much Money to the Porter who brought the might have your Things returned at such a precisely. This was transacted with all outwo pearances of Friendship and honest Intention Side, and with great seeming Frankness and rosity; but when you came to the last Artiwhat Mr. Wild expected for his Trouble. Air of Coldness was put on, and he answer equal Pride and Indifference, that what he purely from a Principle of doing Good. Gratuity for the Trouble he had taken, he totally to yourself, you might do in it what you And even when Money was presented he received it with the same negligent Grace putting you in mind that it was your own ? r the Thief, who took away your Goods, nor rewed them after they were taken; the Method he sued in order to procure you your Things again, s neither dishonest nor illegal, if you will believe

Account of it, and no other than his Account of could be gotten. It was performed after this manr: after having enquired amongst such loose People he acknowledged he had Acquaintance with, and aring that such a Robbery was committed at such Time, and such and such Goods taken, he thereupon d caused it to be intimated to the Thief, that if he id any Regard for his own Safety, he would cause ch and such Goods to be carried to such a Place. Consideration of which, he might reasonably hope ch a Reward, naming a certain Sum, which if it cited the Thief to return the Goods, it did not ereby fix any Guilt or Blame upon Jonathan, and this Description, I fancy my Readers will have a etty clear Idea of the Man's Capacity, as well as his Villainy.

Had Mr. Wild continued satisfied with this Way dealing, in all human Probability he might have ne to his Grave in Peace, without any Apprehenous of Punishment but what he was to meet with a World to come; but he was greedy, and instead keeping constant to this safe Method, came at last take the Goods into his own Custody, giving those at stole them what he thought proper, and then taking such a Bargain with the Loser, as he was le to bring him up to, sending the Porter himself, d taking without Ceremony whatever Money had en given him. But as this happened only in the o last Years of his Life, it is fit I should give you ne Instances of his Behaviour before, and these

not from the Hear-say of the Town, but within Compass of my own Knowledge. A Gentl who dealt in Silks near Covent-Garden, had be a Piece of extraordinary rich Damask, on Pu for the Birth-day Suit of a certain Duke, an Laceman having brought such Trimming a proper for it, the Mercer had made the whole a Parcel, tied it at each End with blue Ril sealed with great Exactness, and placed on on of the Counter, in Expectation of his Grace's Se who he knew was directed to call for it in the Accordingly the Fellow came, but who Mercer went to deliver him the Goods, the Pie gone, and no Account could possibly be had o the Master had been all Day in the Shop, so was no Pretence of charging anything, either the Carelessness or Dishonesty of Servants; a Hour's fretting, therefore, seeing no other Re he even determined to go and communicate his

W me, therefore, in a few Words, if it be in your weer to serve me; if it is, I have thirty Guineas re ready to lay down, but if you expect that I should suce Attendance for a Week or two, I assure you I all not be willing to part with above half the Money. ood Sir, replied Mr. Wild, have a little more Conderation, I am no Thief, Sir, nor no Receiver of clen Goods, so that if you don't think fit to give me Time to enquire, you must even take what Measures When the Mercer found he was like to ou please. re left without any hopes, he began to talk in a nilder Strain, and with abundance of entreaties fell persuading Jonathan to think of some Method to erve him, and that immediately. Wild stepped out Minute or two, as if to the Necessary-House. oon as he came back, he told the Gentleman, it was ot in his Power to serve the Gentleman in such a Iurry, if at all; however, in a Day or two he might e able to give some Answer? The Mercer insisted nat a Day or two would lessen the Value of the ioods one half to him, and Jonathan insisted as eremptorily that it was not in his Power to do anyning sooner. At last a Servant came in a Hurry, nd told Mr. Wild, there was a Gentleman below esired to speak with him. Jonathan bowed and egged the Gentleman's Pardon, told him, he would rait on him in one Minute, and without staying for Reply withdrew, clapped the Door after him. In bout five Minutes he returned with a very smiling countenance; and turning to the Gentleman, said, protest, Sir, you are the luckiest Man I ever knew, I boke to one of my People just now, to go to a House here I know some Lifters resort, and directed him to alk of the Robbery that had been committed in your has had its Effect, and if you go directly fancy you will hear more News of it your I am able to tell you; but pray, Sir, reme thing, that the thirty Guineas was your or you are at Liberty to give them, or let them e which you please, it is nothing to me; but tar Sir, that I have done all for you in my Power the least Expectation of Gratuity. Mercer, confounded in his Mind, and w where this Affair would End; but as he w Southampton Street a Fellow overtook his him on the Shoulder, and delivered him th unopened, told him the Price was twenty the Mercer paid it him directly, and retu Jonathan in half an Hour's time, readily e Abundance of thanks to Mr. Wild for his A: and begged him to accept of the ten Guinea saved him for his Pains. Jonathan told he had saved him Nothing, but supposed that t thought twenty Demand enough, considering were now pretty safe from Prosecution.

n Account of his Justice, Equity, or what else you rill please to call it. It happened thus:

A Lady, whose Husband was out of the Kingdom, nd had sent her Over-Draughts for her Assistance the Amount of between fifteen Hundred and two 'housand Pounds, lost the Pocket-Book in which ney were contained, between Bucklersbury and the Tagpye Ale House in Leadenhall Street, where the Ierchant lived upon whom they were drawn. owever, went to the Gentleman, and he advised her go directly to Mr. Jonathan Wild. Accordingly Tonathan she came, and deposited the Crown, and nswered the Questions he asked her. Jonathan en told her that in an Hour or two's Time possibly ome of his People might hear who it was that had icked her Pocket. The Lady was vehement in her Desire to have it again, and for that Purpose went so ir as to offer a hundred Guineas. Wild upon that, nade Answer, though they are of much greater Value you, Madam, yet they cannot be worth anything like to them; therefore keep your own Counsel, say Nohing in the Hearing of my People, and I will give he best Directions I am able for the Recovery of your votes. In the meanwhile, if you will go to any Tavern near, and endeavour to eat a Bit of Dinner, will bring you an Answer before the Cloth is taken She said she was unacquainted with any louse thereabouts, upon which Mr. Wild named the Raptist Head. The Lady would not be satisfied nless Mr. Wild promised to eat with her; he at last omplied, and she ordered a Fowl and Sausages at he House he had appointed. She waited there about aree Quarters of an hour, when Mr. Wild came over nd told her he had heard News of her Book, deMystery, did as he desired her, and pe Woman in a Scarlet Riding-hood walk twice by Mr. Wild's house, her Curiosity promp go near her, but recollecting she had left upon the Table up Stairs, she went and s up without saying a Word to Jonathan. running down again went towards the Woi red Hood, who was still walking before It seems she had guessed right, for no soor approach towards her but the Woman car. up to her, and presenting her her Pocket sired, she would open it and see that all wa. Lady did so, and answering it was all Woman in the red Riding-Hood said, here little Note for you, Madam, upon which she a little Billet, on the Outside of which wa The Lady, delivered her the Guineas. mediately, adding also a Piece for herse turned with a great deal of Joy to Mr. Will she had got her Book, and would now cat h heartily. When the Things were taken

Torning. Upon this she looked very much consed, but did not speak a Word. Jonathan pereived it, and asked her if she was not well. plerable Health, Sir, answered she, but am amazed hat the Woman took but ten Guineas for the Book, and at the same Time picked my pocket of thirty-Mr. Wild hereupon appeared in as great a Confusion as the Lady, said, he hoped she was not in warnest, but if it were so, begged her not to disturb herself, she would not lose one Farthing. which Jonathan, begging her to sit still, stepped over to his own House, and gave, as may be supposed, necessary Directions; for in less than half an Hour, a little Few (called Abraham) that Wild kept, bolted into the Room, and told him the Woman was taken, and on the Point of going to the Compter. You shall see, Madam, replied Jonathan, turning to the Lady, what exemplary Punishment I'll make of this infamous Woman. Then turning himself to the Jew, Abraham, says he, was the Green Purse of Moncy taken about her; yes, Sir, replied his Agent. O la! then, said the Lady, I'll take the Purse with all my Heart; I would not prosecute the poor Wretch for the World. Would not you so, Madam, replied Wild? Well, then, we will see what's to be done. Upon which he first whispered his Emissary, and then dispatched him. He was no sooner gone, than Jonathan said the Lady would be too late at the Merchant's unless they took Coach; which thereupon they did, and stopped over against the Compter Gate, by Stocks Market. She wondered at all this, but by the Time they had been in a Tavern there a very little Space, back comes Jonathan's Emissary with the green Purse and the Gold in it. She says, Sir, said the

No. Madam, replied Wild, she has sen Cinineas back again, which she received I made suffer any such Practices in Sugar and travelore to give up the A. was a las and as that she had stole; A to a total of the may think of her, of the hand a Specien of your humb. Zeros Sanzo Tao Zazh was so muc who come seed at these unaccountable I Statistic teachers what she did At last teachers with No. 19 July Says she then and the second section of the second section is a second section of the second section Control of the Son Room of the the Ke Commence of the property of 21. Committee of the Commit basic as ambicidadion solve to the service with a continuous time the assume them is the second of the same and

There came a little Boy with Vials to s manner. I in a Basket to the shop of a Surgeon, who was very intimate Acquaintance. It was in the nter, and the Weather Cold, when one Day after had sold the Bottles that were wanted, the Boy nplained he was almost chilled to Death with Cold, I almost starved for want of Victuals. The Surn's Maid, in Compassion to the Child, who was : above nine or ten Years old, took him into the tchen, and gave him a Porringer of Milk and ead, with a Lump or two of Sugar in it. The Boy a little of it, then said, he had enough, gave her a usand Blessings and Thanks, and marched off h a Silver Spoon, and a pair of Forceps of the ne Metal, which lay in the Shop as he passed The Instrument was first missed, and the arch after it occasioned their missing the Spoon; I yet nobody suspected anything of the Boy, ugh they had all seen him in the Kitchen. ntleman of the House, however, having some owledge of Jonathan Wild, and not living far m the Old Bailey, went immediately to him for Advice. Jonathan called for a Bottle of white ne, and ordered it to be mulled. The Gentleman owing the Custom of the House, laid down the own, and was going on to tell him the Manner in ich the Things were missed, but Mr. Wild soon him short, by saying, Sir, step into the next Room Moment; here's a Lady coming hither; you may end upon my doing anything that is in my Power, I presently we will talk the Thing over at Leisure. e Gentleman went into the Room where he was ected, and saw, with no little Wonder, his Forceps Silver Spoon lying upon the Table. He had

hardly taken them up to look at them, before Juna-So. Sir, said he, I suppose you have than entered. no further Occasion for my Assistance; yes, indeed I have, said the Surgeon, there are a great many Servants in our Family, and some of them will certainly be blamed for this Transaction, so that I am under a Necessity of begging another Favour, which is, that you will let me know how they were stolen? The lieve the Thief is not far off, quoth Ionathan, ani you will give me your Word he shall come to no Har: I will produce him immediately. The Gentleman readily condescended to this Proposition, and Mr Wild, stepping out for a Minute or two, brought in the young Vial Merchant in his Hand; here. Sir says Wild, do you know this hopeful Youth ! You answered the Surgeon, but I could never have dream: that a Creature so little as he could have had so much Wickedness in him; however, as I have given you my Word and as I have my Things again, I will not s usually ran, but to support his Credit with the gistrates, he was forced to add Thief-catching to ind every Sessions or two, strung up some of the 1ths of his own bringing up to the Gallows; but rever this did not serve his Turn. An honourable son on the Bench took Notice of his manner of ng, which being become at last notorious, an Act Parliament was passed, levelled directly against h Practices, whereby Persons who took Money the Recovery of stolen Goods, and did actually over such Goods without apprehending the Felon, uld be deemed guilty in the same Degree of env with those who committed the Fact in ing such Goods as were returned. And after ; became Law, the same honourable Person sent 1im to warn him of going on any longer at his old te, for that it was now become a capital Crime, l if he was apprehended for it, he could expect no rcy. Jonathan received the Reproof with Abunde of Thankfulness and Submission, but what was inge, never altered the Manner of his Behaviour the least, but on the Contrary, did it more openly I publicly than ever. Indeed to compensate for s, he seemed to double his Diligence in appreiding Thieves, and brought a vast Number of the st notorious amongst them to the Gallows, even ugh he himself had bred them up in the Art of ieving, and given them both Instructions and Enragement to take that Road ruinous enough in lf, and even by him made fatal. Of these none s so open and apparent a Case as that of Blake, rs Blueskins. This Fellow had from a Child been ler the Tuition of Jonathan, who paid for the ing his Wounds, whilst he was in the Compter,

allowed him three and sixpence a Week for his Subdistence and afforded his Help to get him out there at last. Thet soon after this he abandoned him to his own Conduct in such Matters, and in a short boats called him to be apprehended for breaking even the Howe of Mr. Kneebone which brought him to the Gallows. When the Fellow came to be tried Flan-Galous than indeed vouchsafed to speak to him and revea him that he. Body should be handsomely interred in a good Coffen at he own Expense. This was straigh Comfort and such as by no Means suited with Like skin. The insisted peremptorily upon a Transportation Pardon, which he said he was sure Jonathan had Interest enough to procure for him. But upon Wild's assuring him that he had not, and that it was in vain for him to flatter himself with such Hopes, but that he had better dispose himself to thinking of another Life, in order to which, good Books and such

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wards came to be under Sentence of Death himhe regretted prodigiously the Escape he then e from Death, often wishing that the Knise of the had put an End to his Life, rather than left to linger out his Days till so ignominious a Fate Indeed it was not Blake alone, who had rtained Notions of putting him to Death; he had bliged almost the whole Group of Villains with m he had had concern, and there were Numbers nem who had taken it into their Heads to deprive His Escapes in the apprehending such ons were sometimes very narrow, having received ands in almost every part of his Body, had his ll twice fractured, and his whole Constitution so en by these Accidents, and the great Fatigue he t through, that when he fell under the Misfortunes th brought him to his Death, he was scarcely able and upright, and never in a Condition to go to But we have broken a little into the Thread ur History, and must therefore go back in order ace the Causes which brought on Jonathan's last rentures, and finally his violent Death, which we l now relate in the clearest and concisest Manner the thing will allow; being furnished for that pose, having to personal Experience added the Intelligence that could be procured, and that too Persons the most deserving of Credit.

he Practices of this Criminal, in the Manner we before mentioned, continued long after the Act Parliament, and that in so notorious a Manner at that both the Magistrates in London and Middle-hought themselves obliged by the Duty of their tes to take Notice of him. This occasioned a rant to be granted against him, by a worshipful

great, and Jonathan with his usual Hypocris gued them to this purpose: I wonder, good what it is you would see ' I am a poor hone who have done all I could to serve People w have had the Misfortune to lose their Good Villany of Thicies. I have contributed me any one Man living to bringing the most Day notorious Malefactors to Justice; yet now Malice of my Enemies, you see I am in Cust am going before a Magistrate who I hope wit Justice. Why should you insult me theref don't know that I over injured any of you? entreat you, therefore, as you see me lame in B afflicted in Mind, not to make me more uneas can bear; if I have offended against the Lax punish me, but it gives you no right to use me heard, and unconvicted. The People of the and the Compter Officers by this time, had pro cleared the Place; upon which he began to c himself, and desired them to get a Coach to to for that he was unable to walk. About a

or receiving Money for the restoring stolen Goods, vithout apprehending the Persons by whom they vere stolen. In order to support this Charge, the Prosecutrix, Catherine Stephens, deposed as follows: On the 22nd of Fanuary, two Persons came into my Shop under Pretence of buying some Lace; they were so difficult to please that I had none below would suit them; so leaving my Daughter in the Shop, I stepped up Stairs and brought down another Box. We could not agree about the Price, and so they went away together. In about half an Hour after I missed a Tin Box of Lace that I valued at £50. The same Night, and the next I went to Jonathan Wild's House, but not meeting with him at home, I advertised the Lace that I had lost with a Reward of fifteen Guineas, and no Questions asked; but hearing nothing of it, I went to Jonathan's House again, and then met with him at home. He desired me to give him a Description of the Persons that I suspected, which I did as near as I could; and then he told me, that he would make Enquiry, and bid me call rgain in two or three Days. I did so, and then he said, that he had heard something of my Lace, and expected to know more of the Matter in a very little Time. I came to him again on the Day he was apprehended (I think it was the 15th of February). told him that though I had advertised but fifteen Guineas Reward, yet I would give twenty or twentyfive Guineas, rather than not have my Goods. be in such a Hurry, said Jonathan, I don't know but I may help you to it for less, and if I can I will; the Persons that have it are gone out of Town; I shall set them to quarrelling about it, and then I shall get it the cheaper. On the 10th of March he sent me Word, that if I could come to him in Newgate, and bring ten Guineas in my Pocket, he would help me to the Lace. I went; he desired me to call a Porter, but I not knowing where to find one, he sent a Person who brought one that appeared to be a Ticket-Porter. The Prisoner gave me a Letter, which he said was sent him as a Direction where to go for the Lace but I could not read, and so I delivered it to the Porter; then he desired me to give the Porter the ten Guineas, or else, he said, the Persons that had the Lace would not deliver it. I gave the Porter the Money, he went away and in a little time returned and brought me a Box that was sealed up, but not the same that was lost; I opened it and found all my Lace but one Piece. Now Mr. Wild, says I, what must you have for your Trouble? Not a Farthing says he, not a Farthing for me; I don't do thes things for worldly Interest, but only for the Good of poor People that have met with Misfortunes. As for the Piece of Lace that is missing, I hope to get it je you soon, and I don't know but that I may help we not only to your Money again, but to the Thief, to. and if I can, much good may it do you. And as we are a good Woman and a Widow, and a Christian I desire Nothing of you but your Prayers, and for the I shall be thankful. I have a great many Enemio. and God knows what may be the Consequence of the Imprisonment.

The Fact suggested in the Indictment was undoubtedly fully proved by this Deposition, and though the Fact happened in Newgate, and after his Confinement, yet it still continued as much and as great Crime as if it had been done before; the Law, therefore, condemned him upon it, but if he had even

caped this, there were other Facts of a like Nature **hich** inevitably would have destroyed him; for the st Years of his Life instead of growing more pruent, he undoubtedly became less so. The Blunders Immitted in this Fact, were very little like the chaviour of Jonathan in the first Years in which he arried on this Practice, when nobody behaved with reater Caution; and though he had all along great nemies, yet he conducted his Affairs so, that the aw could not possibly lay hold of him, nor his Exuses be easily detected, even in respect of Honesty tself. When he was brought up to the Bar to receive Sentence, he appeared to be very much dejected, and when the usual Question was proposed to him, What have you to say, why Judgment of Death should not pass upon you? he spoke with a very feeble Voice in the following Terms:

My Lord, I hope I may even in the sad Condition in which I stand, pretend to some little Merit in respect to the Service I have done my Country, in delivering it from some of the greatest Pests with which it was My Lord, I have brought many bold ever troubled. and daring Malefactors to just Punishment, even at the Hazard of my own Life, my Body being covered with Scars I received in these Undertakings. sume, my Lord, to say I have done some Merit, because at the Time the Things were done, they were esteemed meritorious by the Government; and therefore I hope, my Lord, some Compassion may be shown on the Score of those Services. I submit myself wholly to his Majesty's Mercy, and humbly beg a favourable Report of my Case. When Sir William Thomson, now one of the Barons of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, as Recorder of London pronounced Sentence of Death, he spoke particularly to Wild, put him Mind of those Cautions he had had of going on those Practices, rendered Capital by Law, made purpose for preventing that infamous Trade of coming Broker for Felony, and standing in the mid between the Felon and the Person injured, in on to receive a Premium for Redress; and when he h properly stated the Nature and Aggravations of I Crime, he exhorted him to make a better Use that small Portion of Time which the Tenderness the Law of England allowed Sinners for Repentant and desired he would remember this Admonition though he had slighted others. As to the Report he told him he might depend on Justice, and our not to hope for more.

Under Conviction, no Man who appeared up other Occasions to have so much Courage, eshowed so little; he had constantly declined especially to Change under Pretence of Lampace.

urses took up most of the Time between his Sennce and Death, so they occasioned some very useful ectures upon this Head, from the charitable Divines to visited him; but though they would have been great Use in all such Cases for the Future, yet ing pronounced by Word of Mouth only, they are to totally lost. One Letter indeed was written to n by a learned Person on this Head, of which a ppy has been preserved, and it is with very great easure that I give it to my Readers. It runs thus:

## 4 Letter from the Rev. Dr. —, to Mr. WILD, in Newgate.

"I am very sorry that after a Life so spent as urs is notoriously known to have been, you should t, instead of repenting of your former Offences, ntinue to swell their Number even with greater. I ay God it be not the greatest of all Sins, affecting oubts as to a future State, and whether you shall er be brought to answer for your Actions in this fe before a *Tribunal* in that which is to come.

"The Heathers it must be owned, could have no ertainty as to the Immortality of the Soul, because ey had no immediate Revelation; for though the easons which incline us to the Belief of those two ints of future Existence and future Tribulation as strong as any of the other Points in natural eligion; yet as none return from that Land of arkness, or escape from the Shadow of Death, to ing News of what passeth in those Regions whether

Men go, so without a direct Revelation from the lmighty, no positive Knowledge could be had of

Life in the World to come, which is the perly said to be derived to us through Ch who in plain Terms, and with that Autho confounded his Enemies, the Scribes and taught the Doctrine of a final Judgment affording us the Means of Grace, raised in same time the Hopes of Glory.

"The Arguments therefore which migh sufficient unto the Heathers to justify killing selves to avoid what they thought greater they had any Force then, must have totally now; indeed the far greater Number of Ir which History has transmitted to us, show th. Murder even then proceeded from the same as at present, viz., Rage, Despair, and Disa Wise Men in all Ages despised it, as a and despicable Flight from Evils the Soul v Courage and Strength to bear. This h

been said by Philosoph which

nt Life, and if you make use of your Reason, it direct you to turn all your Wishes and Endeatowards attaining Happiness in a future State. then Remains to be examined in Respect of Question is, whether Persons who slay thems can hope for Pardon or Happiness in the Senof that Judge from whom there is no Appeal, whose Sentence, as it surpasses all Understands is it executed immediately.

f we judge only from Reason, it seems that we no Right over a Life which we receive not from lves, or from our Parents, but from the imme-Gift of him who is the *Lord* thereof, and the tain of Being. To take away our own Life, is contradicting as far as we are able the Laws rovidence, and that Disposition which his Wishas been pleased to direct. It is as though we nded to have more Knowledge or more Power he; and as to that Pretence which is usually use of that Life is meant as a Blessing, and therefore when it becomes an Evil, we may if nink fit resign it, it is indeed but mere So-We acknowledge God to be infinite in all ections, and consequently in Wisdom and Power; the latter we receive our Existence in this Life. as to the Measure it depends wholly on the ier; so that if we from the shallow Dictates of leason, contemptuously shorten that Term which pointed us by the Almighty, we thereby cont all his Laws, throw up all Rights to his Pro-, and by the very last Act we are capable of, urselves out of his Protection.

'his I say is the Prospect of the Fruits of Suicide, d on with the Eye only of natural Religion, and

the Opinion of Christians is unanimous in spect, and that Persons who wilfully deprive selves of Life here, involve themselves also in everlasting. As to your particular Case, in you say, it is only making choice of one Death than another, there are also the strongest 1 against it. The Law intends your Death, n for the Punishment of your Crimes, but as an E to deter others. The Law of God, which ha manded that the Magistrates should not b Sword in vain, hath given Power to denour Sentence against you, but that Authority wh would assume, defeats both the Law of the its Intention, and is opposite also unto the God, Add unto all this the Example of our Saviour, who submitted to be hung upon though he had only need of praying to his F have sent him thousands of Angels; yet c the Death of a Thief, that the Will of God. Sentence even of an unrighteous Judge m satisfied.

"Let then the Testimony of your own your Reverence towards God, and the Hope you ought to have in Yesus Christ, determine expect with Patience the Hour of your Diss dispose you to fill up the short Interval wheremains with sincere Repentance, and enable support your Sufferings with such a Christian of Resignation as may purchase for you an Weight of Glory. In the which you shall alwassisted with my Prayers to God."

Jonathan at last pretended to be overcor the Reasons which had been offered to him subject of Self-Murder; but it plainly appeared that this he was a Hypocrite; for the Day before his execution, notwithstanding the Keepers had the trictest Eye on him imaginable, somebody conveyed him a Bottle of liquid Laudanum, of which havag taken a very large Quantity, he hoped it would revent his dying at the Gallows. But as he had ot been sparing in the Dose, so the Largeness of it nade a speedy Alteration, which being perceived y his fellow Prisoners, seeing he could not keep pen his Eyes at the time that Prayers were said to nem as usual in the Condemned Hole, they therepon walked him about, which first made him sweat sceedingly, and then very sick; at last he vomited, nd they continuing still to lead him, he threw the reatest Part of the Laudanum off from his Stomach. e continued notwithstanding that, very drowsy, upid, and unable to do anything but gasp out his reath until it was stopped by the Halter. He went Execution in a Cart, and the People, instead of spressing any kind of Pity or Compassion for him, entinued to throw Stones and Dirt all the Way he ent along, reviling and cursing him to the last, and plainly showing by their Behaviour, how much Blackness and Notoriety of his Crimes had made m abhorred, and how little Tenderness the Eneles of Mankind meet with when overtaken by the and of Justice. When he arrived at Tyburn, havat that Time gathered a little Strength, Nature covering from the Convulsions in which the Laudaand had thrown him, the Executioner told him, he ght take what Time he pleased to prepare for math. He therefore sat down in the Cart for some wall Time, during which the People were so uneasy the Opinion of Christians is unanimous spect, and that Persons who wilfully dep selves of Life here, involve themselves als everlasting. As to your particular Case you say, it is only making choice of one De than another, there are also the stronges against it. The Law intends your Death for the Punishment of your Crimes, but as a to deter others. The Law of God, which manded that the Magistrates should no Sword in vain, hath given Power to den Sentence against you, but that Authority would assume, defeats both the Law of the its Intention, and is opposite also unto the Add unto all this the Example of a Saviour, who submitted to be hung upo though he had only need of praying to his have sent him thousands of Angels; ye the Death of a Thief that the Will of G.

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stroke of Justice with 1 ears, but so tar from it in this Case, that had a Reprieve 1 it is highly questionable whether the Pris ever have been brought back with safety, more likely that as they wounded him dar the Head in his Passage to Tyburn, they knocked him on the Head out-right, if i attempted to have brought him back.

Before I part with Mr. Wild, it is requisiform you in Respect to his Wives, or were called his Wives, concerning whom Noise has been made. His first was a J Woman who contented herself to live hampton, with the Son she had by him, we putting him to any trouble, or endeavouri up to Town to take upon her the Style a Madam Wild, which the last Wife he live with the greatest Affectation. The next thought fit to dignify with the Name of I was the aformentioned Mrs. Milliner, with continued in very great Intimacy after separately, and by her means first care

Let y devout and thoroughly Penitent for all her Sins. is to be hoped such Penitence might merit Forgive-However erroneous the Principles of that **Furch** might be, in the Communion of which she ed, Wild even retained such an Impression of **be** Sanctity of this Woman after her Decease, and • great Veneration for her, that he ordered his Body **be** buried next to hers in Pancras Church Yard, Thich his Friends saw accordingly performed, about wo o'Clock in the Morning after his Execution. The ext of Mr. Wild's Sultanas was Sarah Perrin, Lias Gravstone, who survived him. The next was rudith Nunn, by whom he had a Daughter, who at he Time of his Decease might be about ten Years >1d, both Mother and Daughter being then living. The sixth and last was the no less celebrated Mrs. >r Madam Wild, than he was remarkable by the Style of Wild the Thief-Catcher, or by way of Irony I honest Jonathan. This remarkable Damsel before her first Marriage was known by the Name of Mary Brown, afterwards by that of Mrs. Dean, being Wife to Skull Dean, who was executed about the Year ₹716 for House-breaking. Some malicious People have reported that Jonathan was accessory to the hanging him, merely for the Sake of the Reward, and the Opportunity of taking his Relict, who whatever Regard she might have for her first Husband, is currently reported to have been so much affected with the Misfortunes that happened to the latter, that **she twice attempted to make away with herself, after she** had the News of his being under Sentence; however, by this his last Lady he left no Children, and but two by his three other Wives, who were living at the time of his Decease.

As to the Person of the Man, it was ho the greatest Degree; there was something rem villanous in his Face, which Nature had in more strongly than perhaps she ever did ui He was strong and active, a Fellow digious Boldness and Resolution, which m Pusillanimity shown at his Death more rem In his Lifetime he was not at all shy in ow Profession; but on the Contrary bragged of all Occasions, into which perhaps he was led ridiculous Respect which was paid him, a Meanness of Spirit some Persons of Distincti guilty of in talking to him freely. Common has swelled the Number of Malefactors e through his means, to no less than one hund twenty; certain it is, that they were very nu as well in Reality as in his own Reckoning most remarkable of them were these: White an older Date. It has been said that there was a usiderable Sum of Money due to him for his Share the Apprehension of several Felonies at the very me of his Death, which happened as I have told u at *Tyburn*, on *Monday*, the 24th of *May*, 1725, being then about forty-two Years of Age.



ie Life of JOHN LITTLE, a Housebreaker and Private Thief.

HE Papers which I have in Relation to this Malefactor speak Nothing with Regard to his Parents and Education. The first Thing that I meet with concerning him is his ing at Sea, where he was at the Time my Lord rrington, then Sir George Byng, went up the Mediranean, as also in my Lord Cobham's Expedition Vigo; and such a knack he had of plundering in se Expeditions, that he could never bring himself erwards to thinking it was a Sin to plunder anydy, which wicked Principle he did not fail to put Practice by stealing every Thing he could lay his ands on, when he afterwards went into Sweden in Merchant Ship; and indeed there is too common a se for Men who have been inured to robbing and ltreating an Enemy, now and then to revive the ne Talents at home, and make as free with : Subjects of their own Sovereign as they did with se of the Enemy. Weak Minds sometimes do t really so well apprehend the Difference, but eve under little Apprehension of Sin, provided they can escape the Gallows. And others of Understandings acquire such an Appetite for that they are not afterwards able to lay it that I cannot help observing, that it would prudent for Officers to encourage their Me their Duty against the Enemy from generous of serving their Country, and vindicating its rather than proposing the Hopes of Gain, Reward arising from destroying those Wretches who fall under their Power: but e this, and perhaps too much here. Let us retu to him of whom we are now speaking. came home into England, he fell into ill C particularly that of John Bewle, alias Ha one Belcher, who it is to be supposed first him to look upon robbing as a very entertain ployment, in which they met with abunc Pleasure, and might, with a little Care, avoid

st of the Roads near *London*, and were particularly od Customers to Sadler's Wells, Bellsize, and the **Lest** of the little Places of Junketting and Enternment, which are most frequented in the Neigh-Ourhood of this Metropolis. Their Method upon **uch** Occasions was to observe who was most drunk. and to watch such Persons when they came out. Iffering them to walk a little before them till they ame to a proper Place; then jostling them, and next **Ecking a Quarrel** with them, they fell to fighting, and • Conclusion picked their Pockets, snatched their Lats and Wigs, or took any other Methods that were he most likely to obtain something wherewith to **upport** their Riots in which they indulged every **Vight.** At last finding their Comings in not so large s they expected, they took next to Housebreaking, n which they had somewhat better Luck; but their Expenses continuing still too much for even their arge Booty to supply them, they were continually bushed upon hazarding their Lives, and hardly had **ny** Respite from the Crimes they committed, which, s they grew numerous, made them the more known, and consequently increased the Danger. Those who nake it their Business to apprehend such People vaving had Intelligence of most of them, which is renerally the first Step in the Road to Hyde Park Corner.

It is remarkable that the Observation which most of all shocks Thieves, and convinces them at once to the of the Certainty and Justice of a *Providence* is this, that the Money never thrives with them which they amass by such unrighteous Dealings; that though they thieve continually, they are, notwithstanding that, always in Want, pressed on every Side

petuous Tempers of his Associates, who we tinually defrauding one another in their S the Booty, and then quarrelling, fighting, thre and what not, till Little sometimes at the Ex his own Allotment, reconciled and put them Humour. Nor were his fatal Conjectures Head without Cause; for Bewle, though Litt. declared he had drawn him into such Pract him into an Information he made for the procuring a Pardon. A few Days after L taken into Custody, and at the next Sessions for breaking open the House of one Mr. I taking from thence several Parcels of Good in the Indictment. Upon his Trial the Pr swore to the Loss of his Goods, and Bewle, been a Confederate in the Robbery, gave To also as to the Manner in which they wer Little, as he was conscious of his Guilt, mad poor Defence, pretending that he was utter quainted with this Bewle, hoping that if 1 persuade the Jury to that, the Prosecutor's E

gave him no Encouragement upon the Motion, must be acknowledged, he did not amuse him-

with any vain Expectations.

uring the Time he remained under Conviction, chaved with great Marks of Penitence, assisted tantly at the public Devotions in the Chapel, and ed often and fervently in the Place where he was ined. He made no Scruple of owning the Falseof what he had asserted upon his Trial, and lowledging the Justice of that Sentence which ned him to Death. He seemed to be in very t Concern least his Wife, who was addicted to Practices, should follow him to the same Place; rder to prevent which, as far as it lay in his er, he wrote to her in the most pressing Terms vas able, entreating her to take Notice of that incholy Condition in which he then lay, miserable ugh the Wants under which he suffered, and still e miserable from the Apprehensions of a shameful th, and the Doubt of being plunged also into lasting Torment. Having finished this Letter, began to withdraw as much as possible his ughts from this World, and to fix them wholly re they ought to have been placed throughout Life, praying to God for his Assistance, and eavouring to render himself worthy of it by a ere Repentance. In fine, as he had been enorsly wicked through the Course of his Life, so he extraordinarily penitent throughout the Course is Misfortunes, deeply affected from the Appresions of temporal Punishment, but apparently e afflicted with the Sense of his Sins, and the r of that Punishment which the Justice of Alhty God might inflict upon him; and therefore, to the Day of his Execution, he employed every Moment in crying for Mercy, and with wonderful Piety and Resignation, submitted to that Death which the Law had appointed for his Offences, on the 13th of September, 1725, at Tyburn. As to his own Age that I am not able to say anything of, it not being mentioned in the Papers before me.

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The Life of JOHN PRICE, a Housebreaker and Private Thief.

> MONGST the ordinary kind of People in England Debauchery is so common, and the true Principles of Honesty and a just Life so little understood, that we need on

be surprised at the numerous Sessions we see a often held in a Year at the Old Bailey, and the Mil titudes which in Consequence of them are year executed at Tyburn. Fraud, which is only robbing within the Limits of the Law, is at this Time of Day, especially amongst the common People, the a Sign of Wit, and esteemed as fair a Branch of their Calling as their Labours. Mechanics of a Sorts practice it, without showing any great Concern to hide it, especially from their own Family, in which on the Contrary, they encourage and admire Their Children, instead of being reproved for the first Essays in Dishonesty, are called smart Boy and their Tricks related to Neighbours and Visito as Proofs of their Genius and Spirit. Yet when the Lads proceed in the same Way, after being grown

ey gave him no Encouragement upon the Motion, it must be acknowledged, he did not amuse himf with any vain Expectations.

During the Time he remained under Conviction, behaved with great Marks of Penitence, assisted istantly at the public Devotions in the Chapel, and wed often and fervently in the Place where he was nfined. He made no Scruple of owning the Falseod of what he had asserted upon his Trial, and enowledging the Justice of that Sentence which omed him to Death. He seemed to be in very eat Concern least his Wife, who was addicted to in Practices, should follow him to the same Place; order to prevent which, as far as it lay in his wer, he wrote to her in the most pressing Terms was able, entreating her to take Notice of that lancholy Condition in which he then lay, miserable ough the Wants under which he suffered, and still re miserable from the Apprehensions of a shameful eath, and the Doubt of being plunged also into erlasting Torment. Having finished this Letter, began to withdraw as much as possible his noughts from this World, and to fix them wholly iere they ought to have been placed throughout Life, praying to God for his Assistance, and deavouring to render himself worthy of it by a

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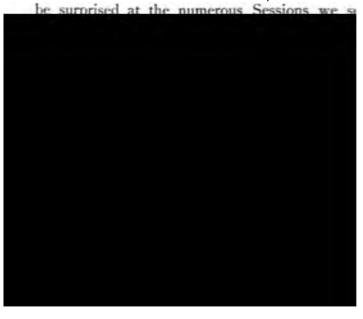
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The Life of JOHN PRICE, a Housebreaker Private Thief.

MONGST the ordinary kind of Peop England Debauchery is so common the true Principles of Honesty and a Life so little understood, that we need



thing too harsh or too severe can be inflicted them, in the Opinion of these very Parents, as ating at Chuck, and filching of Marbles were real Crimes in Children of eight Years old, as g of Handkerchiefs and picking of Pockets in of Thirteen or Fourteen. But with the Vulgar, he Punishment annexed, and not the Crime, s dreaded; and the Commandments against us and Murder would be as readily broke, as against Swearing and Sabbath-breaking, if the Power had not set up a Gallows at the End of John Price, of whom we are now to speak, ery little preserved concerning him in the irs that lie before me; all that I am able to say 1 is that by Employment he was a Sailor, and Course of his Voyages had addicted himself Gratifying such Inclinations, as he had towards or Women, without the least Concern as to onsequences here or hereafter; he said, indeed, alling sick at Oporto in Portugal, and becoming wak, and almost incapable of moving himself, ar of Death gave him Apprehensions of what istice of God might inflict on him through the er and Heinousness of his Sins, which at last so great an Impression on his Mind, that he put Solemn Vow to God, of thorough Repentance and dment, if it should please him to raise him once from that Bed of Sickness, and restore him again former Health. But when he had recovered, te good Inclinations were forgotten, and the xamples he had before his Eyes of his Comis, who according to the Custom in Portugal ed themselves to all sorts of Lewdness and ichery prevailed. He returned like the Dog

to the Vomit, and his last State was worse than his first. On his return into England, he had still a Desire towards the same sensual Enjoyments, was ever coveting Debauches of Drink, accompanied with the Conversation of lewd Women: but caring little for Labour, and finding no honest Employment to support the Expenses into which his Lusts obliged him to run, he therefore abandoned all Thoughts of Honesty at once, and took to Thieving, as the proper Method of supporting him in his Pleasures. this Resolution was once taken, it was no difficult Thing to find Companions to engage with him, Houses to receive him, and Women to caress him; on the contrary, it seemed difficult for him to choose out of the Number offered, and as soon as he had made the Choice, he and his Associates fell immediately to the Practice of that miserable Trade they had chosen. How long they continued to practice it that he had been in the Company of CET and Sparks, the Fary found him Guilty, as they did Cliff also, upon his own Confession. Under Sentence he seemed to have a just Sense of his preceding wicked Life, and was under no small Apprehensions concerning his Repentance, since it was forced and not voluntary. However, the Ordinary having satisfied his Scruples of this Sort, as far as he was able, recommended it to him, without oppressing his Conscience with curious Fears and unnecessary Scruples, to apply himself to Prayer and other Duties of a Dying Man; to which he seemed sufficiently inclined, but complained that James Cliff, who was in the condemned Hole, prevented both him and the rest of the Criminals from their Duty, by extravagant Speeches, wild and profane Expressions, raving after the Woman he had conversed with, and abusing every Body who came near him, which partly arose from the Temper of that unhappy Person, and was also owing to his Indisposition of Body, labouring all the while he lay in the Hole under a high Fever. Another great Misfortune to Price, in the Condition in which he was, consisted in his Incapacity to supply the Want of the Minister's Instructions when from Chapel, through his Incapacity of Reading. ever, he endeavoured to make up for it as well as he could, by attending constantly at Chapel, and not only behaving gravely at Prayers, but listening attentively at Sermon, by which means he constantly brought away a great Part, and sometimes lost very little out of his Memory of what he heard there. In a Word, all the Criminals who were at this time under Sentence (excepting Cliff) seemed perfectly disposed to make a just Use of that time, which the

able Criminal amongst them, to occasion stare whispering when they came to Chapel, a thin were much afraid of, inasmuch as it would ha dered their Devotions and discomposed their At the same time with Price, there lay unde demnation one Woolridge, who was convic entering the House of Elizabeth Jell, in the time, with a felonious Intent to take away the of Daniel Brooks, but it seems he was apprel before he could so much as open the Chest designed to rob. The Thieves in Newgate take upon them to be very learned in the especially in respect to what relates to Evider they had persuaded this unhappy Man that I dence which could be produced against him affect his Life. There is no doubt but his Cor came, therefore, upon him with great Surpri certain it is, that such Practices are of the ut Consequence to those unhappy Malefactors. ever, when he found that Death was inevite by Degrees began to reconcile himself there a a Word, no Temptations to Drink, nor the Desire I pleasing those who vend it, Circumstances which so often induce others in that Condition to be guilty. I strange Enormities, ever had force enough to obtude on them more than was necessary to support if, and to keep up such a Supply of Spirits as mabled them to perform their Duties; from whence happened that the Approach of Death did not flect them with any extraordinary. Fear, but both uffered with Resignation on the same Day with the ormer Criminals at Tyburn.



The Life of Foster Snow, a Murderer.

HERE cannot be anything more dangerous in our Conduct through human Life, than a too ready Compliance with any Inclination of the Mind; whether it be lustful or of an

rascible Nature, either transports us on the least Theck into wicked Extravagancies, which are fatal n their Consequences, and suddenly overwhelm us to the with Shame and Ruin. There is hardly a Page n this work but carries in it Examples which are so nany strong Proofs of the Veracity of this Observation. But with respect to the Criminal we are now speaking of his is yet a more extraordinary Case than any of he Rest; and therefore I shall, in the Course of my Relation, make such Remarks as to me seem most ikely to render his Misfortunes, and my Account of hem, useful to my Readers. Foster Snow, was the son of very honest and reputable Parents, who gave

him an Education suitable to their Station in Life. which was also the same they intended to bring him up to, viz., that of a Gardener, in which Capacity, of as a Butler, he served Abundance of Persons of Quality with an untainted Reputation. About four teen Years before his Death, he married and set up an Ale-house, wherein his Conduct was such that he gained the Esteem and Respect of his Neighbours being a Man who was without any great Vices, except only Passions, in which he too much indulged himself, and whenever he was in Drink, would launch out into unaccountable Extravagancies, both in his Words and Actions. However, it is likely this proceeded in a great Measure from Family Uneasiness which undoubtedly had for a long Time discomposed him before his committing that Murder for which h When sober he might have Wisdom enough to conceal his Resentment, yet when the Fumes Wine had clouded his Reason, he (as it is no unco mon Case) gave vent to his Passion, and treated wo uniform Surliness all who came in his Way. Nowa to the Source of these Domestic Discontents, it apparent from the Papers I have, that they we partly occasioned by family Mismanagement, and partly from the haughty and imprudent Carnages the unfortunate Person who fell by his Hands; in it seems that the Woman whom Snow married, lo a Daughter by a former Husband, and this Daughte she brought home to live with Mr. Snow, who so far from being angry therewith, or treating he with that Coldness which is usual to Fathers in La that on the Contrary, he gave her the sole Director of his House, put everything into her Hands; a was so fond of the young Daughter she had the

reater Tenderness could not have been shown to Child, if she had been his own. It seems that a Ir. Rawlins had found a Way to ingratiate himself **1** th both the Mother and Daughter, but especially e latter, that although his Circumstances were not **≈traordinary**, they gave him very extensive Credit; as he had a Family of Children, they sometimes uffered them to get little Matters about their House, bereby so effectually encouraging them there, that \* last they were never out of it. Mr. Snow it seems bok Umbrage at this, and spared not to tell Mr. Rawlins flatly, he did not desire he should come thither, which was frequently answered by the other, in opprosious and undervaluing Terms, which gave Mr. Snow Uneasiness enough, considering that the Man at the ame Time owed him Money. This Carriage on noth Sides having continued for a pretty While, and proken out in several Instances, it at last made Mr. Snow so uneasy that he could not forbear expressing ais Resentment to his Wife and Family. But it had ittle Effect, they went on still at the same Rate; Mr. Rawlins was frequently at the House, his Chiliren received no less Assistances there than before; and, in short, everything went on in such a Manner that poor Mr. Snow had enough to aggravate the Suspicions he entertained. At last it unfortunately appened that he having got a little more Liquor in nis Head than ordinary, Mr. Rawlins coming into he House, he asked him for his Money, and uppraided him with his Treatment in very harsh Terms, to which the other making no less gross Replies, it cindled such a Resentment in this unfortunate Man, hat after several Threats which sufficiently expressed he Rancour of his Disposition, he snatched up a

Maurino, by giving min with a range a migraof the Breadth of an Inch, and of the D seven Inches, whereby he immediately expin was a second of the indicated on the Samulae is agree as a titral of one also on the Consequents for the same Offense. Upon each of the ments the Environments of Clean that the 72 withstanding some Witnesses which he calle Reputation and which indeed deposed that I very civil, honest, and peaceable Neighbou him guilty on them all and he thereupon i Sentence of Death; in passing which, th Deputy Recenier, Mr. Kain, took particular of the Helnousness of the Crime of Mun expatiated on the Equity of the Divine Law, it was required that he who had shed Man's a Man should his Blood be shed; and from the: Occasion to warn the Prisoner from being into any delusive Hopes of Pardon, since the of his Offence was such as he could not reexpect it from the Reval Brass, which had ecautious of extending Mercy to those who has

re, he began to loathe himself and his own ty, crying out frequently when alone, Oh! ler! Murder! it is the Guilt of that great Sin distracts my Soul. When at Chapel he atd with great Devotion to the Duties of Prayer ervice there; but whenever the Commandments to be repeated, at the Words, Thou shalt do no ler, he would tremble, turn pale, shed Tears, ith a violent Agitation of Spirit, pray to God rdon him that great Offence. To say Truth, any Man seemed to have a truer Sense or a quick Feeling of his Crimes, than this unhappy testified during his Confinement. His Heart o far from being hardened, as is too commonly ase with those Wretches who fall into the same tion, that he on the Contrary afflicted himself ually, and without ceasing, as fearing that all enitence would be but too little in the Sight of or destroying his Creature, and taking away a which he could not restore. Amidst these Apnsions, covered with Terrors and sinking under eight of his Afflictions, he received the spirissistance of the Ordinary and other Ministers, nuch Meekness, and it is to be hoped with great it, since they encouraged him to rely on the ; of God, and not by an unseasonable Diffidence l the throwing away his own Soul by Despair, taking away the Life of another in his Wrath. added to the heavy Load of his Sorrows, was nkindness of his Wife, who did not visit him Misfortunes, and administered but indifferently Wants. It seems the Quarrels they had had bittered them towards one another, that very of that Friendship was to be seen in either

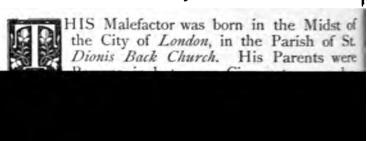
ingly modest, and far from that Rancour wh have been expected from a Man whom t insinuated had brought himself to Death violent Resentment of what related to her though no such Thing appeared from wh clared to those who attended him. indeed uneasy at the too large Credit she & Deceased, but that it was of her Purse on entertained Suspicions; and that as he wa Man, he had no ill Thoughts of her in But with Regard to his Daughte pressed a very great Dislike to her Beha said, her Conduct had been such as forced her to leave her; and that though he had treated the greatest Kindness and Affection, yet su Unlowardness of her Disposition, that he he but very sorry Returns. However, he to expressed great Uneasiness, lest after his his little Grand Daughter-in-Law might su Education, of which he intended to have greatest Care, this Dislike to the Mot ten it abated a little, it yet left his Head so weak, at he seemed to be somewhat distracted, crying out Chapel the Sunday before he died like one grievsly disturbed in Mind, and expressing the greatest gonies under the Apprehensions of his own Guilt, I the strict Justice of Him to whom he was shortly However, he forgave with all outward pearance of Sincerity, all who had been in any gree accessory to his Death. Being carried in a nurning Coach to the Place of Execution, he apired somewhat more composed than he had been some Time before. He told the People, that ept the Crime for which he died, he had never been Ity of anything which might bring him within the er of meeting with such a Death. And in this sposition of Mind he suffered at Tyburn on the l Day of *November*, 1725, being about fifty-five ars of Age. Immediately after his Death, a Paper s published under the Title of his Case, full of cumstances tending to extenuate his Guilt, but th as in no way appeared upon his Trial.

The Court of Old-Bailey, at the next Sessions, ing this Paper into their Consideration, were of onion that it reflected highly on the Justice of those o tried him, and therefore ordered the Printer to end them to answer for this Offence. Accordingly, attended the next Day, and being told that the urt were highly displeased with his publishing a ning of that Nature, in order to misrepresent the stice of their Proceedings, and that they were day to punish him for his Contempt in the aforesaid blication of such a Libel, Mr. Leech thought fit prevent it by making his most humble Submission, I asking Pardon of the Court for his Offence,

assuring them that it proceeded only from Inadvertence, and promising never to print anything of the like Sort again, whereupon the Court were graciously pleased to dismiss him only with a Reprimand, and to admonish others of the same Profession, that they should be cautious for the Future of doing anything which might reflect in any Degree upon the Proceedings before them.



The Life of John Whalebone, alias Welbone, a Thief, &c.



e then cried old Clothes about the Streets; but not ding any great Encouragement in that Employent, he was easily drawn in by some wicked People his Acquaintance, to take what they called the ortest Method of getting Money, which was, in in English, to go Thieving. He had very ill ck in his new Occupation, for in six Weeks' Time er his first setting out, he, on the Information of e of his Companions, was apprehended, tried, conted, and ordered for Transportation.

It was his Fortune to be delivered to a *Planter* in uth Carolina, who employed him to labour in his intations, afforded him good Meat and Drink, and ated him rather better than our Farmers treat their rvants here, which leads me to say something conning the Usage such People meet with, when ried, as the Law directs, to our Plantations, in ler to rectify certain gross Mistakes, as if Englishna abroad had totally lost all Humanity, and treated ir fellow Creatures and fellow Countrymen as twes or as Brutes.

The Colonics on the Continent of America now the off the greatest Part of the Criminals who are insported for Felony from Britain, most of the and Colonics having long ago refused to reve them. The Countries into which they are now downward, trade chiefly in such kind of Commodities as produced in England, unless it be Tobacco. The inployment therefore of Persons thus sent over, is her in attending Husbandry, or in the Culture of s Plant, being thereby exposed to no more Hardps than they would have been obliged to have dergone at home in order to have got an honest velihood; so that unless their being obliged to

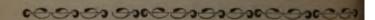
work for their Living, is to pass for great Hardship, I do not conceive where it can else lie, since the Law, rather than shed the Blood of Persons for small Offences, or where they appear not to have gone on for a Length of Time in them, by its Lenity, changes the Punishment of Death into sending them amongst their own Countrymen at a Distance from their illdisposed Companions, who might probably seduce them to commit the same Offences again, and direct also that this Banishment shall be for such a Length of Time, as may be suitable to the Guilt of the Crime, and render it impracticable for them on their Return to meet with their old Gangs and Acquaint ance, making by this Means a happy Mixture both of Justice and Clemency, dealing mildly with them for the Offence already committed, and endeavouring to put it even out of their own Power by fresh Offence to draw a heavier Judgment upon themselves. But to return to this Whalebone.

The kind Usage of his Master, the easiness of the Life which he lived, and the certainty of Death if he attempted to return home, could not all of them prevail upon him to lay aside the Thoughts of coming back again to London, and there giving himself up to those sensual Delights which he had formerly a joyed. Opportunities are seldom wanting when Men incline to make Use of them, especially to one who had been bred as he was to the Sea; so that in a Year and a-half after his being settled there, in took such Ways of recommending himself to a certain Captain, as induced him to bring him home, and set him safe on Shore near Harwich. He traveled on Foot up to London, and was in Town but a level Days before being accidentally taken Notice of by

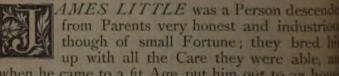
on who knew him, he caused him to be appreid, and at the next Sessions at the Old Bailey is convicted of such illegal Return, and ordered accution. At first he pretended that he thought Crime for a Man to return into his own Country, herefore did not think himself bound to repent it. Whatever Arguments the Ordinary made use persuade him to a Sense of his Guilt I know out because this is an Error into which such le are very apt to fall, and as there want not of the Vulgar who take it for a great Hardalso making it one of those Topics upon which take Occasion to harangue against the Severity Law that they do not understand, I think it will nerefore be improper to explain it.

ansportation is a Punishment whereby the Bri-Lital commutes for Offences which would otherbe capital; and therefore a Contract is plainly med between every Felon transported, and the by whose Authority he is ordered for Transtion, that the said Felon shall remain for such a of Years as the Law directs, without returning any of the King's European Dominions, and Court plainly acquaints the Felon, that if in th of his Agreement he shall so return, in such the Contract shall be deemed void, and the d Punishment remaining uncommuted by such alt shall then take Place. To say, then, that a on who enters into an Agreement like this, and rfectly acquainted with its Conditions, knowing no less than his Life must be forfeited by the th of them, and yet wilfully breaks them-to nat such a Person as this is guilty of no Offence, in the Opinion of every Person of common

Understanding be the greatest Absurdity that can be asserted; and to call that Severity, which only is the Law taking its Forfeit, is a very great Impropriety and proceeds from a foolish and unreasonable Compassion. This I think so plain that Nothing but Prepossession or Stupidity can hinder People from comprehending it. As to Whalebone, when Death approached, he laid aside all these Excuses, and applied himself to what was much more material, the making a proper Use of that little Time which rd remained for Repentance. He acknowledged all the Crimes which he had committed in the former Part of his Life, and the Justice of that Sentence by which he had been condemned to Transportation and having warned the People at his Execution to avoid of all Things being led into ill Company. suffered with much seeming Pentitence, together wit the afore-mentioned Malefactors at Tyburn, being then about thirty-eight Years of Age.



The Life of James Little, Footpad and High wayman.



when he came to a fit Age, put him out to an home Employment. But he in his Youth having taken peculiar Fancy to his Father's Profession of a Paint he thereto attained in so great a Degree as to

ble to earn twelve or fifteen Shillings in a Week. hen he thought fit to work hard, but that was very Adom, and he soon contracted such a Hatred to orking at all, that associating with some wild young ellows, he kept himself continually drunk and mad, ot caring what he did for Money so he supplied imself with Enough to procure him Liquor. mongst the Rest of those debauched Persons with hom he conversed, there was especially one Sandrd, with whom he was peculiarly intimate. ellow was a Soldier, of a rude, loose Disposition, ho took a particular Delight in making Persons hom he conversed with as bad as himself. ne Sunday, therefore, got Little into his Company, nd drank him to such a Pitch that he had scarcely by Sense, he next began to open to him a new lethod of Living, as he called it, which was neither nore nor less than going on the Highway. Little as so far gone in his Cups, that he did not so much s know what he was saying. At last Sandford rose p, and told him, it was a good Time now to go out pon their Attempts, upon which Little got up too, nd went out with him. They had not gone far efore the Soldier drew out a Pair of Pistols, and obbed two or three Persons, while Little stood by o very drunk, that he was both unable to have hurt he Persons or to have defended himself. He said, e robbed no more with the Soldier, who was soon fter taken up and hanged, at the same Time with Fonathan Wild. Yet the sad Fate of his Companion ad very little Effect upon this unhappy Lad; he ell afterwards into an Acquaintance with some of Fohn Shepherd's Mistresses, and they continually linning in his Ears what great Exploits that famous

Robber had committed, they unfortunately prev upon him to go again into the same Way, but it as fatal to him as it had been to his Compa for Little having robbed one Lionel Mills in Fields, put him in Fear, and taken from him a F kerchief, three Keys, and sixteen Shillings in M not contented with which, he pulled the Turnov from his Neck hastily, and thereby had like to strangled him,—for this Offence the Man pu him with unwearied Diligence, and he being tak thereupon, was quickly after charged with ar Robbery, committed on one Mr. Evans, in the Month, who lost a Cane, three Keys, and t Pounds in Money. On these two Offences h convicted at the next Sessions at the Old Baile having no Friends, could therefore entertain Expectation of Pardon, especially considering short a Time it was since he received Mercy I being under Sentence at the same Time wit

t him to prepare for it. At the Place of Execution looked less astonished, though he spoke much less the People than the Rest, and died seemingly mposed, at the same Time with the other Malefacture, Snew and Whalebone, being at the Time of his xecution in his seventeenth Year.



The Life of JOHN HAMP, Footpad and Highwayman.

HIS unhappy Person, John Hamp, was born of honest and reputable Parents in the Parish of St. Giles's without Cripplegate. They took great Pains with his Education, and the Lad seemed in his juvenile Years to eserve it; he was a Boy of Abundance of Spirits, and his Friends at his own Request put him out Apprentice to a Man whose Trade it was to lath He did not stay out his Time with him; But being one Evening with some drunken Companions at an Ale-house, near the Iron Gate by the Tower, three of them Sailers on board a Man-ofwar, (there being at that Time a great Want of Men, and a Squadron fitting out for the *Baltic*), these *Sailors*, therefore, observing all the Company very drunk, put it into their Heads to make an Agreement for their going altogether this Voyage to the North. Drink wrought powerfully in their Favour, and in less than two Hours' Time, Hamp and two other of his Companions fell in with the Sailors' Motion, and talked of Nothing but braving the Czar, and seeing the Rarities of Copenhagen. The fourth Man of with Jack 1 ars Diligence, promised to Reckoning, and give each of them a Guine In a quarter of an hour after the Lieutenan the Fellows were all so drunk that he wa send for more Hands belonging to the carried them to the long Boat, and ther them down, and covering them with Men's ( veved them on board that Night. There is but Hamp was very much surprised when the Situation he was in the next Morni there was no Remedy, he acquiesced with any Words, and so began the Voyage Everybody knows there was no fighting Baltic Expeditions, so that all the Hard had to combat with were those of the Se Weather, which were indeed bad enough of an English Constitution, and who were to bear the extreme Cold. While they Copenhagen an Accident happened to one Acquaintance, which much affected him at and it would certainly have been happy for had retained a just Sense of it always

This Man being one Day on Shore, g to purchase some fresh Provision to make ith amongst his Companions, somebody took of a *Pollar* that was in his Hand, and *Scrim*anting Change, the Man readily offered to aller Money. Scrimgeous thereupon gave Pollar, and having afterwards bargained for wanted, was just going on board, when a Officer, with a File of Men, came to appren for a Coiner. The Fellow, conscious of ; and suspicious of their Intent, seeing the longst them who had changed the Dollar, is Heels, and springing into the Boat, the red him on board immediately, where as soon s got, Scrimgeous fancied himself out of all But in this he was terribly mistaken, for e next Morning, three Danish Commissaries board the Admiral's Ship, and acquainted a Seaman on board his Fleet had counterir Coin to a very considerable Value, and was detected in putting off a Dollar; that there-Officer had been ordered to seize him, but that rade his escape by jumping into the long Boat a Ship, on board of which they were informed they therefore desired he might be given up in be punished. The Admiral declined that, red him, upon due Proof he would punish the greatest Severity on board. Having in nwhile dispatched a Lieutenant and twenty board Scrimgeous's Ship, with the Dane who him in putting off false Money, he was Immediately, and upon searching his Trunk, nd there near a hundred false Dollars, so y made, that none of the Ship's Crew could

showing Favour to their Countrymen upo Occasion, they interposed to mitigate th Sufferings, and humbly besought the omit lashing him on board three of the but in this Request, they were civilly refus Sentence which had been pronounced as was executed upon him with the utmost S happening that Hamp was one of the P rowed him from Ship to Ship, it filled h much Terror that he was scarcely able his Duty. The Wretch himself was ma terrible Spectacle of Misery, that not o but all the Rest who saw him after his la were shocked at the Sight; and thou shrewdly suspected that some others had cerned with him, yet this Example ha Effect, that there were no more Instance false Money uttered from that Time. five Years after Hamp went first to S began to think of returning home and wor Trade again; and after this Thought ha

rtain Officer in the Ship, that all was near y the time he came home. That however are been no great Misfortune, had he stuck his Employment, and avoid those Excesses h he had been formerly guilty, but alas! this no Means in his Power. He drank rather after his Return than he had done before; ne might be credited at that Time, when the ows what is said to pass for Evidence, viz., in ony of Death, it was this Love of Drink that him, without any other Crime, to his shamed, the Manner of which I shall next fully

p, passing one Night very drunk through the a Woman, as is usual enough for common alkers to do, took him by the Sleeve, and ome immodest Discourse, asked him, if he not go into her Mother's and take a Pot with o this Motion Hamp readily agreed, and had n long in the House before he fell fast asleep Company of James Bird, who was hanged m, the Woman who brought him into the and an old Woman, whom she called her By-and-bye certain Persons came, who apled him and James Bird, for being in a dis-House, and having carried them to the house, they were there both charged with and beating, in a most cruel and barbarous , a poor old Woman near Rag Fair. At the ld Bailey Sessions they were both tried for ct, and the Woman's Evidence being positive them, they were likewise convicted. Hamp d himself with great Serenity while under re, declaring always, that he had not the least

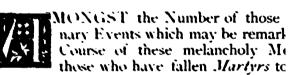
of it than the Child unborn; that he readily all that the Woman swore to be true, ex Mistake in the Persons; and that as to could not take upon himself to say that he concerned in it. A Divine of Eminene Church, being so charitable as to visit him. him very particularly on this Head. that a Jury of his Countrymen on their C unanimously found him Guilty, that the L such a Conviction had appointed him to L that there appeared not the least Hopes of any ways able to prevent it; that the denyi Civill, therefore, could not possibly be of as him here, but might probably ruin him for after, that if he would act wisely in this un Situation, into which his Vices had brough would make an ample Acknowledgement of a he had committed, and own the Justice of I in bringing him to Condemnation, instead o the World in the Assertion of a Falschood, a ing into the Presence of Almighty God with

ter of Fact, so I am sure if it be not true, you ot press me to own it. I aver that the Charge me is utterly false in every Particular. knowledge that I have led a most dissolute d abandoned myself to all kind of Wickedness; eld I to satisfy some Persons' Importunities, the Justice of my present Sentence, as arising : Truth of the Fact, I should thereby become of the very Crime you warn me of, and go out Vorld indeed, in the very Act of telling an Besides, of what Use would it be to me, re not the least Hopes of Pardon, to persist in uerely for the Sake of deceiving others, who k of my miscrable Death as a Piece of News, he same Time cheat myself in what is my last atest Concern? I beg, therefore, to be troubled on this Head, but to be left to make my Peace d for those Sins which I have really committed, being pressed to offend him yet more by taking c that which I really know nothing of. ry of Newgate hereupon went into the Hole ine Bird, who lay there in a sick and lament-He confirmed all that Hamp had ndition. clared he never saw him in his Life before ht in which they were taken up, acknowledged to be a great Sinner and an old Offender, had been often taken up before for Thefts; to the present Case he peremptorily insisted Innocence, and that he knew Nothing of it. Place of Execution *Hamp* appeared very ed, and with a Cheerfulness that is seldom the Countenances of Persons when they come Tree, and are on the very Verge of Death. oke for a few Minutes to the People to this of the People in his last Moments, and then himself to some short private Devotions, houself with much Calmness to his Fate, or the their private of Thewder, 1725, at Tybu them in the 25th Year of his Age. Bird co as well as the Craziness of his distemper would give him Leave, the Truth of whi had said.

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The United of John Austin, a Footpad, John a Handelmander, and Richard Scurrier Letter.



Victims to Justice, there is scarce anyth

way, and so finish a painful and industrious Life riolent and shameful Death. Yet this is exactly ase before us. The Criminal of whom we are o speak, viz., John Austin, was the Son of very st People, having not only been bred up in good iples, but seeming also to retain them. He was ut young to a Gardener, in which Employment brought up he became afterwards a Master for elf, and lived, as all his Neighbours report it, a very fair Character as any Man thereabout. sudden he was taken up for assaulting and ting down a Man in Stepney Fields, with a short, l, heavy Club, and taking from him his Coat, in eginning of November, 1725, about Seven o'clock e Morning. The Evidence being clear and the Jury, notwithstanding the Persons he to his Character, found him guilty. d Sentence of Death accordingly, and after a rt had been made to his Majesty was ordered xecution. During the Space he lay under Conn, he at first denied, then endeavoured to extehis Crime, by saying he did indeed knock the down, but that the Man struck him first with on Rod he had in his Hand; and in this Story me Time he firmly persisted. But when Death a nearer Approach, he acknowledged the ty of these Pretences, and owned the Robbery : Manner in which he had been charged there-Being asked how a Man in his Circumstances, under no Necessities, but on the Contrary, in y very likely to do well, came to be guilty of so ountable an Act, as the knocking down a poor and taking away his Coat, he said, that though is in a fair Way of living, and had a very

the Manner which had been sworn against appeared to be a Person of no vicious had been guilty of very few Crimes, except to Excess sometimes, and that but seldor which most troubled him, being his ordinar as a Gardener, in spending the Lord's Dayhard Work, viz., in packing up Things for Market. He was very penitent for the Offe he had committed, and attended the Service duly, prayed constantly and fervently in the his Confinement, and suffered Death voserenity and Resolution, averring with Breath, that it was the first and last Actinad ever committed, being at the Time of about thirty-seven Years old.

The second of these Malefactors, John I the Son of a very poor Man, who yet did to give his Son all the Education that Power; and finding he was resolved to delse, sent him with a very honest Gentlem He continued there about seven Years,

In this distressed Condition, he with he Waves. th Difficulty made the Shore of Newfoundland, had Nothing to subsist on but Biscuit and a little Knowing it was to no Purpose to ask those were settled there for Provisions without Money Effects, he landed himself and eighteen Men, and ied off a Dozen Sheep and eight Hogs. They e scarce returned on Board, before it sprung up a k Gale, and driving them from their Anchors, ged them to put to Sea. It blew very hard all Day and the next Night. The Morning followthe Wind abated, and they discovered a little sel before them, which, by crowding all the Sails was able, endeavoured to bear away. The Capthereupon gave her Chase, and coming at last with her perceived she was French, upon which rave her a Broadside, and the Master knowing it impossible to defend her immediately struck. ey found in her a large Quantity of Provisions, in the Master's Cabin a Bag with seven hundred No sooner had the English taken out the ty, but they gave the Captain and his Crew erty to sail where they pleased, leaving them cient Provisions for a Subsistance. They stood gain for Newfoundland, where the Captain paid Person who was owner of the Sheep and Hogs and taken, as much as he demanded, making him a handsome Present besides, thereby giving ter a remarkable Example of Integrity and Jusif he had had Grace enough to have followed it. en the Ship came home, and its Crew were paid ne betook himself to loose Company, loved drinkand idling about, especially with ill Women. At he was drawn in by some of his Companions to



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that nade him these Promises took no furth a min, so that Four being tried there o salam vas or mean granst him, and and a consider Consideration, his table notes Sometimes by strengthing with Emilia ns there is very viteriover and Eaver mach at the time same timed of princes a Samuel, not vitt made heavy Er n the grames of that Artifles group Speech in the the man expect of registeries voces his take a negmin and now a named on Teach, no all three mind by min and the property and the sentences of con such companies, and persuaded him a there is Clearly by a service burn and There I was Milhen he had a while reflect Promises made in Samptime on the Nammenumer isself and the Redicion there is Creative of Control of Denti. Dan of 1 the Law of the Land, being at the Time he suffered bout thirty-seven Years of Age.

Richard Scurrier was the Son of a Blacksmith, residing at Kingston-upon-Thames. He followed for a Time his Father's Business, but growing totally weary of working honestly for his Bread he left his Relations, and without any just Motive or Expectation came up to London. He here betook himself to driving a Hackney Coach, which as he himself acknowledged, was the first Inlet into all his Misfortunes, for thereby he got into loose and extravagant Company, living in a continued Series of Vices, unenlightened by the Grace of God, or any Intervals of a virtuous Practice. Such a Road of Wickedness soon induced him to take illegal Methods for Money to support it. The Papers which I have in my Hands concerning him do not say whether the Fact he committed was done at the Persuasion of others, or merely out of his own wicked Inclinations. I cannot be so much as positive whether he had any Associates or no; but he in the Beginning of his thievish Practices committed a Petty Larceny, which was immediately discovered. He thereupon was apprehended and committed to Newgate. At the next Sessions he was tried, and the Fact being plain, convicted, but being very young, the Court, with its usual Tenderness, determined to soften his Punishment into a private Whipping. But before this was done, he, joining with some other desperate Fellows, forced the outward Door of the Prison as the Keeper was going in and escaped. He was no sooner at Liberty, but he fell to his old Trade, and was just as unlucky as he had been before; for taking it into his Head to run off with a Firkin of Butter, which he

saw standing in a Cheesemonger's Shop, he was again taken in the Fact, and within the Space of a few Weeks recommitted to his old Lodging. At first he apprehended the Crime to be so trivial, that he was not in the least afraid of Death, and therefore his Amazement was the greater when he was capitally convicted. During the first Day after Sentence had been pronounced, the Extremity of Grief and Few made him behave like one distracted. As he came a little to himself, and was instructed by those who charitably visited him, he owned the Justice of his Sentence, which had been passed upon him, and the notorious Wickedness of his mispent Life. He behaved with great Decency at Chapel, and as well as a mean Capacity and a small Education would give him Leave, prayed in the Place of his Confinement As there is little remarkable in this Malefactor's Life permit me to add an Observation or two concerning the Nature of Crimes punished with Death in Eng land, and the Reasonableness of any Project which would answer the same End as Death, viz., securing the Public from any of their future Rapine, without sending the poor Wretches to the Gallows, and pushing them headlong into the other World for every little Offence. The Gallies in other Nations serve for this Purpose, and the Punishment seems well suited to the Crime. A Man steals once, and is condemned to hard Labour all his Life after. He suffers sufficiently for his Offence; yet his Life is preserved and he is notwithstanding effectually deprived of all means of doing further Mischief. We have no Gallies, it is true, in the Service of the Crown of Britain, but there are many other laborious Works to which they might be put, so as to be useful to

neir Country. As to Transportation, though it may t first Sight seem intended for the Purpose, yet if e look into it with ever so little Attention, we shall ee that it does not at all answer the End; for we nd by Experience, that in a Year's Time, many of hem are here again, and are ten Times more dangerus Rogues than they were before. And in the lantations they generally behave themselves so ill. hat many have refused to receive them, and have ven laid Penalties on the Captains who shall land hem within the Bounds of their Jurisdiction. It vere certainly, therefore, more advantageous to the Public that they worked hard here, than be either preed upon the Planters abroad, or left in a Capacity return to their Villanies at home, where the unishment being capital, serves only to make them ss merciful and more resolute. This I propose nly, and pretend not to dictate. But it is now time e return to the last-mentioned Criminal, Richard currier, and inform you that at the Time he suffered was scarcely eighteen Years of Age, dying with me Malefactors Hamp, Bird, Austin, and Foster, fore-mentioned, on the twenty-second of December, 25, at Tyburn.



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The Life of Francis Bailey, a notorious High



HAT ill Company, and an habitual Comof indulging vicious Inclinations of a Nature not punishable by human Laws, should at last lead Men to the Commission of such

Crimes as from the Injury done to Society require capital Punishment to be inflicted, is a Thing we soften meet with that its Frequency alone is sufficient to warn Men of the Danger there is in becoming acquainted, much more of conversing familiarly with, wicked and debauched Persons. This Criminal Francis Bailey, was one of the Number of those Examples from whence this Observation arises.

## FRANCE CONTRACTOR

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the usual Salutation of Stand and Deliver, but put his Hand in his Pocket, and taking out some Si he in a great Fright, and as it were trembling, p into Bailey's Hat, who thereupon carelessly let go Reins of his Horse, and went to put the Mone in his own Pocket. The Parson upon seeing clapped Spurs to his Horse, and throwing his i Elbow with all his Force under Bailey's left Br gave him such a Blow as made him tumble b wards off his Horse, the Parson riding off as har he could with a good Watch and near forty Poi in Gold in his Purse. So ill a setting out might? marred a Highwayman of less Courage than hi whom we are speaking. But Frank was not t frightened either from Danger or Wickedness, v he had once got it into his Head. So as soon a came a little to himself, and had caught his H he resolved, by looking more carefully after the

mission of his Villanies, to which he was once inclined, though diverted from it by an Accident, which to a less obstinate Person might have proved a sufficient Warning to have quitted such Exploits

for good and all.

Bailey being one Day at an Ale-house, not far from Moorfields, fell into the Conversation of an Irishman of a very gay and lively Temper, perfectly suited to the Humour of our Knight of the Road. They talked together with mutual Satisfaction for about two Hours, and then the Stranger whispered Bailer, that if he would step to such a Taxern, he would give him part of a Bottle and Fowl. Thither accordingly he walked. His Companion came in soon after; to Supper they went, and parted about twelve in high good Humour, appointing to meet the next Evening but one. Bailey the Day after was upon the Barnet Road, following his usual Occupation, when looking by Chance over the Hedges, he perceived the Person he parted with the Night before stop a Chariot with two Ladies in it, and as soon as he had robbed them rode down a cross Lane. Bailey hereupon, after taking nine Guineas from a Nobleman's Steward, whom he met about a quarter of an Hour after, returned to his Lodgings at a little blind Brandy Shop in Piccadilly, resolving the next Day to make a Proposal to his new Acquaintance of joining their Forces. With this View he staid at home all Day, and went very punctually in the Evening to the Place of their Appointment, but to his great Mortification the other never came; and Bailey, after waiting some Hours, went away. As he was going home he happened to step into an Ale-house in Fore Street, where, recollecting that the House in which

he had first seen this Person was not far off, i into his Head that if he went thither he migl sibly hear some News of him. Accordingly h to the Place, where he had hardly called for of Drink and a Pipe of Tobacco, but the \ saluted him with O lack, Sir! don't you reme Gentleman in red you spoke to here the other Yes, replied *Bailey*, does he live hereabou don't know, says the Woman, indeed where h but he was brought to a Surgeon's hard by three Hours ago, terribly wounded. My H is just going to see him. Though Bailey co but perceive that there might be Danger in his thither, yet his Curiosity was so strong that h not forbear. As soon as he entered the Ro wounded Man, who was just dressed, becke him, and desired to speak with him. He we enough not to have anything overheard, wh

ath of a Woman who had no very good Character. hough he acknowledged abundance of Crimes of hich there was no Proof against him, yet he absotely denied that for which he was condemned, and ersisted in that denial to his Death, notwithstanding at the Ordinary and other Ministers represented him how great a Folly, as well as Sin, it was for m to go out of the World with a Lie in his Mouth. e said indeed he had been guilty of a Multitude of inous Sins and Offences, for which God did with eat Justice bring him unto that ignominious End. et he persisted in his Declarations of Innocence as Housebreaking, in which he affirmed he had never en at all concerned, and with the strongest Asserations to this Purpose, he suffered Death at yburn, the fourteenth of March, 1725, being then out thirty-nine Years old, in Company with Jones, arton, Gates, and Swift, of whose Behaviour under entence we shall have Occasion to speak byıd-bve.



he Life of John Barton, a Robber, Highwayman, and Housebreaker.

T is often thought that Education is a trouble to Persons in their Junior Years, who heartily repent of their Neglect of it in the more advanced Seasons of their Lives. John Barton, the Subject of our Discourse, was orn in London of Parents capable enough of affording him tolerable Education, which they were willing

it is a long a line octore ceive that in their Children which is evident one else. However, Barton's Father soo Good was to be done with him at Sch which he took him away, and placed him A with a Butcher. There he continued for so behaving to the liking of his Master, yet o so much out of Humour with work that he; himself with some idle young Fellows, who a drew him in to those illegal Acts which preto his Reputation and his Life. make a Shift to pass through the Time of prenticeship with a tolerable Character, afterwards, through the Kindness of his Fi up as a Butcher, in which Business he succ well as to acquire Money enough thereby kept his Family, if he could have been with the Fruits of his honest Labour. Companions, who by this Time were bec feetly versed in those felonious Arts by whiis seemingly so easy to be attained, were o soliciting him to take their Method of Life

Proceedings, the Hopes of living idle, and in Enjoyment of such lewd Pleasures as he had ted himself to were sufficient. He therefore yielded to their Suggestions, and went into such sures as they had before followed, especially sebreaking, which was the particular Branch of ny to which he had addicted himself; at this he me a very dexterous Fellow, and thereby much avour with his wicked Associates, amongst whom : impious argues a great Spirit, and to be inges in Mischief is the highest Character to which ons in their miserable State can ever attain. mongst the Rest of Barton's Acquaintance, there one Yorkshire Bob, who was reckoned the most it Housebreaker in Town. This Fellow one invited Barton to his House, which at that time not far from Red Lion Fields, and proposed to two or three Schemes by which some Houses in Neighbourhood might be broken open. ght all the Attempts too hazardous to be made, Bob, to convince him of the Possibility with which Things might be done, undertook to rob a ow Lady's House of some Plate, which stood in

Butler's Room at Noonday, and without Assist. Accordingly thither he went, dressed in the sit of a Footman belonging to a Family which well acquainted there. The Servants conversed him freely, as my Lady such-a-one's new Man, e he entertained them with Abundance of merry ies until Dinner was upon the Table, when taking antage of that Clatter in which they were, he lighted a Fire-ball at the Fireside, clapped into oset on the Side of the Stairs in which the foul hes were kept, and then perceiving the Smoke

him; but upon sending to the Lady for the which her new Servant had carried away the before and the denying that she had any Set the House that had not lived with her a month, they then discovered the Chear the Time too late to mend it.

Parton, however, did not like his Master's entirely, choosing rather to strike out a new his own, which he fancied might as little him as that audacious Impudence of the c in his several Adventures; for which Reasor very cautious of associating with this Fell was very dexterous in his Art, but was mor in undertaking dangerous Exploits than an Crew at that Time about Town. Folia's V by a certain Knack of shifting the Shutters, he opened a speedy Entrance for himself; as knew in how great Danger his Life was fro of these Attempts, so he never made them to Shops or Houses where so large a Booty respected as would prevent his being under N

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Method of Plunder got sufficient to subsist him something offered in his own way, to which he d willingly have kept. At last hearing of a smith's not far from where he lodged, who had y considerable Stock of fine Snuff-Boxes, Gold ns, Rings, &c., he fancied he had now an Opmity of getting Provision for his Extravagancies t least a Twelvemonth; the Thoughts of which araged him so far that he immediately went t it, and succeeded to his Wish, obtaining two Chains, five Gold Necklaces, seventy-two Silver ns, and an immense Cargo of little Things of e, yet this did not satisfy him. He had ventured Days afterwards, having a proper Opportunity, ne House and Shop of one Mrs. Higgs, from ice he took a hundred Pair of Stockings, and Things to a large Value; but as is common such Persons his Imprudence betrayed him in disposing of them, and by the Diligence of a table employed for that Purpose he was caught, committed to Newgate. At the next Sessions he for these Facts convicted, and as he had no ids so it was not in any Degree probable that ould escape Execution, and therefore it is highly ble he might be the Projector of that Resistance, n he and the rest under Sentence with him made e condemned Hole, and of which we shall give act Account under the next Life.

ne peculiar Humour of *Barton* was to appear ly gay and cheerful, though in these sad Circumes, as he had ever done in the most dissolute of his foregoing Life. In Consequence of which h Notion he smiled on a Person's telling him lame was included in the *Dead Warrant*, and at

lantry, that he could not be prevailed the Advices of the Ministers, or the his Relations, to abate anything of that he put on when he attended Divine I saw it disturbed some of his Fellow-S were at first inclined to apply themselve their Duties, but at last, so fatal is evil tion even in the latest Moments of ludicrous Carriage corrupted the Rest, a reproving him as they had formerly deseemed careful only of imitating his I in this Disposition he continued ever Minute of his Life, which ended at I fourteenth of March, 1725, he being twenty-three Years of Age.





The Life of WILLIAM SWIFT, a Thief, &c.

ITH regard to the Multitude of Reasons which ought to incline Men to an honest Life, there is one very strong Motive which hitherto has not, I think, been touched upon l, and that is the Danger a Man runs from being vn to be of ill Life and Fame, of having himself sed from his Character only of Crimes, which he, gh guiltless of, in such a Case might find it cult to get his Innocence either proved or credited, ly unlucky Circumstance should give the least ght to the Accusation. The Criminal whose exercises our present Care was a Fellow of this He was born but of mean Parents, had little o Education, and when he grew strong enough abour would apply himself to no Way of getting Bread but by driving a Wheelbarrow with Fruit it the Streets. This led him to the Knowledge Abundance of wicked disorderly People, whose nners agreeing best with his own, he spent most is Time in sotting with them at their Haunts, n by bawling about the Streets he had got just nuch as would suffice to sot with. There is no bt but that he now and then shared with them, east in what amongst such Folks passes for trivial ences, but that he engaged in the grand Exploits he Road did not appear in any other Case than for which he died, viz., taking four Table-Cloths, it Napkins, two Shifts, and other Things, from ry Cassel. The Woman swore positively to him

the least Hopes of Life remaining, he ha Friends who were capable, had they been a baye solvered a Pardon, or a Reprieve, show as one is that he scarce appeared to have his However be persisted obstinately in denyin had the least Hand in the Robbery which v against him, and as he had made no S acknowledging a Multitude of other Crime ma' or this garned some Belief, more especi Hersing contessed that he with two or thr were the Persons who committed the Re the Women who swore against this Crin most be asknowledged that there was no Ap or any sension Motive, at least in Barton upon house't a Crime of which otherwise peyer have been accused; and the Beh Name was at first of such a Nature that easy to conceive why, when all Hopes of Sa lost and he was full of Acknowledgment Justice of his Sentence for the many other e he had done, he should yet obdurately

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; of the Halter the least dreadful Part of his cution.

he Day on which the three last-mentioned Per, together with Yates or Gates, alias Vulcan, a
r-stealer, and Benjamin Jones, a Housebreaker,
to have been Executed, these miserable Persons
ed to themselves the most absurd Project of
erving their Lives that could possibly have
red into the Heads of Men; for, getting by some
ns or other an Iron Crow into the Hole, they
ewith dug out a prodigious Quantity of Rubbish
some Stones, which it is hardly credible could
been removed with so small Assistance as they

With these they blocked up the Door of the lemned Hole so effectually that there was no posity of getting it open by any Force whatsoever The Keepers endeavoured to make he outside. 1 sensible of the Folly of their Undertaking, in es they would thereby be induced to prevent any g upon them, which was all that those who had Custody of them were now capable of doing, to g them to Submission. The Ordinary also joined issuading them from thus mispending the last nents of their Lives, which were through the cy of the Law extended to them for a better ose, but they were inexorable, and as they knew · Surrender would bring them immediately to a neful Death, so they declared positively they e determined to kill or be killed in the Position thich they then were. Sir Jeremiah Murden, of the Sheriffs for the Time being, was so good go down upon this Occasion to Newgate. ters having opened a sort of Trap-Door in the m over the *Hole*, from thence discharged several

said, D

Pistols loaded with small Shot to no Purpose. Criminals, retiring to the farther End of the Room. continued there safe and out of reach, though Barton and Yates received each of them a slight Wound in crowding backwards. Sir Jeremy went himself to this Place, and talked to them for a considerable Space, and one of the Fellows insisting to see Hs Gold Chain, that they might be sure they were treating with the Sheriff's themselves, his Condescension was so great as to put down Part of it through the Hole, upon which they consulted together, and at last agreed to surrender. Whereupon they Legan immediately to remove the Stones, and as soon as the Door was at Liberty one of the Keepers entered Just as he was within it, Barton snapped a Stell Tobacco Box in his Face, the Noise of which resembling a Pistol made him start back, upon which Barton

Sir Jeremy, when

n vou, vou was afraid.

WILLIAM SWIFT, a Thief, &c.

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concerned with me, but one Capell and another were companions with me therein. Swift at the Time of his Execution was about twenty-seven Years of Age, or a little over.

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The Lives of Edward Burnworth, alias Frazier,
William Blewit, Thomas Berry, Emanuel
Dickenson, William Marjoram, John Higgs,
&c., Robbers, Footpads, Housebreakers, and Murderers.

S Society intends the Preservation of every Man's Person and Property from the Injuries which might be offered unto him from others, so those who in Contempt of Laws go on to injure the one, and either by Force Fraud to take away the other, are, in the greatest roprieties of Speech, Enemies to Mankind, and as och are reasonably rooted out and destroyed by very Government under Heaven. In some Parts of Europe certain Outlaws, Banditti, or whatever other appellation you please to bestow on them, have eneavoured to preserve themselves by Force from the unishments which should have been executed upon em in Justice, and finding Mankind in general, om a Spirit of Self-Preservation were become their nemies, they exerted themselves to the utmost, in nder to render their Bodies so formidable as still to arry on their Ravages with Impunity, and in open chance of the Laws made against them. But an Attempt of this sort was scarce ever heard of Britain, even in the most early Times, when as all other Governments, the Hands of the Law wan Strength most, so that from the Days of Robin Hand Little John, to those of the Criminals of who we are now writing, there was never any Schaformed for an open Resistance of Justice, and caing on a direct War against the Lives and Proper of Mankind.

Edward Burnworth, alias Frazier, was the ex ordinary Person who framed this Project for bring Rapine into Method, and bounding even the Prac of Licentiousness within some kind of Order. may seem reasonable therefore to begin with his L preferable to the Rest, and in so doing, we must form our Readers, that his Father was by Trad Painter, though so low in his Circumstances as to able to afford his Son but a very mean Educat

Exercises as qualify a Man first for the Road, and then for the Gallows. The Mob who frequented this Place, where one Frazier kept the Ring, were so highly pleased with Burnworth's Performances, that they thought nothing could express their Applause so much as conferring on him the Title of Young Frazier. This agreeing with the Ferocity of his Disposition, made him so vain thereof, that quitting his own Name he chose to go by this, and accordingly was called so by all his Companions.

Burnworth's grand Associates were these, William Blewit, Emanuel Dickenson, Thomas Berry, John Legee, William Marjoram, John Higgs, John Wilson, John Mason, Thomas Mckins, William Gillingham, John Barton, William Swift, and some others not material here to mention. At first he and his **Associates** contented themselves with *picking Pockets*, and such other Exercises in the lowest Class of Thieving, in which, however, they went on very assiduously for a considerable Space, and did more Mischief that Way than any Gang which had been before them for twenty Years. They rose aftewards to Exploits of a more hazardous Nature, viz., snatching Women's Pockets, Swords, Hats, &c. The usual Places for their carrying on such infamous Practices, being about the Royal Exchange, Cheapside, St. Paul's Churchyard, Flect Street, the Strand, and Charing But here they stuck a good while, nor is it **probable they would ever have risen higher if Burn**worth their Captain had not been detected in an Affair of this Kind, and committed thereupon to *Bridewell*, from whence, on some Apprehension of the Keepers, he was removed to New Prison, where he had not continued long before he projected an Escape, which he afterwards put in Execus During this Imprisonment, instead of reflecting the Sorrows which his evil Course of Life brought upon him, he meditated only how to enghis Companions in Attempts of a higher Nathan they had hitherto been concerned in, and sidering how large a Circle he had of wicked he ciates, he bgan to entertain Notions of putting times in such a Posture as might prevent their falling e into the Hands of Justice, which many of the within a Month or two last past had done, thoughtey were sent thither on trivial Offences they quigot discharged again.

Full of such Projects, and having once mor gained his Freedom, he took much Pains to fine Barton, Marjoram, Berry, Blewit, and Dickense whose Company he remained continually, never turing abroad in the Daytime unless with his a

what Business might you have with me or my Com-pany; do you think to gain a hundred or two by swearing our Lives away! If you do you are much mistaken, but that I may be some Judge of your Talent that Way, I must hear you curse a little on a zery particular Occasion; upon which filling a large Glass of Brandy, and putting a little Gunpowder into it, he clapped it into the Fellow's Hands, and then presenting his Pistol to his Breast, obliged him to wish most horrid Mischiefs upon himself if ever he attempted to follow him or his Companions any more. No sooner had he done this, but Frazier knocking him down, quitted the Room, and went to acquaint his Companions with his notable Adventure, which as it undoubtedly frightened the new Thief-taker, so it highly exhalted his Reputation for undaunted Bravery amongst the rest of the Gang. not only agreeable to Burnsworth's Vanity, but useful also to his Design, which was to advance himself to a Sort of absolute Authority amongst them, from whence he might be capable of making them subservient to him in such Enterprises as he designed. His Associates were not cunning enough to penetrate his Views, but without knowing it suffered them to take Effect, so that instead of robbing as they used to do as Accident directed them, or they received Intelligence of any Booty, they now submitted themselves to his Guidance, and did nothing but as he directed or commanded them. The Morning before the Murder of *Thomas Ball, Burnworth* and Barton, whom we have before-mentioned, pitched upon the House of an old Justice of the Peace in Clerkenwell, to whom they had a particular Pique for having formerly committed Burnworth, and proposed it to their

Companions to break it open that Night, or rather the next Morning. It was about One of the Clock when they put their Design into Execution, succonstally carrying off some Things of real Value and a considerable Parcel of what they took to be Silver Plate. With this they went into the Fields above I lington, and from thence to Copenhagen Heus. where they spent the greatest Part of the Day. On their parting the Booty, Burnworth perceived what they had taken for Silver was nothing more than a gilt Metal, at which he in a Rage would have thrown it away. Barton opposed it, and said, they should is able to sell it for something, to which Burnworth replied, that it was good for nothing but to discover them, and therefore it should not be preserved at any Upon this they differed, and while they were debating came Blewit, Berry, Dickenson, Higgs, Wilson, Leger, and Marjoram, who joined the Company. ng, and Whoring. While they were thus (as rench say) murdering of Time, a Comrade of came up puffing and blowing as if ready to his Heart. As soon as he reached them, Lads he), beware of one thing, the Constables have Il about Chick Lane in search of Folk of our ssion, and if ye venture to the House where we 'o have met to-night, it is Ten to One but we are This Intelligence occasioned a deep Conion amongst them, what Method they had best n order to avoid the Danger which threatened so nearly. Burnworth took this Occasion to t them to keep together, telling them, as they armed with three or four Pistols a Piece, and Daggers under their Clothes, a small Force l not venture to attack them. This was apd by all the Rest, and when they had passed fternoon in this Manner, and had made a solemn to stand by one another in Case of Danger, resolved as Night grew on to draw towards 1. Barton at the Beginning of these Consultaquitted them and returned home. As they through Turmill Street, they accidentally met leeper of New Prison, from whom Burnworth scaped about six Weeks before. He desired urd to step across the Way to him, adding, that v he had no Arms, and that he did not intend to n any Prejudice. Burnworth replied that he was ay in Fear of him, nor apprehensive of any y he was able to do him, and so concealing a in his Hand he stepped over to him, his Comns waiting for him in the Street. But the hbours having some Suspicion of them, and of lethods they followed to get Money began to making any Attempt, turned several times; sented their Pistols in their Faces, swear would Murder the first. Man who came near for them to touch him, and the People being to see such a Gang of obdurate Villains dist they drew near the Fields, and left them at to go whither they would.

As soon as they had dispersed their Pursa entered into a fresh Consultation in what they should dispose of themselves. Burnzen what every one proposed, and said at last thought the best thing they could do was to enas much Privacy as they could the other Of the Town, and go directly to the Water-side approved his Proposal, and accordingly getti to Blackfrians, crossed directly into So. They went afterwards to the Music-house not stay there, retiring at last into St. George where their last Counsel was held to settle rations of the Night. There Burnzenth himself in his proper Colours, informing the

EDWARD BURNWORTH, a Robber.

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able in searching out all their Haunts, that he at get a good Penny to himself by apprehending a. He added, that but a few Nights ago, he himnarrowly missed being caught by him, being ged to clap a Pistol to his Face, and threatened toot him dead if he offered to lay his Hand on

Therefore, continued Burnworth, the surest for us to procure Safety is to go to this Rogue's se, and shoot him dead upon the Spot. His th will not only secure us from all Fears of his achery, but it will likewise so terrify others that ody will take up the Trade of Thief-Catching in e; and if it were not for such People who are ainted with us and our Houses of resort, there id hardly one of our Profession in a Hundred he inside of Newgate.

urnworth had scarce made an End of his bloody osal before they all testified their Assent to it great Alacrity, Higgs only excepted, who seemto disapprove thereof, it put the Rest into such a ion that they upbraided him in the most oppros Terms, with being a Coward and a Scoundrel, orthy of being any longer the Companion of such e Fellows as themselves. When Frazier had n them all to stick fast by one another, he put elf at their Head, and away they went directly at their designed Assassination into Execution. retreated under the Favour of the Night, g apprehensive of himself when their Hands in, since he was not quite so wicked as the he might share the Fate of Ball upon the first ike to him that took them. Burnworth and his when they came to Ball's House and inquired is Wife for him, they were informed that he was take him, and how ungenerous it was for h to betray his old Friends and Acquainta as prehending their mischievous Intentions. himself to Alexa, and legged of him to b coss riferhim and that they would not M but *Farmi orth* with an Oath replied, *he* it out of the Power of Wall, ever to do him a Involve, that he should hever get a Penny & him, and thereugen immediately shot him thus done they all went out of Doors again the Neighbourhood might suppose the Pistol to have been done without any ill and only to discharge the same. Blaut fir in the Street over the Tops of the Hou aboud, they were get safe into Town, and to Panger of meeting any Regues there. Bal. to get as far as the Door, but in vain, for l immediately, and died in a few Minutes af

Having thus executed their barbarous Li went down from *Ball's* House directly to Faulcon, intending to cross the Water I Comrade Higgs, because he had deserted them in their late Expedition; which it is believed in the Humour Burnworth was then in he would have done had not Marjoram interposed, and pleaded for the sparing his Life. From the Faulcon Stairs they crossed the Water to Pig Stairs; and there consulting how to spend the Evening, they resolved to go to the Boar's Head Tavern in Smithfield, as not being there known, and being at a Distance from the Waterside, in case any Pursuit should be made after them on account of the Murder by them committed. this Place they continued until near Ten of the Clock, when they separated themselves into Parties for that Night, viz., one Party towards the Royal Exchange, the second to St. Paul's Churchyard, and the third for Temple Bar, in pursuit of their old Trade of Diving. This Murder made them more cautious of appearing in Public; and Blewit, Berry, and Dickenson, soon after set out for Harwich, and went over in a Packet-boat from thence for Halveot-Sluys.

Higgs also being daily in fear of a Discovery, shipped himself on Board the Monmouth Man-of-war at Spithead, where he thought himself safe, and began to be a little at Ease. But Justice quickly overtook him, when he thought himself safest from its Blow; for his Brother who lived in Town having wrote a Letter to him, and given it to a Ship's Mate of his to carry to him at Spithead, this Man accidentally fell into Company with one Arthur, a Watch-wan, belonging to St. Sepulchre's Parish, and pulling the Letter by Chance out of his Pocket, the Watch-wan saw the Direction, and recollected that Higg was a Companion of Frazier's. Upon this he send

Word to Mr. Delafay, Under-Secretary of State, and being examined as to the Circumstances of the Thing, proper persons were immediately dispatched to Spithead, who seized and brought him up in Cus tody. Wilson, another of the Confederates, withdrey about the same Time, and had so much Cunning as to preserve himself from being heard of for a con-

siderable Time.

Burnworth in the meanwhile, with some Companions of his, continued to carry on their rapacious Plunderings in almost all Parts of the Town, and as they kept pretty well united, and were resolute Fellows, they did a vast deal of Mischief, and yet were too strong to be apprehended. Amongst the rest of their Pranks they were so audacious as to stop the Chair of the Right Honourable the Earl of Hurborough in Piccadilly, but the Chairmen having Courage enough to draw their Poles and knock one of the Robbers down, the Earl at the same Time coming out of the Chair, and putting himself upon his Defence, they after a smart Dispute, in which Burnworth shot one of the Chairmen in the Shoulder. and thereby prevented any Pursuit, they raised their wounded Companion and withdrew in great Confusion About this Time their Robberies and Villanies having made so much Noise as to deserve the Notice of the Government, a Proclamation was published for the apprehending Burnworth, Blewit, &c., it being just) supposed that none but those who were guilty of these Outrages, could be the Persons concerned the cruel Murder of Ball. A Gentleman, who by Accident had bought one of these Papers, came in an Alehouse at Whitecross Street, and read it pub licly. The Discourse of the Company turning there

apon, and the Impossibility of the Persons concerned making their Escape, and the Likelihood there was that they would immediately impeach one another, Marjoram, one of the Gang, was there, though known to nobody in the Room. He, weighing the Thing with himself, retired immediately from the House into the Fields, where loitering about till Evening came on, he then stole with the utmost caution into Smithfield, and going to a Constable there surrendered himself as an Accomplice in the Murder of *Thomas* Ball, desiring to be carried before the Lord Mayor, that he might regularly put himself in a Way of obtaining a Pardon, and the Reward promised by the That Night he was confined in the Proclamation. Wood Street Compter, his Lordship not being at Leisure to examine him. The next Day as he was going to his Examination, the Noise of his Surrender being already spread all over the Town, many of his Companions changed their Lodgings and provided for their Safety. But Barton thought of another Method of securing himself from Majoram's Impeachment, and therefore planting himself in the Way, as Majoram was being carried to Goldsmith's Hall, he popped out upon him at once, though the Constable had him by the Arm, and presenting a Pistol to him, said, D-n ye, I'll kill you; Majoram at the Sound of his Voice ducked his Head, and he immediately firing, the Ball grazed only on his Back, without doing him any Hurt. The Surprise with which they were all struck upon this Occasion who were assisting the Constable in the Execution of his Office, gave an Opportunity to Barton to retire, after his committing such an Insult on public Justice as perhaps was never heard of. However, Marjoram

proceeded to his Examination, and made a very ful Discovery of all the Transactions in which he had been concerned, Legee being taken that Night by his Directions in Whitecross Street, and after Examina tion committed to Newgate. Burnworth was now perfectly deprived of his old Associates. went on at his old Rate, even by himself; for a few Nights after he broke open the Shop and House of Mr. Beezely, a great Distiller near Clare Market, and took away from thence Notes to a very great Value with a Quantity of Plate, which mistaking for white Metal he threw away. One Benjamin Fones picked it up, and was thereupon hanged, being one of the Number under Sentence, when the condemned Hold was shut up, and the Criminals refused to submit to the Keepers. Burnworth was particularly described in the Proclamation, and three hundred Pounds offered to any one who would apprehend him. audacious was he to come directly to a House Holborn, where he was known, and laying a Pistal down loaded on the Table, called for a Pint of Beer. which he drank and paid for, defying anybody !! touch him, though they knew him to be the Person mentioned in the Proclamation. It would be needless to particularise any other Bravados of his, which were so numerous, that it gave no little Uneasures to the Magistrates, who perceived the evil Conse quences that would flow from such things if be should become frequent. They therefore doubled their Diligence in endeavouring to apprehend how yet all their Attempts were to little Purpose, and it possible he might have gone on much longer i he had not been betrayed, the natural Consequence one Rogue's trusting another.

It happened at this Time that one Christopher Leonard was in Prison for some such Feats as Burnworth had been Guilty of, who Lodged at the same ime with the Wife and Sister of this Fellow. Leonard knowing in what State he himself was, and upposing nothing could effectually recommend to im the Mercy and Favour of the Government, as he procuring Frazier to be apprehended, who had o long defied all the Measures they had taken for hat Purpose, he accordingly made the Proposal by is Wife to Persons in Authority, and the Project eing approved, they appointed a sufficient Force to Assist in seizing him. They were placed at an adpining Ale-house, where Kate, the Wife of Kitt Leonard, was to give them the Signal. About six of he Clock in the Evening on Shrove Tucsday, Kate Leonard and her Sister, and Burnworth being all ogether (it not being late enough for him to go out pon his nightly Enterprises), Kate Leonard proposed o fry some *Pancakes* for Supper, which the other wo approved of. Accordingly her Sister set about nem. Burnworth had put off his Surtout Coat, in ne Pocket and Lining whereof he had several Pis-There was a little back Door to the House. hich Burnworth usually kept upon the Latch, only 1 Order to make his Escape, if he should be surrised or discovered to be in that House. loor Kate, unperceived by Burnworth fastened, and hilst her Sister was frying the Pancakes, Kate went the Ale house for a Pot of Drink, when having iven the Men who were there waiting the Signal, returned, and entering the House, pretended to ck the Door after her, but designedly missed the taple. The Door being thus upon the Jar only, as

him one of them tied them, whilst anothe timidate him, fired a Pistol over his Head. thus see tred him they immediately carried hi a justice of the Peace, ship after a long E ia committee in to Veryzse. Confinement in that Place he was still In vicus of his Companions as remained at Lib communicating to them the disputions he Kats Leonard: betraying him, and the Dan. wal of her detecting some of the Rest ti eally induced to treat her as they had deand one of them fired a Pistol at her just as entering her own House, but that missing the two or three other Attempts of the same until the Justices of the Peace placed a Gua abouts, in order to secure her from being ki if possible to seize those who should Att after which they heard no more of these Attacks. In Newgate they confined Burn the condemned Hele, and took what other n Precautions they thought proper in order t

rere two Things which more immediately contriuted to the defeating their Design; the one was, **at** though Five of them were to die the next Day. et four of them were so drunk that they were not ble to work, and they were so Negligent in proiding Candles, that in two Hours after they were ocked up they were forced to lie by for want of **\_ight.** As we have already related the Particulars f this Story, we shall not take up our Reader's Fime in mentioning them again, but go on with the story of Burnworth, and inform them that the Keepers upon Suspicion of his being the Projector of that Enterprise removed him into the Bilboa Room, and there loaded him with Irons, leaving him by himself to lament the Miseries of his mispent ife in the Solitude of his wretched Confinement. Yet nothing could break the wicked Stubborness of is Temper, which as it had led him to those Pracices, justly punished with so strait a Confinement, so now it urged him continually to force his Way through all Opposition, and thereby regain his Liberty, in order to practice more Villanies of the same Sort with those in which he had hitherto spent his Time. it is impossible to say how, but by some Method or ther he had procured Saws, Files, and other Instrunents for this Purpose. With these he first released imself from his Irons, then broke through the Wall of the Room in which he was lodged, and thereby not into the Women's Apartment, the Window of vhich was fortified with three Iron Bars. Upon these ne went immediately to work, and forced one of them n a little Time. While he was filing the next, one of the Women to ingratiate herself with the Keepers. ave Notice, whereupon they came immediately and

dragged him back to the condemned *Hole*, and stapled him down to the Ground.

The Course of our Memoirs leads us now to something of the Rest of his Companions, who very short Space came most of them to be coll to share that Punishment which the Law ha justly appointed for their Crimes. We will then with William Blewit, who next to Frazier the chief Person in the Gang. He was one c Giles's Breed, his Father a Porter, and his M at the Time of his Execution selling Greens in same Parish. They were both of them unab procure wherewith either to give their Son E tion, or otherwise provide for him, which occas his being put out by the Parish to a Perfun Gloves; but his Temper from his Childhood inc him to wicked Practices, he soon got himself i Gang of young Pickpockets, with whom he pra-

-oss of his Ship, which otherwise in all Probability rould have been effected by the Conspirators. **Return for this Service** *Blewit* obtained his Freedom, hich did not serve him for any better Purpose than o return to London as soon as he was able. Whether e went again upon his old Practices before he was pprehended we cannot determine, but before he had ontinued two months in Town somebody seized him, and committed him to Newgate. At the next Sesions he was tried for returning from Transportation ind convicted, but pleading when he received Senence of Death, the Service he had done in preventng the Attempt of the other Malefactors, Execuion was respited until the Return of the Captain, and on his Report the Sentence was changed into a new Transportation, and leave given him also to go o what Foreign Port he would. But he no sooner egained his Liberty than he put it to the same Use is before, and took up the Trade of snatching Hats, Nigs, &c., until he got into Acquaintance with Burnworth and his Gang, who taught him other Methods of robbing than he had hitherto practised. Like most of the unhappy People of this Sort, he and to his other Crimes added the Marriage of several Wives, of which the first was reputed a very honest and modest Woman, and it seems had so great a Love for him, notwithstanding the Wickedness of his Behaviour, that upon her visiting him at Neugate, he Day before they set out for Kingston, she was ppressed with so violent a Grief as to fall down lead in the Lodge. Another of his Wives married Emanuel Dickenson, and survived them both.

His meeting Burnworth the Afternoon before Ball's Murder was Accidental, but the Savageness

after their Arrival there, lest an Application be made from the Government at Home, t were constantly perusing the English News they came over to the Coffee-houses in R. that they might gain Intelligence of what a ments. Rewards, or other Methods had been apprehend the Persons concerned in Ball's resolving on the first News of a Proclam other Interposition of the State on that ( immediately to quit the Dominions of the. But as Burnawith had been betrayed by Persons from whom he could reasonably hop ance, Higgs seized on board a Ship where h himself secure from all Searches, so Blew: Associates, though they daily endeavoured to themselves with the Transactions at London to them, fell also into the Hands of Justi they least expected it. So equal are the D Providence, and so inevitable the Strokes of Vengeance.

The Proclamation for apprehending them

ruth thereof, of which he was no shoner satisfied he produced an Order from the States General prehending them anywhere within the Processes. irrue of this Order the Messenger with the tance of the Schoot: Innaires, the proper Officers at Purpose in Holland apprehended Floren at louse, whither they had been directed. But his lompanions, Publication and Serry, had left him tere gone on board a Ship, not caring to remain onger in Holland. They conducted their Prias soon as they had taken him to the Stant Prisen in Ketterdam, and then went to the , where the Ship on board which his Companions not being cleared out, they surprised them also. having handcuffed them sent them under a g Guard to Rotterdam, where they were put in ame Place with their old Associate Biewit. We now therefore take an Opportunity of speaking ich of them, and acquainting the Readers with Steps by which they arose to that unparalelled of Wickedness, which rendered them alike the der and Detestation of all the sober Part of kind.

nanuel Dickenson was the Son of a very worthy on, whose Memory I shall be very careful of ing upon this Occasion. The Lad was even and ungovernable in his Temper, and being left ild at his Father's Death, himself, his Brother several Sisters, thrown all upon the Hands of Mother, who was utterly unable to support them ose Extravagancies to which they were inclined y unfortunately addicted themselves to such evil ses, therefore, as to them seemed likely to prosuch a Supply of Money as might enable t

to take such licentious Pleasures as were suita their vicious Inclinations. The natural Conseq of this was that they all fell into Misfortune. cially Emanuel, who having addicted himself to ing of Pockets, and such kind of petty Facts considerable Space, at last attempted to sna Gentleman's Hat off in the Strand. He was with it in his Hand, and committed to Newgar at the next Sessions convicted and ordered for portation; but his Mother applying at Court Pardon, and setting forth the Merit of his F procured his Discharge. The only Use he m this was to associate himself with his old Compa who by Degrees led him into greater Villanies any he had until that time been concerned in at last falling under the Direction of Burn he was with the Rest drawn into the Murder of After this he followed Blewit's Advice, an

was convicted and ordered for Transportation. ever, by some Means or other, he got away the Ship, and returned quickly to his old Emnent, in which he had not continued long, before g into the Acquaintance of Burnworth, it brought hist to the Commission of a cruel Murder, and that, with great Justice, to suffer an ignosus Death. Having been thus particular as to lircumstances of each Malefactor, let us return e Thread of our Story, and observe to what wicked Designs and lawless Courses brought at last.

ter they were all three secured and safe confined otterdam, the Resident despatched an Account of to England, whereupon he received Direcfor applying to the States-General for Leave to them back. This was readily granted, and six iers were ordered to attend them on board, les the Messengers who were sent to fetch them. . Samuel Taylor, in the Delight Sloop, brought safe to the Nore, where they were met by two · Messengers, who assisted in taking Charge of up the River. In the Midst of all the Miseries suffered, and the Certainty they had of being ned to suffer much more as soon as they came on e, they behaved themselves with the greatest y imaginable, were full of Jests, and showed as 1 Pleasantness as if their Circumstances had the most happy. Observing a Presi-gang very on the Water, and that the People in the Boat ned them with great Care, they treated them the most opprobriosu Language, and impudently d the Lieutenant to come and press them for the ice. On their Arrival at the Tower they were through a continued Lane of Spectators, who loud Huzzas proclaimed their Joy at seein egregious Villains in the Hands of Justice; folike Jonathan Wild, were so wicked as to 1 Compassion of the Mob.

On their Arrival at Newgate the Keepers ex a very great Satisfaction, and having put the each a pair of the heaviest Irons in the Ga taken such other Precautions as they though sary for securing them; they next did the Honour of conducting them up Stairs to the Friend Edward Burnworth, who congratulate They condoled with on their safe Arrival. his Confinement, took their Places near him, a the Convenience of the same Apartment. were all shackled in the like Manner. appear to show the least Sign of Contrition morse for what they had done; on the Contra spent their Time with all the Indifference ima Great Numbers of People had the Curiosity to Newgate to see them, and Blewit upon a

Being exhorted to apply the little Time they had to live in preparing themselves for another World. Burnworth replied, if they had any Indination to think of a future State, it was impossible on their Condition; so many Persons as were admirted to come to their them in their present Circumstances must now divert any good. Thoughts. But their Minds were totally taken up with consulting the most likely Means to make their Escape, and extricate themselves from the Bolts and Shackles with which they were closed and encumbered; and indeed all their Actions showed that they were altogether unmindful of Death, or at least Careless of the future Consequences thereof.

On Wainesday, the 30th of Mirch, 1725, Norm worth, Blewit, Berry, Dickenson, Lager, and Higgs. were all put into a Waggon, handcuffed and chain it. and carried to Kingston, under a Guard of the Discof Ballon's Horse. At their coming out of Amgar they were very merry, charging the Guard to take care that no Misfortune happened to them, and called upon the numerous Crowd of Spectators, both at their getting into the Waggon, and afterwards as they passed along the Road, to show the Respect they bore them by Halloing, and to pay them the Compliments due to Gentlemen of their Profession, and called for several Bottles of Wine, that they might drink to their good Journey. As they passed along the Road they endeavoured to show them. selves very merry and pleasant by their facetous Discourse to the Spectators, and frequently threw Money amongst the People who followed them, liverting themselves with seeing the others strive for t; and particularly Blewit having thrown out some

the Charge of Engraving, and bid him be as his Word, which the Boy promised he would.

On the 31st of March, the Assizes were together with the Commission of Over and I and Gaol Delivery for the County of Surre the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice R and Mr. Justice Denton. The Grand Jury found Indictments against the Prisoners, th severally arraigned thereupon, when five pleaded Not Guilty; but Burnworth absol fused to plead at all; upon which after being by the Judge, not to force the Court up Rigour which they were unwilling at any Practice, and he still continuing obstinate, his as is usual in such Cases, were tied and strai This having no Effect upon a Packthread. Sentence of the *Press*, or as it is styled in the Pain, Fort, and Dure, was read to him Words: You shall go to the Place from wh came, and there being stripped naked, and upon your Back on the Floor, with a Napk

Water; the second Day two Morsels, and the same Water, with an Increase of Weight, and so to the third Day until you expire.

This Sentence thus passed upon him, and he still continuing contumacious, he was carried down to the Stock-House, and the Press laid upon him. He continued for the Space of one Hour and three Minutes under the Weight of three Hundred three Quarters and two Pounds. Whilst he continued under the *Press*, he endeavoured to beat out his Brains against the Floor; during which Time the High-Sheriff himself was present, and frequently exhorted him to plead to the Indictment, which at last he consented And being brought up to the Court, after a Trial which lasted from Eight in the Morning until One in the Afternoon, on the First Day of April, they were all six found Guilty of the Indictment, and being remanded back to the Stock-House, were all chained and stapled down to the Floor. Whilst they were under Conviction the Terrors of Death did not make any Impression upon them; they diverted themselves with repeating Jests and Stories of various Natures, particularly of the Manner of their Escapes before out of the Hands of Justice, and the Robberies and Offences they had committed. And it being proposed for the Satisfaction of the World for them to leave the Particulars of the several Robberies by them committed, Burnworth replied, that were he to write all the Robberies by him committed, a hundred Sheets of Paper, wrote as close as could be, would not contain them. Notwithstanding what had been alleged by Higgs, of his forsaking his Companions in the Fields, it appeared by other Evidence, that he followed his Companions to Ball's House,

and was seen hovering about the Door during the Time the Murder was committed with a Pistol in his Hand.

As for Burnworth, after Conviction, his Behaviour was as ludicrous as ever; and being, as I said a Painter's Son, he had some little Notion of Designing, and therewith diverted himself in sketching his own Picture in several Forms, particularly as he lay under the Press, which being Engraved in Copper, was placed as the Frontispiece of a sixpenny Book which was published of his Life. And the Res seemed to fall no Way short of him in that silly Contempt of Death, which with the Vulgar passes for Resolution. On Monday, the 4th of April, they were brought up again from the Stock-House to re ceive Sentence of Death. Mr. Fustice Denton before he passed it upon them, made a very pathetic Speech in which he represented to them the Necessity then was of punishing Crimes like theirs with Death, and exhorted them not to be more Cruel to themselve than they had obliged the Law to be severe toward them, by squandering away the small Remainder of their Time, and thereby adding to an ignominious End an eternal Punishment hereafter. When Sentence was passed, they entreated Leave for their Friends to visit them in the Prison, which was granted them by the Court, but with a strict Injunction to the Keeper to be careful over them. After they returned to the Prison, they bent their Thoughts wholly " making their Escape, and to that Purpose had set to their Friends, and procured proper Implements for the Execution of it. Burnworth's Mother was all prised with several Files, &c., about her, and he whole Plot was discovered by Blewit's Mother being

ard to say, that she had forgot the Opium. ems the Scheme was to murder the two Persons o attended them in the Gaol, together with Mr. liot, the Turnkey. After they had got out they ended to have fired a Stack of Bavins adjoining to Prison, and thereby amused the Inhabitants while ey got clear off. Burnworth's Mother was confined this Attempt in his Favour, and some lesser Imments that were sewed up in the Waistband of eir Breeches being ripped out, all hopes of Escape atsoever were now taken away. Yet Burnworth ected to keep up the same Spirit with which he d hitherto behaved, and talked in a Rhodomontade one of his Guard of coming in the Night in a rk Entry and pulling him by the Nose, if he did t see him decently buried. About Ten of the ock on Wednesday Morning, they, together with e Blackburn, who was condemned for robbing on : Highway, a fellow grossly Ignorant and Stupid, re carried out in a Cart to their Execution, being ended by a Company of Foot to the Gallows. In ir Passage thither, that audacious Carriage in ich they had so long persisted totally forsook them, I they appeared with all that Seriousness and Detion, which might be looked for from Persons in ir Condition. Blewit perceiving one Mr. War-\*k among the Spectators, desired that he might p to speak to him, which being granted, he threw nself upon his Knees, and earnestly entreated his rdon, for having once attempted his Life, by preiting a Pistol at him, upon Suspicion that Mr. arwick knowing what his Profession was, had given Information against him. When at the Place of ecution, and tied up. Blewit and Dickenson especially prayed with great Fervour, and with a becor Earnestness exhorted all the young Persons saw near them to take Warning by them, and follow such Courses as might in Time bring the so terrible an End.

Blewit acknowledged that for sixteen Years past he had lived by stealing and pilfering only. had given all the Clothes he had to his Mother being informed that he was to be hung in Chain desired his Mother might return them to preven being put up in his Shirt. He then desired Executioner to tie him up so that he might b soon out of Pain as possible; then he set the Itential Psalm, and repeated the Words of it to other Criminals; then they all kissed one and after some private Devotions the Cart drew a and they were turned off. Dickenson died very l kicking off one of his Shoes, and loosing the o



w, to the Joy of all honest People, placed as Speceles for the Warning of their Companions who equent the Places where they are hung in Chains.



be Life of John Gillingham, a Highwayman and Footpad, &c.

S want of Education hath brought many who might otherwise have done very well in the World to a miserable End, so the best Education and Instructions are often no effect to stubborn and corrupt Minds. is the Case of John Gillingham, of whom we are w to give an Account. He had been brought up Westminster School, but all he acquired there was ly a Smattering of Learning, and a great Deal of If-conceit, fancying Labour was below him, and at he ought to Live the Life of a Gentleman. He sociated himself with such Companions as prended to teach him this Art of easily attaining He was a Person very inclinable to follow ch Advices, and therefore readily came into these oposals as soon as they were made. Amongst the st of his Acquaintance he became very intimate th Burnworth, and made one of the Number in acking the Chair of the Earl of Harborough, near . James's Church, and was the Person who shot e Chairman in the Shoulder. As he was a young an of a good Deal of Spirit, so he committed bundance of Facts in a very short Space; but the lefatigable Industry which the Officers of Fustice exerted in apprehending Frazier's desperate G soon brought him to the miserable End consequence from such wicked Courses. He was indicted assaulting Robert Sherly, Esq., upon the High and taking from him a Watch value £20. He a second time Indicted for assaulting John du 6 mins, a Footman, and taking from him a 5. Watch, a Snuff Box, and Five Guineas in Moboth of which Facts he Steadily denied after his 6 viction. But for the third Crime he was convicuous, the sending a Letter to extort Money 1 Simon Smith, Esq., which follows in these Words

Mr. SMITH.

I desire you to send me Twenty Guineas in Bearer, without letting him know what it is for is innocent of the Contents. If you offer to speat this to anyhody

aughing and scriffing at his approaching. End and saying to one of his Companions as the Aleger went down Stairs before them let us knock him down and take his Keys from him. If one leads to Heaven, and the other to Hell we shall at least have a Chance to get the Right. Yet when Death with all its Horror stared him in the Face, he began to Relent in his Behaviour, and to acknowledge the justness of that Sentence which had doomed him to death. At the Place of Execution he prayed with great Earnestness, confessed he had been a grievous Sinner, and seemed in great Confusion in his last Moments. He was about twenty-two Years of Age when he died, which was on the oth of May, 1720, at Tyburn.

#### <del>(00)</del>

The Life of John Cotterel, a Thirt, Sec.

HE Miseries of Life are so many, so deep, so sudden, and so irretrievable, that when we consider them attentively, they ought to inspire us with the greatest Submission

towards that *Providence* which directs us, and fill us with humble Sentiments of our own Capacities, which are so weak and incapable to protect us from any of those Evils to which from the Vicissitudes of Life we are continually exposed. *Yohn Cotterel*, the Subject of this Part of our Work, was a Person descended of honest and industrious Parents, who were exceedingly careful in bringing him up as far as they were able, in such a Manner as might enable

and the Love of all his jaww sauors. had been five Years at Sea, his Credit was both as to his being an able Sailor and a Man, that his Friends found it no great Di get him a Ship, and after that another. commanded was of the Burthen of 200 1 in this he sustained great Losses himself, ar still, in supporting his eldest Son, who dea same Way, and with a Vessel of his own, a a Trade between England and Holland. through these Misfortunes into Circumstance row, that he lay two Years and a-half in No Debt. Being discharged by the Act of 1 and having not wherewith to sustain himself one Night into a little Chandler's Shop. used now and then to get a halfpenny wor destructive Liquor Gin, and there took a two Pounds of Butter, and a Pound of Per but before he got out of the Shop he was a ded, and at the next Sessions was found the Fact. While under Sentence of I hehaved with the corestest Constitutions him, so that with much Resignation he finished Days, with the other Malefactors at *Tyburn*, in 52nd Year of his Age, on the 9th Day of *May*, 16.

END OF VOL. I.







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